"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow flurries, cold wave tod..y; fair, rising temperature Tuesday.
For full weather report see Page 17

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,562. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

# WILSON SUGGESTS ACTION LIKE HIS OWN TO ALL NEUTRALS; BERLIN, RETICENT ABOUT THE BREAK, SAID TO TAKE IT CALMLY; SINKING OF HOUSATONIC FOUND NOT TO BE A CAUSE OF WAR

## ST. LOUIS SAILING DEFERRED

### Washington Refuses To Advise That American Liner Depart.

### WAITS FOR DEVELOPMENTS

### Carmania, British, Starts with Twelve Cabin Passengers and Gun Crew.

### ROCHAMBEAU ALSO LEAVES

### Twenty-five Americans Aboard French Ship—Cretic May Get Away Today.

After consultation with the State Department in Washington, P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, returned to New York last night, and said that it was doubtful whether the American liner St. Louis would sail today for Liverpool. He had spent several hours in conference at Washington, he said, but no conclusion had been reached.

From other sources it was learned that the State Department was waiting for developments in regard to Germany before deciding upon what course should be taken with the St. Louis, and the American Line officials were reluctant to risk the lives of the passengers and crew by sending the liner to sea too hastily.

The only way that the St. Louis could leave today with her passengers and mails and cross the Atlantic in safety would be to paint her hull with vertical red and white stripes in compliance with the instructions of the German Admiralty, to enter Falmouth on a Sunday, and sail from that port on a Wednesday for New York. This the officials of the American Line would not think of doing, it was said.

**Now a Shining Target.**

In the event of war being declared between the United States and Germany, it was pointed out that the situation would be simplified, as the St. Louis and other American steamships would be placed in the same category as the British, French, and Italian vessels, which do not show any lights, are armed with four to six inch guns, and carry a gun crew of naval reserve men for defense. Under existing conditions the American liners are ablaze with lights fore and aft.

The coaling of the St. Louis was finished yesterday afternoon, and the decks were washed down fore and aft ready to receive passengers. Captain Herbert Hartley said he had cleared his ship at the Customs House on Saturday and was ready for sea, awaiting orders from the company.

The first of the allied nations' liners to proceed to sea yesterday was the Cunarder Carmania, which left for Liverpool at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon with twelve cabin passengers. She had been delayed since noon on Saturday by lack of coal. She has a six-inch gun on her upper deck aft, with the same gun crew that served on the liner when she was an auxiliary cruiser and sank the Cap Trafalgar off the Brazilian coast in September, 1914.

Captain J. T. W. Charles and his officers were deeply interested in the war news from Washington up to the time the gangway was lowered on the pier, as they wished to pass it on by wireless to the Tuscania, which is expected to arrive here from Liverpool tomorrow. The Carmania did not carry any third-class passengers, as the accommodations had not been fitted up in Liverpool and the space in the hold was filled with cargo.

**French Liner Sails.**

The French liner Rochambeau sailed at 7 o'clock for Bordeaux with fifty-four passengers in the cabin and twenty in the steerage, about half the number that had booked passage before the German note was made public on Feb. 1. Five cabin passengers decided not to sail, after having had their baggage taken to the steamship and their passports examined at the gangway and stamped. Mrs. Georgette Laplante was on board the Rochambeau at 6 o'clock when she received a telegram from her husband advising her not to sail, and she took her baggage ashore.

Numa Ducommun, a French civil engineer, who arrived here last Wednesday on the Rochambeau with his three-year-old daughter Louise, returned on the liner yesterday to Bordeaux, because he found that his wife and son had sailed for France a week ago on the Touraine to meet him.

There were about twenty-five American citizens on the Rochambeau, chiefly surgeons and nurses, going to join the Red Cross and an ambulance unit from Chicago. There were also several American business men on the way to Paris, Lyons, and other French cities. They did not appear to be at all concerned about the risk they were running in traveling on board of a belligerent ship.

John Mills, a New York importer who was going to Lyons to purchase silk, said that he would rather sail on the Rochambeau than the America liner St. Louis because the French ship carried a gun and her officers had been running

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A BREAKFAST YOU'LL RELISH.
Some baked Deerfoot Farm Sausage with buckwheat cakes. Just great! Order today. —Advt.

### *Gompers Cables Appeal to German Labor Unions*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—An appeal to organized labor in Germany to throw its influence against any widening of the break with the United States was cabled to Berlin today by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. The message was addressed to Karl Legien, President of the German Federation of Trade Unions, and said:

"Can't you prevail upon German Government to avoid break with United States and thereby prevent universal conflict?"

## ARMED GUARDS PATROL BRIDGES

### Aqueduct System from Croton South Watched by Militiamen.

### WHOLE GUARD NOT OUT

### 2,000 Special Officers Protect Subway System—Armed Tugs in Harbor.

New York yesterday had its first sight of the military patrolling of bridges, water works, aqueducts, and other strategical points since the days of the Spanish war. Automobilists and others crossing Brooklyn Bridge, the Manhattan, Williamsburg, and Queensboro bridges were scrutinized by uniformed members of the Naval Militia, armed with rifles, and with instructions to "observe carefully, and search if needful, suspicious vehicles or suspicious foot passengers." The street car companies had orders not to halt cars or permit passengers to alight while crossing bridges except in great emergency. At night the river took on a picturesque aspect as powerful searchlights played on the bridges, soldiers patrolled above, and guards in tugs below kept their watch on the great structures.

These were the first steps taken by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard, and Commander Robert P. Forshew, head of the Naval Militia, to carry out Governor Whitman's instructions to guard against hostile acts by German agents or sympathizers.

While curious spectators were watching and sometimes cheering for the guards on the city's bridges—and among the guards was Vincent Astor—other interested spectators witnessed the arrival in Tarrytown of a large motor truck armed with two rapid-fire guns and accompanied by a detachment of military motor cyclists. They were detailed to protect the city's water supply from Croton south. Shaft 9 is on John D. Rockefeller's estate, and he gave Captain Montgomery, in charge of the Battery, permission to use his grounds. Other guardsmen were placed along practically the entire course of the Hudson to gaurd piers and watersheds.

**Only Part of Guard Called.**

In all, however, only a few thousand members of the National Guard were placed on duty yesterday, contrary to the first reports that the entire guard would be mobilized the first day. Only a fraction of the New Jersey and Connecticut guards were called out, a few men from different detachments being placed on duty to guard reservoirs, and the guards at all armories being materially increased.

Members of every guard organization throughout New York State were instructed to keep in close touch with their superior officers for a sudden call, but when additional troops would be summoned to actual service neither Major Gen. O'Ryan nor Governor Whitman would state. The Governor spent the day in New York City and kept in touch with Major Gen. O'Ryan.

The Public Service Commission took elaborate precautions to prevent damage being done to the city's subway system. Two thousand men were assigned to watch points where the most harm could be done by an explosion. There have been assigned to the work four squads of 500, working six hours each. The police were also instructed to keep a close watch over the subway and to drive away persons who acted suspiciously.

With the main bridges guarded by militia, the railroads running into New York have assigned extra track walkers and guards all along their lines near the city. In addition, extra police have been placed at railroad terminals. The cable, telegraph, and telephone buildings had extra private guards in addition to special policemen.

**Close Watch on Bridges.**

The importance of closely guarding the bridges over the East River was considered paramount by the military officials. It was pointed out that the dynamiting of two of these bridges, one above and one below the Brooklyn Navy Yard, would prove a most serious blow to the

Continued on Page 5.

ATLANTIC CITY LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY
Pennsylvania Railroad, week-end outing, Saturday, February 10th. Tickets $11 to $15, including hotel. Consult agents or phone "Madison Square 7900." Advt.

## SPAIN TO REJECT NOTE

### Will Reply to Germany With Strong Protest to Be Made Public Today.

### KING IN NIGHT CONFERENCE

### Germany's Ruthless U-Boat Plans to be Repudiated as Violation of International Law.

### BRAZIL'S PROTEST FORECAST

### Inspired Rio Newspaper Hints at Note to Berlin Indorsing President Wilson's Action.

MADRID, Feb. 4, (via Paris.)—King Alfonso and Queen Victoria attended the opera last night, leaving at midnight. The King then received Count de Romanones, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the palace, where they conferred well into the morning.

Count de Romanones went to the palace again at 11 o'clock this morning and was in consultation with the King until 2 o'clock in the afternoon concerning the text of Spain's reply to Germany's submarine note. A Cabinet meeting was then called.

The Imparcial says it understands that the reply will be made public tomorrow, and that it will be in the form of a strong protest. The contention of Spain is understood by this newspaper to be that the torpedoing of neutral steamships in the manner threatened is not authorized by international law.

"Spain cannot paralyse her national life by acceding to the position of Germany," says the Imparcial. "Any answer other than a refusal would imply not only acceptance of the German doctrine, but also our consent to the interruption of the nation's life."

There is a panic in the agricultural region of Catalonia as a result of a big fall in prices of certain articles for export.

A large number of ship owners decided to continue sailings for France and Great Britain, but they are experiencing difficulty in obtaining crews, the men refusing to sign for the voyages.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, Feb. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.) — Count Romanones and Señor Amallo Gimeno, Minister for Foreign Affairs, discussed and agreed upon the general lines of the Spanish reply to Germany's note, but have not yet decided upon the definitive text. The note will be discussed and approved at the next council of Ministers.

I have spoken several times with Romanones, and I always found him determined to assume an attitude full of dignity and calm without allowing himself to be carried away by threats or influences of any sort. I am able to say that the note will in its essence be an energetic and definite protest against the torpedoing of neutral ships without warning and without the declaration of an effective blockade. It will be remarked in the note, I understand, that Spain has the right to navigate to and trade with other countries without the power of condemning her to industrial and commercial isolation which would mean her ruin. The note will maintain that this country cannot paralyze its national life and is not disposed to interrupt it, but, on the contrary, will adopt all measures and make all sacrifices which are necessary to assure it.

Romanones is quite confident, and confines himself to saying: "As always I will do my duty."

## BRAZIL IS EXPECTED TO APPROVE OUR ACTION

### *Inspired Newspaper Hints at a Note to Berlin Aligning Rio With Washington.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 4.—Dr. Lauro Muller, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, held a long conference today at Petropolis, the Summer capital, with the various South American diplomatic representatives, with special reference to the questions which have arisen between the United States and Germany. He had previously been in consultation with President Braz on the same subject.

The Havas News Agency has been authorized to declare that the Brazilian Government considers the German note as a fact entirely new, making necessary the modification of the attitude of all neutrals, in particular Brazil, whose national policy, independently of all continental considerations, has always been based on the most rigorous respect for signed conventions.

**Brazil's Case That of America.**

"Aside from the new attitude of the United States, in so far as it is the unquestionable leader," says the agency, "the Brazilian Government considers that the situation which is created for it by the German note, compared with the situation created for the United

Continued on Page 3.

### *Two Neutral Ships Sunk, Another Bombarded by U-Boat*

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The sinking of the Spanish steamer Dos de Noviembre is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Madrid. One man was drowned. Lloyd's shipping agency today reported the sinking of the Norwegian steamship Ymer, 1,123 tons gross, by a submarine. Part of the crew was landed.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The Spanish steamer Pairra, en route for Vigo with a cargo of cement, was bombarded by a German submarine. The vessel was badly damaged and one sailor was wounded.

## GERMANS ORDERED TO STAY ON SHIPS

### Federal Authorities Forbid Sailors Leaving Without Ellis Island Inquiry.

### 275 POLICE ON JERSEY PIERS

### Commotion in Hoboken When Visitors Make a Rush to Leave Giant Liner Vaterland.

Orders were issued yesterday to all officers and crews of German steamships in the New York Harbor district prohibiting them from leaving their ships permanently without passing a formal immigration inspection on Ellis Island. The orders, which came from Secretary of Labor Wilson in Washington, were delivered on every Teptonic vessel in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Staten Island, and Newark. At the same time the neutrality guard of customs nspectors and the police guard were doubled at all the German piers. The order came as a result, it was said, of recent departures from their ships of German sailors and others, with the intention of not returning.

The issuance of this order, and the sudden and unannounced appearance of 275 New York policemen at the German docks in Hoboken, punctuated a busy day for officials in the customs and city police departments.

The order went into effect simultaneously on all ships flying the flags of the Central Powers now berthed or anchored in waters within the customs district of New York. It caused a commotion on all the piers where the thirty-one German and Austrian ships are berthed, and the rumor spread that the Government had ordered the seizure of the ships. This led, in turn, to another rumor that the engines and boilers of most of the ships had been wrecked.

Collector of the Port Malone set at rest all reports that seizure was contemplated. In a statement given out last night he branded the rumors as "absolutely false and unfounded," but he admitted that the Immigration Bureau was concerned in the German ship problem and that from now on that service would play a prominent part in the enforcement of Federal regulations governing the sojourn of German and Austrian officers and seamen in New York waters.

**Visitors Rush to Leave Vaterland.**

About fifty visitors were on board the Hamburg-American liner Vaterland in Hoboken when a large force of Customs and Immigration Inspectors arrived with the order. The visitors immediately made a rush for shore, but were quickly halted by the guards, and all were compelled to prove to the satisfaction of the Inspectors that they were in no way connected with any of the ships berthed at the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd piers.

A supplementary order forbade all members of the crews from taking any baggage or bundles of any kind off the ships, and all boxes, packages, or bundles received on the piers for delivery on board any of the ships must first be examined and passed by the customs officials.

Collector Malone arrived at the Hamburg-American piers a few minutes after the new regulations went into effect and went into conference with the New York agents of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines.

Half an hour after the Collector left about 275 New York policemen, under Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham, were landed on the Vaterland's pier from the police boat Patrol. Not in years had Hoboken seen so many policemen at the same time. The force was divided into two detachments, one remaining at the Hamburg-American piers and the other going to the piers of the North German Lloyd.

The visit of the police was a surprise. Even the policemen themselves admitted that they did not know why they were in Hoboken. After remaining on the piers less than an hour the men on the North German Lloyd piers were recalled to the Hamburg-America reservation, and with Commissioner Dunham at their head the whole battalion was marched back on the Patrol and transferred back to Manhattan.

"Why are you fellows here?" a bystander asked one of the policemen.

"None of us know. I wish you'd tell us," the policeman replied, as he joined his squad and marched on the Patrol.

Beyond the commotion caused by the promulgation of new Government reg-

Continued on Page 4.

## BERLIN TOLD UNOFFICIALLY

### Wilson Misinterpreted German Note, Says News Agency

### NOT AIMED AT NEUTRALS

### But Announced Measures Necessary to Meet Lawless Acts of Germany's Foes.

### BERLIN FREES OUR SAILORS

### Demand for Their Release Was Sent Before Notice of the Break in Relations.

BERLIN, Feb. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Press dispatches have reached Berlin, according to which diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States have been broken off, says the Overseas News Agency. No official confirmation has been received.

"In case the news is correct," the agency adds, "the general feeling in Germany is regret that the American President gave to the German note an interpretation which was not intended by Germany.

"The German measures are not intended to damage neutrals, but were caused by the necessity of defending Germany against hostile measures which are contrary to international law, Germany's enemies, therefore, being charged with the whole responsibility."

BERLIN, Feb. 4, (via London, Monday, Feb. 5.)—It is understood that Spain will assume protection of American interests in Germany.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 5.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that while Berlin is preserving silence in regard to the rupture of relations between Germany and the United States, the Government has issued the following statement:

"It is stated that negotiations are afoot between the authorities interested concerning how Germany, by removing certain transport difficulties, can take into account the requirements of some neutral States in relation to essential raw materials, especially coal and iron."

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 4, (via London.)—Private advices from Berlin say that the announcement of the rupture of relations between the United States and Germany was received with comparative calm by the people. A dispatch from Berlin says:

"Judging by the news received from the United States, the feeling there against the Germans is incomparably more bitter than the feeling here against Americans."

**Gerard May Leave via Basle.**

GENEVA, Monday, Feb. 5, (via Paris.)—The expectation is that James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, will be conducted on a special train to Basle, Switzerland, according to a dispatch from Berlin received at Zurich.

A report, not yet confirmed, says that all Americans in Germany and Austria have been ordered to quit those countries at once. Most of these persons have only one choice of route to ports, by way of Switzerland, and an influx of Americans is awaited here.

## AMERICAN PRISONERS RELEASED BY GERMANY

### *Men Brought in by the Yarrowdale Promptly Freed on Our Demand*

BERLIN, Feb. 4, 9 P. M., (via London, Feb. 5, 4:15 A. M.)—Germany today acceded to the American demand for the release of the seventy-two Americans taken from ships sunk by the raider in the Atlantic and brought to a German port aboard the steamer Yarrowdale.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Germany's action in releasing the seventy-two American seamen prisoners from the Yarrowdale in compliance with the demand of the United States Government is calculated to create a favorable impression in Administration circles, but is not expected to alter the determination of the President to take positive action if there is an overt act in the new submarine policy. The two issues were separate and distinct.

Germany had no just ground for holding these American seamen as prisoners of war. Under the generally accepted principles of international law there is absolutely no justification for detaining as war prisoners merchant

Continued on Page 2.

Do you believe in preparedness now? Much work must yet be done. Join National Security League, 31 Pine Street. Memberships, $1 to $250.—Advt.

### *President, Notifying Neutrals of the Break, Hopes They 'Can Find It Possible to Take Similar Action'*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The State Department has sent to American diplomatic representatives in neutral countries the following instructions to announce the break with Germany and suggest that they take similar action:

"You will immediately notify the Government to which you are accredited that the United States, because of the German Government's recent announcement of its intention to renew unrestricted submarine warfare, has no choice but to follow the course laid down in its note of April 18, 1916, (the Sussex note.)

"It has, therefore, recalled the American Ambassador to Berlin and has delivered passports to the German Ambassador to the United States.

"Say also that the President is reluctant to believe Germany actually will carry out her threat against neutral commerce, but if it be done the President will ask Congress to authorize use of the national power to protect American citizens engaged in their peaceful and lawful errands on the seas.

"The course taken is, in the President's view, entirely in conformity with the principles he enunciated in his address to the Senate Jan. 12. (The address proposing a world league for peace.)

"He believes it will make for the peace of the world if other neutral powers can find it possible to take similar action.

"Report fully and immediately on the reception of this announcement and upon the suggestion as to similar action."

## *U-Boat Captain Gave Housatonic An Hour's Warning Before Sinking*

### *Told American Crew He Had Orders to Sink Every England-Bound Ship, but Tows Men in Boats Toward Land—Washington Holds Incident Not the Crucial "Overt Act."*

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The crew of the American steamship Housatonic, which was sunk yesterday off the Scilly Islands, has been landed at Penzance, England. She received full warning, and her crew in boats were towed by the submarine for an hour and a half toward the land.

John G. Stephens, American Consul at Plymouth, sends this dispatch here:

Total crew of thirty-seven of Housatonic landed at Penzance Saturday. Vessel torpedoed by a German submarine 12:30 Saturday. Warned. Crew towed ninety minutes by submarine toward land.

The second mate of the Housatonic was on the American steamer Gulflight when she was attacked by a submarine in almost the same place on May 1, 1915. The Gulflight was the first American victim of Germany's submarine warfare.

*By Marconi Wireless to The Times.*

LONDON, Feb. 4.—One account of the sinking of the American freighter Housatonic says at the time the vessel was hailed by the German submarine she was flying the American flag and had the American colors painted prominently on her sides.

The crew received one hour from the commander of the submarine to leave the ship.

"I have orders to sink every vessel coming to England," he explained.

The members of the crew of the submarine searched the Housatonic and took from her a quantity of soap, which they said was difficult to obtain in Germany.

**Believed to be No "Overt Act."**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—No "overt act" which can be regarded as a cause for war between this country and Germany is to be found in the torpedoing of the Housatonic, high officials held today, after reading a preliminary report from Joseph G. Stephens, Consul at Plymouth, England. The message read:

Plymouth, England, Feb. 4, 1917.
Secretary of State, Washington:

American steamer Housatonic, loaded with cargo of wheat for the British Government, was torpedoed by German submarine at 12:30 o'clock of the 3d inst. Vessel was warned and total crew of thirty-seven rescued by submarine and towed for ninety minutes toward land. Submarine fired signal to British patrol boat, which subsequently landed the crew at Penzance.

STEPHENS.

The vital facts in this message are that the Housatonic was warned before being sunk and efforts were made by the commander of the submarine to put the crew in a place of safety. The Housatonic's cargo of wheat for the British Government would be contraband under any interpretation of international law.

The Housatonic case is much like the Frye case, except that the German Government, officials here say, has a stronger defense, according to the facts set forth by the Consul at Plymouth, in this instance than in the case of the Frye. In the Frye case the vessel was sunk because the wheat she carried was bound for a British fortified port. It was not shown that the cargo was consigned to the British Government.

In some quarters the unusual precautions taken to insure safety for the crew were taken to mean that international law and Germany's submarine pledges would be observed more scrupulously than ever in the case of the many vessels which were on the high seas at the time the new campaign of unrestricted warfare became effective, Feb. 1. In her note announcing the campaign Germany said immunity from the new measures of warfare would be extended to all ships which had left their home ports before the effective date.

There was also a suggestion that this regard for the vessels already on their way to the war zone might prevent serious developments, affecting American interests, for two weeks or more.

In some messages from Berlin, moreover, it has been intimated that the blockade policy would be conducted with a certain moderation at the outset, but would become more ruthless as the days went by.

## *EXTEND 'SAFETY ZONE' FOR DUTCH TRADE*

### *Germany Broadens Pathway She Left Open Along Coast as a Concession to Holland.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Germany's modification of its submarine blockade zone around England, as announced in Berlin yesterday, so as to broaden the previously announced safety zone in the North Sea off the Netherlands coast, is interpreted here as being intended as a concession to the Dutch Government.

The change adds a so-called safety strip about 30 miles wide and 150 miles long, west of a line extending from the Terschelling Lightship, off the Dutch coast, to the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude. This happens to be the degree of north latitude which marks the northern boundary of the danger zone which was recently ordered established in the North Sea by the British Government. Both the British and German danger zones in this section of the North Sea overlap, and most of the area now removed by the Germans from their submarine danger zone in the North Sea is embraced in that recently proclaimed by the British as a danger area in that sea.

As originally announced, the eastern boundary of the German blockade which was to begin Feb. 1 was to extend for a distance of twenty miles around the Dutch coast to the Terschelling Lightship. This vessel is stationed on the meridian 4 degrees 50 minutes east longitude. From the Terschelling Lightship the German blockade boundary was to extend due northward to the Udsire Lightship, off the coast of Norway.

The statement just issued in Berlin regarding the modification of the German submarine blockade boundary reads:

"It is officially stated that the eastern frontier of the barred zone around England is changed in the following fashion: From a point 52 degrees 30 minutes north and 4 degrees east, to a point 56 degrees north and 4 degrees east to a point 56 degrees north and 4 degrees 50 minutes east. For the west the frontier remains unchanged."

The change thus announced was charted here tonight on official hydrographic maps, and proves to be the addition of about 4,500 square miles of the North Sea to the area which Germany is not to embrace in the submarine blockade of the British coast. As thus modified, the eastern boundary of the submarine blockade will run as follows in the North Sea:

Starting at a point thirty miles off the boundary line between Belgium and Holland, the line will parallel the Dutch coast for a distance of approximately sixty-five miles to the point marked by the intersection of 52 degrees 30 minutes north latitude with 4 degrees east longitude. This point is twenty miles off the Ymuiden Lightship at the entrance of the North Sea Canal, leading to Amsterdam. From this point, twenty miles off the Dutch coast, the line as originally drawn in the German announcement of Jan. 31, 1917, continued to parallel the Dutch coast, at twenty miles distance, until the Terschelling Lightship was reached, and then ran due north to Udsire.

Under the modification announced today the line runs from the point 52 degrees 30 minutes north and 4 degrees east due north until the fifty-sixth degree of latitude is reached. This is the degree of latitude which runs from Lyngvig, on the Jutland coast of Denmark, westward across the North Sea to the Firth of Forth on the coast of Scotland. From the point 56 degrees north and 4 degrees east the new German blockade boundary runs fifty miles eastward on the fifty-sixth degree of latitude to its intersection with the meridian 4 degrees and 50 minutes east longitude, from which point the original German submarine blockade line is followed northward to the Udsire Lightship on the Norwegian coast, and thence as originally announced.

While this widening of the safety area and narrowing of the German blockade area in the North Sea is interpreted here as being intended by the Germans as a sop to the Netherlands Government, it is not much of a concession, unless for navigational reasons. The broadening of the safety zone north of Terschelling Lightship will enable steamers to make that light vessel and the Haaks Light vessel, south of it, with greater safety. But, although the area added to the new safety area is out of the submarine danger zone, so far as the Germans profess to be concerned, it is pointed out tonight that most of the waters relieved from the submarine blockade by this modification are inside of the danger area recently established by the British Admiralty, which vessels are warned not to enter except at their own risk.

Do you believe in preparedness now? Much work must yet be done. Join National Security League, 31 Pine Street. Memberships, $1 to $250.—Advt.

## GERMANS USING CAUTION

### But Despite Housatonic Case Washington Expects an Overt Act.

### HOPE FOR OTHER NEUTRALS

### President Awaits with Interest Their Response to His Suggestion.

### AUSTRIA'S PART IN DOUBT

### Still Some Hope at the Capital That Vienna Will Not Join in Sea Decree.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Government officials are calmly going about preparations for the emergency that most of them believe will follow the break in relations with Germany. It is only a question of time, in the opinion of officials, when Germany will commit an overt act, and President Wilson will feel compelled to go before Congress and ask for authority to use the land and naval forces of the United States to uphold the honor of the Government.

Every action of the Administration goes to prove that it will no nothing to bring about the clash. Sensational reports are deprecated, and the preparations that are being made almost under cover. Precautions are being taken, but as unostentatiously as possible. Care will be taken to give the German Government no just cause for offense.

All of which means that if war comes it will be at the instance of Germany. The sinking of a neutral ship without warning may furnish the offensive action which will compel this Government to go to war. It is generally expected here that some such occurrence will be the overt act.

**Germany Showing Caution.**

Germany, in spite of her threat of a resumption of frightfulness, is also showing caution. Evidence received by cable here today proves that the German submarine which sank the American freight steamer Housatonic off the Scilly Isles yesterday, complied with all the rules of international law upon which the United States has insisted since the sinking of the Lusitania. The Housatonic was sunk within the area proscribed by the Germans. By all the rules of the game as laid down by the order establishing the new submarine blockade, the Housatonic could have been sunk without warning. But the submarine did not follow the rules of the game made in Germany. She gave the crew of the American freighter a chance to take to the boats, and then towed them ninety minutes toward land. When the submarine saw a British patrol vessel it fired a signal to attract attention, and then disappeared, leaving the patrol boat to complete the rescue of the Housatonic's crew.

This courtesy and consideration is not expected to continue, however. Soon, officials believe, the German U-boats will begin to cut loose. The United States Government is prepared to act on any exhibition of "frightfulness," and the expectation here is that President Wilson will go before Congress to ask for paramount authority in the use of the land and naval forces as soon as one well-authenticated case of sinking without warning has been made out.

**Plans for War Revenue.**

If the Administration is seeking to give the impression that it is proceeding with extreme caution it has been unable to conceal that it is not overlooking the possibility that war may come suddenly and is making plans accordingly. Today President Wilson had a conference with Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Clmmittee on Finance, who would have charge of any war revenue measure when it reached the Senate. The object of the conference, it was said, was to devise ways and means for furnishing money to carry on hostilities should that course become necessary. The prevalent belief is that the Administration will resort to an issue of bonds instead of attempting to again revise the revenue laws. A bond issue would be a temporary measure, however. If hostilities were to continue for any great length of time means would be taken to raise additional revenue through taxation.

It is believed in some circles, however, that if war comes the part of this Government will be merely passive, more passive even than that of Japan. Its functions as a nominal ally of the Allies will be to speed up its munitions factories for the benefit of the Entente troops and ships, and furnish money needed by Great Britain, Franco, Russia, and Italy to carry on the war against Germany. What else can we do? is a question commonly heard here. We can not do anything with our navy, and we have not any army is another expression on many lips.

But there are men in Washington having some knowledge of international politics and the lessons of history who contend that if this Government declares that a state of war exists with Germany it will be obliged to take an active part in the fighting. One of the

best known military men, who is not bellicose and has the reputation of being level-headed at all times, said today that in his opinion it would be impossible for the United States to play a passive part in the world conflict. He spoke of the likelihood that national pride would assert itself if the Allies called for help in ships and men, and admitted that popular excitement might become so great as to lead to the formation of a large army, an army of 2,000,000 men, perhaps.

But he thought that the active participation of the United States in the war would arise from more practical considerations. Political exigencies, he believed, would compel this Government to furnish a great army and otherwise do everything in its power to help defeat Germany. The situation, he surmised, might reach the point where the United States would be brought to feel that its non-participation in the fighting would leave it without a friend among the belligerents and offer the possibility of combinations of nations to fight this nation after the European war was ended. It would be necessary, therefore, he thought, for the United States to throw in its lot actively with the Entente Allies against the common enemy and make their victory its victory.

Washington passed a quiet Sunday. Many officials were at work in the early part of the day in the big granite building that shelters the Departments of State, War, and the Navy. Secretary Baker was at his desk in the War Department. Secretary Daniels worked in his office in the Navy Department. Counselor Polk of the State Department was another Sunday worker. Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, and his staff were among the busiest of men. No person was admitted to the State, War, and Navy Departments building without a pass.

President Wilson went to church. Secretary Tumulty and some of the White House force were at the Executive offices for the greater part of the day. The White House clerks had considerable extra work to do on account of the flood of communications due to the break with Germany. The White House grounds were closed to visitors under orders issued yesterday.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, spent the day at his embassy. The State Department will ask the Governments of Great Britain and France to grant him safe conduct to Germany. Until some arrangement for his departure from the United States is made he will remain in Washington. It is the understanding that in a few days Count Tarnowski von Tarnow, the new Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, will be informed that the President will not receive him and wishes him to depart from the country because his Government has indorsed the German submarine blockade policy.

**Invites Neutrals to Follow.**

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Besides breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany, President Wilson has made a bold stroke to range the moral force of all other neutral countries along with that of the United States in the interest of peace.

The President has suggested to all the other neutrals that they break off diplomatic relations with Germany, as the United States has done, and has instructed all American diplomats in those countries to report immediately how the suggestion is received. The opinion in diplomatic quarters here is that European neutrals, at the very doorstep of Germany, threatened by her military power, will hesitate to take such a step. The effect of the suggestion in other countries is being eagerly awaited. This was the only known development of first importance which came out of a day of tense waiting which followed the actual announcement yesterday of the break with Germany.

Diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary were declared tonight to rest on a very slender thread, with a rapid exchange of views taking place in an eleventh hour hope of saving an apparently hopeless situation.

Two reasons, the condition in which it would leave prisoners whose interests are now cared for by American diplomats and the futility of any further purely formal step, make officials loath to extend the break with Germany to Austria. America's moral protest against Germany's policy of sea ruthlessness is felt to have been adequately driven home by the most serious step short of war that this country could take. Similar action against Austria-Hungary is thought not to be justified unless Austria-Hungary precipitates the necessity herself.

It is estimated that the United States, through the belligerent interests she represents in Austria and the Austrian interests she represents in hostile countries, cares for well over a million military prisoners, besides several hundred thousand civilian prisoners. If Austria were to go through the formality of indorsing Germany's stand the relief work would be entirely withdrawn.

Austria, it is pointed out, has never operated submarines on a large scale. Many in the Mediterranean are thought to have been German submarines under the Austrian flag on the ground that for the most of the war Germany has not been at war with Italy, and could not therefore sink Italian ships.

Officials are reticent about discussing the situation and will not confirm or deny reports that Austria has informed the United States of her adherence to Germany's submarine policy. The only official announcement has been concerning the receipt of a long dispatch from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna yesterday. This dispatch is known to have been confused and to have raised questions which must be solved before a decision is reached by the State Department. An inquiry went to Ambassador Penfield today, and Secretary Lansing is giving the original dispatch his personal attention tonight. The situation may not be cleared for some days.

Meanwhile the status of Count Tarnowski, the new Austrian Ambassador, remains unchanged. Having met Secretary Lansing and other State Department officials yesterday and asked for an appointment with President Wilson to present his credentials, no further action will be taken till the situation clears up. If a break comes the new Envoy will probably never meet the President.

Surprise exists here over the fact that up to tonight neither press reports nor official dispatches had indicated that Ambassador Gerard has asked for his passports. His instructions were sent by both cable and wireless, and there is no disposition to doubt that he has received them and acted accordingly. It is assumed that the most rigid censorship is being maintained in Germany.

With relations severed and the country preparing to meet the next step as it comes, officials are reflecting now upon the situation as it affects the cause of peace and the situation of the belligerents themselves.

It seems to be accepted that the action of the United States will tend to hold the Entente Allies closer together than ever before and deter talk of a separate peace. It seems to be accepted, too, that the rupture definitely removes the United States as the world's peacemaker, and from the German point of view brings forward King Alfonso of Spain. Oddly enough, Count von Bernstorff several months ago expressed the personal opinion that not President Wilson but the King of Spain would be the man to bring peace to the world.

Should all other neutrals accept the President's suggestion that they sever diplomatic relations with Germany, the voice for peace would have to come from the Vatican.

The Entente Embassies, confident that the United States cannot avoid being drawn into the conflict, are discussing among themselves what part the United States would take in the war.

Congress, stirred with patriotic fervor, is making ready to stand behind the President in whatever he may do to uphold the honor and dignity of the country. The only dissenting note comes from a small pacifist group which several months ago supported the movement to warn Americans off armed ships. The President is confident that his action is approved by Congress and the country.

After his talk with Senator Simmons today the President went to the home of Senator Walsh for a brief talk on various problems brought to the front by Germany's new submarine policy.

During the day the President received a communication from the Swiss Legation here bearing on his recent peace speech to the Senate. It was not made public, and was said to have no bearing on the break with Germany. On a previous occasion Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, expressed the deep interest of his Government in the President's peace ideas.

Concerning himself primarily with steps to be taken in case Germany commits an overt act against the United States, Mr. Wilson spent a part of the day in his study reading precedents, and going over reports from the Treasury, War, Navy, and Justice Departments on precautionary measures already carried out.

Precautions were redoubled to keep away from the White House persons with no business there. Every gate was watched by policemen, and tonight an extra force was placed on duty. Even Senator Simmons had to send in for a Secret Service man before he could get to the front door of the White House.

Throughout the day telegrams and letters bearing on the situation arrived for the President. There were so many messages that the White House force of telegraphers was unable to handle them. They came from practically every Governor, many legislators, prominent men and women, and clubs and other organizations. The vast majority of the messages offered support to the President and praised his stand. This was particularly true of those from the Governors. Some told of patriotic demonstrations at theatres and other public gatherings. A few, including one from Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, urged that a league of neutral nations be formed in an effort to preserve peace.

Offers of personal service to the Government in case war comes were contained in many of the telegrams. Henry S. Breckinridge, who resigned as Assistant Secretary of War because of dissatisfaction with Mr. Wilson's army policy, was one of those offering to serve.

## ANTI-WAR STRIKE PROPOSED BY MAURER

### *Pennsylvania Labor President Says Workingmen Should Rise and Handicap Defense.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4. — After sneering for an hour at President Wilson and the patriotism of the country, and after screaming anathema at the "bloody-minded rascals and skunks" who were supporting the Administration in the present crisis, James H. Maurer, member of the State Legislature from Reading and President of the State Federation of Labor, proposed a nation-wide strike of workingmen to handicap preparations for defense.

In addressing the Socialist Literary Society this afternoon at the Broad Street Theatre Maurer declared that every labor union should call out its men if the Government refused to grant a referendum on a declaration of war upon Germany.

### ENTHUSIASM IN PETROGRAD.

**Government Leaders See Great Moral Effect of Break With Germany.**

PETROGRAD, Feb. 4.—The diplomatic breach between the United States and Germany became known here at noon today and aroused general enthusiasm. The consensus was that it was a step calculated to bring an early end to the war.

M. Dmitrikoff, Secretary of the Duma, declared that President Wilson's action was "of tremendous moral importance for Germany, for whom the last days have come."

The common opinion among Russian leaders was that war between the United States and Germany must follow, and Prince Galitzin of the Imperial Council expressed the view that the American fleet would prove of great assistance.

## AMERICAN SAILORS RELEASED BY BERLIN

**Continued from Page 1.**

seamen taken into port on captured prizes unless such members of the crews of captured vessels have engaged in hostile acts against an enemy rendering them liable to treatment as combatants. None of these men offered resistance so far as the record of the case goes, and for that reason they were entitled to be released when taken into port.

The American demand for the release of these American seamen was made early yesterday morning in a wireless message to Ambassador Gerard. This message was sent prior to the dispatch of the subsequent message, sent both by cable and wireless to Ambassador Gerard, notifying him that Count von Bernstorff had received his passports and instructing Mr. Gerard and his embassy suite, as well as all American Consuls, to withdraw from Germany. Whether the German Government was aware of the break in diplomatic relations at the time Mr. Gerard received the message demanding the release of the American seamen prisoners is not known here, but notification of the break in relations is believed to have reached Germany almost simultaneously with the demand for the release of the American seamen.

## SPAIN MAY SEND NOTE OF PROTEST TO BERLIN

**Continued from Page 1.**

States, presents simple differences of degree, but is identical in substance. These two considerations of national policy—fidelity to treaties and a continental policy traditionally Pan American—will serve as a basis for Brazil's response to the German note, the text of which will be definitely determined upon.

"The American continental policy has not failed to impress strongly Dr. Lauro Muller, whose personal friendship for the United States is known, as is also the traditional friendship between Brazil and the United States, consecrated first in 1826 by the adhesion of Brazil to the Monroe Doctrine.

"Whatever may be the special reasons which determined President Wilson to break with Germany, there are among them particularly direct promises made to the United States and broken by Germany. Although practical acts do not appear as yet to have been contemplated, there is every reason to believe that the protest which will form the substance of Brazil's reply will embody full approbation of the attitude of the United States."

**"Brazil Has Been Directly Touched."**

O'Paiz will publish an article tomorrow inspired from high authority. It will say:

"Up to the present the reserve of our Chancellery has been justified by the Monroe Doctrine, our lack of military and economic preparation, and the consideration due the United States, upon which falls logically the rôle of leader in the continental policy. But today Brazil has been directly touched.

"In a conversation today with Dr. Lauro Muller, we received the impression that he is profoundly affected by the gravity of the situation created by the attitude of the United States and is disposed, in accord with the other South American Republics, to support the protest of the Washington Administration, whose action ought to be sustained by all Governments, in order that Europe may receive the impression that this time it is not only the United States, but all America that speaks.

"Since the day before yesterday the international problem has relegated to the background all others. As for Brazil, all countries have their eyes fixed on Dr. Lauro Muller. The moment has come when the interests of Brazil are in radical antagonism to the German interests, thus giving Dr. Lauro Muller a favorable occasion in which to affirm by positive acts that his German origin will not prevent him from acting in a patriotic manner.

"The Brazilian Government declares that in case of extreme necessity it will be able to rely on everything that is necessary to safeguard national dignity and interests.

In this city the break in relations between the United States and Germany created a deep impression, and the action of the American Government was approved enthusiastically. The League of the Allies adopted a resolution urging the President of Brazil to put an end to the "criminal neutrality which shames us before the world and injures us economically and financially, while causing us to be suspected by the Allies as passive accomplices of the German Government."

Medeiros de Albuquerque, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in commenting in his newspaper on the current opinion that Brazil will follow the present policy of the United States, expresses regret "that Brazil has missed the opportunity to take the action which the dignity of her traditions commanded her to do long ago, namely, to take her position on the side of the Allies.

"With the force of such a policy," he continues, "we should have gained economic advantages, for we would have found ourselves bound up with the commercial interests of the greatest nations in the world. But against this noble aspiration of the Brazilian people cowardice on the one hand and the activities of Germanism on the other, humiliating Brazil, have reduced us to the ominous situation in which we find ourselves today."

Deputy Gonzalez says in the newspaper O'Paiz:

"Under international law the declaration of Germany is equivalent to a declaration of war against Brazil, and the Government should hand their passports to the German Minister and the German Consuls."

The Rua expresses astonishment that the Government has taken no action in this matter.

**Calls for Pan American Action.**

The Jornal do Commercio asserts that the German note is a presumptuous act of folly, which the entire world understands to be a signal of despair. It continues:

"This plan of ruthless piracy which the German note announces would mean summary suppression of all neutral rights. It is an unjustifiable attack on the sovereignty of all nations which thus far have not become involved in the war. The great republic of the north, which is affected most directly, fortunately realizes that it is no longer possible to sit idle. The rupture of relations is disquieting news, but it is also consoling, because it signifies energetic reaction against these conditions.

"All American nations form a social and moral unit. Pan Americanism would be a vain phrase if it were not associated in singleness of thought with the idea of defense against a common menace. We do not doubt that Brazil will take action, and that the Pan American chancelleries will do their duty."

The Correio de Manha says that in future the position of Brazil will be even more critical, because "the whirlwind which is now destroying civilization tends more and more to draw neutral powers into its path.

"So long as the Germans were conducting their blockade under the previous conditions," it continues, "neutral powers could maintain an attitude of waiting, but now that the attack has become general President Wilson has done well to take decisive action. As for us, we should lend the moral support of diplomatic action in accordance with the decision of Washington. The position of Brazil will not permit us actually to enter on warfare unless some provocation renders it inevitable, but our Government should not neglect preparatory military measures."

The Razon says: "The noble action of the North American people is worthy of a nation which knows how to compel respect of its rights. * * * We should at once confiscate the German steamships in Brazilian ports."

The Sucres says:

"The United States should have broken with Germany long ago. It is her duty to be the leader of the nations of the American continent. But it is better late than never. Events have proved that neutrality is a crime. Neither North America nor Brazil has had any right to remain neutral. The course taken by the United States points the way to Brazil and compels us to adopt an attitude in harmony with the interests, dignity, and independence of the country."

The Gazeta de Noticias says:

"The action of President Wilson was the only possible answer to the cynical act with which Prussian barbarity endeavored to overwhelm neutral States. It was no longer possible to deceive public opinion in the United States by means of the shifting policy which has characterized the attitude of the White House. No Government of any neutral country can refrain from following the path on which the United States has embarked. The German note was addressed to all neutrals; it was a collective slap in the face."

**Brazilian Protest to Germany?**

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro says that information obtained from a trustworthy source confirms the opinion that the Brazilian Government is convinced the time has come to abandon the attitude of an impartial spectator, if the measures indicated in the German note should inflict direct harm on vital interests of Brazil. The Government is of the opinion, he says, that if the United States enters the conflict the only logical course for South American nations will be to attempt to establish general uniformity of continental policy.

A protest to Germany is said to have been drafted at a meeting last night between President Braz and Foreign Minister Muller.

### SOUTH AMERICAN APPROVAL.

**Some Newspapers Do Not Believe War Will Follow the Break.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 4.—Following is summarized comment on the crisis in German-American relations from some of the principal newspapers of South America.

La Razon, (Buenos Aires.)—"We are pacifist, as always. Hitherto we have not profited by the war, because we are a small power. If the United States enters the conflict it will be our turn to profit.

El Mercurio, (Santiago, Chile.)—"Germany always holds to a policy of pledges which are never kept."

La Cronica, (Lima, Peru.)—"We believe that the United States will avoid war; but a diplomatic break is deplorable because it lengthens the distance to intervention in the interests of peace."

El Tiempo, (Montevideo, Uruguay.)—"We do not believe that war between the United States and Germany is possible."

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 4.—La Prensa says:

"The rupture between the United States and Germany will have an enormous moral effect, particularly in view of the power and prestige of the United States. The step taken by the Washington Government will compel other countries to emerge from the conditions of relative tranquility in which they have been living."

"The attitude of Germany," says La Argentina, "made the rupture inevitable. Neither the pacific desires of President Wilson nor the good sense of the American people could be harmonized with this insolent German declaration."

La Vanguardia says:

"The breaking of relations does honor to the Government of the United States. It now becomes necessary for all neutral States to compel the Central Powers to respect the rights of man."

### CHILE STANDS WITH US.

**Aloofness Impossible Now, Says a Leading Paper.**

SANTIAGO de Chile, Feb. 4.—Great excitement has been caused by the receipt of the news of the breach of diplomatic relations between the United State and Germany. The Union says:

"The German note sharply affects all neutrals who cannot maintain that aloof attitude that they have hitherto observed. Such an aloofness would mean now the tolerant acceptance of something which threatens the annihilation of international law. Germany may be said to have declared war on the entire world, and while it is true that weak countries have not been directly notified still they cannot disregard the action taken by the United States, which, in a certain way, is the representative of all America."

### EXCITEMENT IN HOLLAND.

**Action of United States Expected to Influence Government's Course.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The news that America has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany has electrified the whole country. Special bulletins are placarded everywhere, and crowds are gathered around them, reading the ominous news, which the majority of Hollanders instinctively feel must have a deep and grave influence upon their own diplomatic course in the future.

The heart of this sturdy little nation is wholly on the side of humanity and honor, and Germany has at least succeeded in putting everybody in Holland into a state of anxious expectation, which grows more intense as edition after edition of the newspapers bears no news of the commencement of sea murders on the scale threatened.

The newspapers from Germany, and the Dutch journals also, print big maps with heavy lines showing the blockade within which it is supposed to be fatal for steamers to venture, but lines on sea charts do not make an effective blockade, nor is it possible for Germany to exercise any sort of efficient control over the huge area she has described as a danger zone, either by ships, submarines, or mines.

Alone among the German papers the Vorwaerts gently hints that the new campaign is not to its liking, and plainly suggests that the German people wash their hands of all responsibility, which must rest with the so-called German Parliament, over whose actions the people have no control.

### NORTHERN NEUTRALS CONFER.

**Sweden, Norway, and Denmark Exchanging Views on German Note.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 4.—I have good reason to believe that negotiations on the submarine crisis are in progress between the Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian Governments.

King Gustav of Sweden left Copenhagen this afternoon after a two days' visit to King Christian. The entire Danish press comments sympathetically on the visit as demonstrating the harmony of the relations between the Scandinavian countries.

The news that Ambassador Gerard has been recalled from Berlin gives rise to some speculation in Copenhagen. It is thought the United States would be well advised to retain him in one of the Scandinavian capitals, where his services would be easily available.

I have made inquiry as to the possibility of the Scandinavian Governments convoying commercial ships through the blockade zone. The question of naval convoy was discussed some twelve months ago, but with negative result. I have reason to believe that there has been no change of the Scandinavian viewpoint on this question, and that no policy of naval convoy will be entered upon.

A commercial committee of Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes has been formed with a view to the establishment of better and easier conditions of trade with America. The leaders of this movement declare their intention to open up a route to the American market through Russia via Copenhagen and Gothenburg.

The American Legation here announces that Minister Egan has postponed indefinitely his intended holiday trip to America owing to the present serious situation.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—According to Reuter's Stockholm correspondent the Swedish Government, as a result of the torpedoing on Jan. 29 of the Swedish steamer Edda, has instructed the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin to demand an investigation of the case by Germany. Sweden reserves her right for future action.

### SEEKS TO PLACATE NEUTRALS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 4.—I understand the German Government has invited a conference in order to ascertain how it is possible to assist Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden by supplying raw materials, especially iron and coal, which may be urgently needed in consequence of the German blockade.

## ENGLAND APPLAUDS OUR CALM BEHAVIOR

### President, Congress, and Stock Exchange Are All Subjects of Favorable Comment.

### TALK OF OUR FLEET COMING

**Large Financial Aid Possible, Says C. H. Sabin — Some Worry About Officials in Germany.**

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—There is no doubt about it; the English public is as near to an emotional outburst as it ever gets. The President particularly comes in for warm approval, and the temper shown by Congress is favorably commented on.

Suddenly the scales have fallen from English eyes. They see that the President had fixed his goal from the beginning and walked steadily to it.

A further good impression is made by New York's reception of the grave news and the behavior of the Stock Exchange, which suggested that, after all, Wall Street is sometimes more moved by idealism than by money-making.

Among those commenting on this phase was Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, who is here. Mr. Sabin added that in the event of hostilities America would have an opportunity to lend financial support to the common cause, and that, while it would be a duty to do this on a generous scale, no undue risk would be involved. With America in the war the whole fabric of the world's business and the honor of the civilized States would be pledged to repayment. The United States was most fortunate, Mr. Sabin thought, to find itself in a position to extend assistance at a time when money meant so much in a struggle to defend civilization.

Apart from financial support, other ways and means were discussed with interest, whenever Americans and Englishmen met. It was agreed that the Americans could bring a clear mastery in the field of invention, which has played so important a part in this war.

The American Navy has figured in all discussion of the value of the new ally if we join the war. First of all, our naval personnel is well known and highly esteemed. Fraternal relations would immediately be set up between the two fleets. The appearance of American warships in European waters would bring in a fresh element of brave, adventurous and highly trained men. It would relieve the strain and add new life into a service always dependable but somewhat stale after the long vigils in the North Sea.

The American sailormen have watched the sea war from afar and have a different perspective. They would come to the war arena with some new theory, evolved by study and discussion of the actual moves made by the opposing naval forces. There is lively interest among the British Navy men in the results of such a new initiative.

One of the fears voiced with German admiration of the American Navy is that its component parts are out of balance. If compelled to fight alone it would suffer as against Germany, for example, for lack of cruisers and scoutships. With the allies possessing a full assortment and able to supply deficiencies, the American Navy could be made to count at maximum efficiency, though, of course, it is not a modern navy.

The prospect of American co-operation inspires hope of prompter action in arming merchantmen. Here is an asset in the war game that may appeal to America. I do not know what facilities the United States possesses for supplying guns, but gun crews can absorb a large number of men with little or no training who could serve under expert direction. Men of no nation learn gunnery so quickly and so well as Americans. They have made a record in the artillery service in this war that puts them almost in a class to themselves.

An item of training is bodies of troops, that is a matter for America's consideration from her own standpoint. It is not thought here that they will be needed in the present war.

Last week there were many who believed that there would be a long war; today the opinion is general that the end is approaching. I have heard early Summer mentioned several times today as the time limit, believed by many that Germany will "blow up" after delivering her present stroke with all her might.

There has been much anxious discussion today about the American diplomatic and Consular representatives in German territory. It is said that Brand Whitlock, Minister to Belgium, will go from Brussels to Havre, where the Belgian court makes its headquarters.

Herbert C. Hoover is probably giving personal attention at Washington to the representatives of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium now in that country. There are American Consuls in all the large German cities. It is estimated here that fully a hundred officials will have to be brought out some way. The process is one that causes concern among those who fear acts of violence, owing to the state of German feeling.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 5.—News of the rupture between the United States and Germany has been warmly welcomed by the British public, who read the President's message to Congress with the keenest satisfaction, the more so as the President's decision came as an extreme surprise.

Tributes are paid to the President's restrained tone in addressing Congress, and, while it is felt that he still gives Germany an opening to withdraw from the position that country has assumed in threatening indiscriminate submarine warfare, the general opinion is that the rupture of relations means nothing less than war, and there is much curiosity as to how hostilities will be provoked.

In some quarters it is thought that the seizure of German auxiliary cruisers in the United States may be regarded by the Germans as a warlike act. Whatever may prove a casus belli, it is assumed here that Germany must have prepared for any outcome.

Long dispatches from New York and Washington are read with avidity for light on American preparations of a military nature. The greatest interest is shown in details of the naval strength of the United States, which is considered here a great factor in the situation.

The opinions of available Americans of prominence in London have been canvassed, and the probable action of neutral countries, especially South America, is discussed as a matter of great importance.

The President's action was referred to in many pulpits yesterday, the Bishop of London and other prominent divines applauding the American decision.

The news fo the severance by the United States of diplomatic relations with Germany was telephoned to the American Ambulance by the American Embassy.

The news was immediately announced to the staff surgeons, the young American college students who drive automobile ambulances and act as orderlies, and the nurses. Round after round of cheers were given for President Wilson.

## EMBASSY AT LONDON DROPS GERMAN WORK

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The American Embassy cut itself loose today from all relation with the German affairs intrusted to its charge here since the start of the war. From early morning until late afternoon the work went on of moving papers, books, and all official documents pertaining to the embassy's management of affairs at 9 Carlton Terrace.

Orders reached the embassy from Washington early this morning to close up all work in the German department of the embassy and to undertake nothing further connected with German affairs. The telegram arrived after Ambassador Page and his staff had gone home. The Ambassador's secretary got in touch with the Ambassador, who instructed him to see that every scrap of paper connected the embassy's handling of German affairs be removed from Carlton Terrace at once. That involved getting moving vans and calling out the staff of the German department.

It took four huge vans to accommodate the stuff piled up since Ambassador Page took over the German Embassy. The sight of these lined up in the roadway at Carlton Terrace drew a crowd from 9 o'clock in the morning until dark as the work went on of dumping records into the vans and carting them to the embassy in Grosvenor Square. Luckily the embassy took over a spacious house adjoining the chancellery a few months ago, and so the records brought from the German Embassy were snugly tucked away.

A courier from the embassy, who started yesterday for Berlin with ten bags of mail for the American Embassy there, was overhauled before he left England, and had to bring the bags back with him. This mail will be held at the embassy until further word comes from Washington.

## OUR ACTION CAUSES GREAT JOY IN PARIS

### Street Crowds Eagerly Scan Bulletin Boards and Wilson Suddenly Becomes Popular.

### AMERICAN FLAG CHEERED

**Press Praises President's Step, One Paper Comparing Him to Belgian King.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Through the dense fog which today is wrapping Paris in midday gloom I saw a spectral figure waving a newspaper exulting at a pollu hurrying along the boulevards to his Sunday dinner shouting:

"Have you seen the news?"

I could see from the pollu's smiling countenance that it was good news, and across his shoulder as he glanced at the proffered sheet I caught the headlines:

"The United States has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany."

My exclamation quickly betrayed my nationality, so we all shook hands and went on our ways rejoicing. Despite the dense fog everyone seemed smiling and eager to have the glad tidings confirmed by Americans. Despite my desperate hurry I felt duty bound to explain to my cabman in answer to his anxious questioner whether America would take a long time in building a fleet that we already had a very good one ready. This greatly relieved him, and I heard him remark:

"I always heard they did things very quickly over there."

Among Americans in Paris the enthusiasm is unbounded, added to a great feeling of relief that they henceforth are no longer tolerated neutrals but allies. This enthusiastic joy finds its loudest expression among the artist colony of the Montparnasse quarter where, as one American painter assured me, "there will be a hot time tonight."

The evening papers express deep satisfaction, although they are careful to keep a restrained note.

L'Intransigeant, after pointing out Germany's new psychological error in counting on Wilson's mysticism and pacifism, declared:

"France and her allies have today won over to their cause the great nation of whose ardent sympathy they had hundreds of proofs. What joy for our soldiers in the trenches at this, the darkest and most trying hour of their vigil!"

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Premier Briand this afternoon received the American Ambassador, Mr. Sharp, who informed him officially of the severance of diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States.

Word began to go about Paris in the early forenoon that the United States had broken with Germany. Bulletins marked "Washington Official" were posted at the newspaper offices announcing that the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, has received his passports and that Ambassador Gerard had been recalled from Berlin.

It was the coldest day in many Winters in Paris, yet crowds stood around the bulletin boards, with the thermometer registering 5 degrees above zero, eagerly reading the scraps of news as they filtered through. First came the announcement of the rupture, and then parts of the President's speech to Congress, the seizure of German auxiliary cruisers and proposed appropriations for defense, and there was an immense amount of joyous comment.

The people stamping their feet in the cold, talked of the war being shortened by many months, of the possibility that midsummer might see it over, of absolute and quick victory. President Wilson's portrait and the Stars and Stripes were flashed on many screens, and Sunday afternoon assemblies in the moving picture houses all over Paris cheered.

President Wilson has suddenly become one of the most popular figures in French minds. Soldiers at railroad stations, returning from leave, were among the most earnest readers of the afternoon papers. Great satisfaction at the action of the United States is felt among leading Frenchmen, but there is no disposition to comment formally on events. A wave of cordial good feeling is shown everywhere.

When the news of the rupture became known at Marseilles the Chamber of Commerce, various public buildings, and many ships in the harbor displayed the American flag, says a dispatch to the Havas Agency from Marseilles.

The news of the rupture created great enthusiasm also among the crowds in Toulon and at the Grand Theatre, where the manifestation ended in the singing of the "Marseillaise" by the audience, among which were English, Russian, and Serbian soldiers.

There is also much interest at Bordeaux, where a manifestation in favor of the United States has occurred.

The news was received with lively satisfaction on the Riviera, where there are many American residents and visitors. At a concert on the promenade tonight "The Star-Spangled Banner," played by the orchestra, was encored and enthusiastically cheered.

The American Embassy ceased to look after German interests as from 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, under instructions from Washington. The embassy has not yet been informed as to who will take charge of the interests of the Central Empires. A staff of forty persons at the American Embassy has been managing the accounts of 35,000 civilian prisoners—Germans, Austrians, Turks, and Bulgarians—receiving money from their home countries, and also of the prisoners of war confined in a hundred different military camps. This work has been immense in detail, and when delicate questions are raised, the embassy has also had to do with the food supplies to the French population in the invaded districts of France.

The Ambassador, William G. Sharp, has telegraphed to the Consul at Bordeaux to advise Americans on the point of departure to defer their sailing. This is the same counsel given to Americans inquiring at the embassy today. Probably a hundred Americans called at or telephoned to the embassy and expressed their satisfaction over the decision taken by President Wilson.

The news was received joyfully by the Americans at the headquarters of the field ambulance service and among the American aviators training at Buc. The newspapers publish textually the President's speech before Congress and articles upon the military and naval resources of the United States, as well as very considerable editorial comment.

"Circumstances give to Mr. Wilson's act an incontestable grandeur," says La Liberté. "History will say of Wilson the pacifist, that he was too proud not to fight, but to give way and that, placed between solicitude for national honor and apprehension for the unknown consequences—perhaps formidable—he did not want a humiliating peace. His case resembles that of the King of the Belgians. Albert I. might have been able to avoid the avalanche that menaced him by resigning himself to a state of vassalage. No more than he did Mr. Wilson think a single instant of breaking the word and making his country an object of derision."

La Presse says:

"The Germans are decidedly bad psychologists. According to their own confession they have unchained redoubled piracy with the sole object of impelling the neutrals to intervene more energetically in favor of a German peace. But here are the neutrals who resist the blackmail.

"If the words of Aristide Briand, characterizing as a war manoeuvre Germany's offer of peace, required confirmation, the events of today suffice for that. Now, what are the other neutrals going to do? Will they incline before Germany's menaces or will they face her under the guide of the Star-spangled Banner?"

"Besides, we do not imagine that American intervention, even in a military way, can hasten a great deal the end of hostilities. The United States has not at its disposal sea and land forces sufficient to turn the scale. However, they bring us a great moral force, and it is in view of that that we salute the decision of President Wilson."

The Temps, after outlining the situation between the United States and Germany, says:

"The President could no nothing more than resist the flagrant and brutal violations of international law. The crisis has burst. America has taken her part, but the other neutral Governments continue to deliberate. It is announced that the King of Sweden has arrived in Copenhagen, but it is denied that the King of Norway is expected for the meeting in the Danish capital of the Scandinavian sovereigns and the shipowners of Denmark and Sweden."

### INSPIRED BY PAN GERMANS.

**U-Boat War So Diagnosed by Swiss Socialist Organ.**

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 5.—The Berne correspondent of The Morning Post writes that the Leipzig Neuste Nachrichten, Pan German organ of the National Liberal Party, says:

"Questions concerning the submarine war have been discussed long enough. We are no longer in a position to place consideration for American business and Anglo-American friendship before consideration for the welfare of mankind in general and of Germans in particular."


In the panelled lounge of the quiet club—

—PALL MALL—

A Shilling in London A Quarter Here

1o2

# What do you do when you make a will?

*The following steps must be taken:*

1. You first decide who is to receive your property;
2. You put your wishes into correct legal form;
3. You name a competent executor who is certain to carry out the provisions of your will with business-like fidelity.

We recommend that you take the matter up with your family lawyer. He, better than you possibly could, will interpret your wishes. He understands the necessary legal phraseology, for, after all, your will *is* a legal document. Eventually your will must be carried out in accordance with the law. Your executor's fees are limited and are fixed by law.

Formerly either relatives or friends were named as executors. As individuals they were, of course, usually conscientious, but they often lacked sound business judgment. Unwise investments were often made—unnecessary expenses incurred. Estates shrank in value. Hardships to the heirs resulted.

The naming of the Columbia Trust Company as your executor insures both business fidelity and business judgment. Its reputation for painstaking, prompt and economical settlement of estates is the result of long experience in executorships.

If you are interested in further information about executorships, please ask for Mr. Warren, our Vice-President, at our 60 Broadway office.

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*Suits Which Are Always Desirable Are Among These Reductions*

Many well dressed men insist upon always having a blue, gray or black suit in their season's outfit.

While the reductions on blues, grays and blacks, now included in the Weber and Heilbroner Clearance Sale, are therefore not as marked as on suits of fancy woolens, they are still extreme in view of the constantly advancing price of woolens.

The models are smart in their conservatism—good for next season or the present.

This is the end-of-the-season clearance, embracing the entire regular Weber and Heilbroner stock of Fall and Winter Suits of fancy woolens and Winter Overcoats, without omissions or additions at prices that offer very material savings.

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This pure, unfermented juice of finest Concords is more than a mere beverage. It gives vigor without reaction.

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Positively Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

# PRECAUTIONS TAKEN FOR NATION'S SAFETY

War and Navy Departments Await Next Step with Their Plans Prepared.

## SHARP WATCH ON WIRELESS

Extension of Censorship Necessary in Event of War—Officials Flooded with Offers of Help.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—With every precautionary measure now thought advisable already taken, the War and Navy Departments awaited tonight further developments that might call for measures to protect American rights at sea by force. So far no steps of actual war preparation have been taken.

Speaking to a delegation of Cleveland business men who passed through the city today and called at the War Department, Secretary Baker said:

"We are all between two breaths here. We have taken one breath and are wondering whether we will have to draw the other. We are hoping for the best."

Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels were both at their offices during the day. The latter conferred with Admiral Benson, chief of operations. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt advised the Navy Department that he and Major Barnett, commandant of the Marine Corps, would hasten home in view of the international situation, abandoning the remainder of their tour of Haiti and Santo Domingo. They will sail north on the collier Neptune, which should leave for American waters next Tuesday.

**Naval Censors Instructed.**

Navy wireless censors in charge of the coast line stations were instructed to exercise unusual precautions, and to refer to the department every message about which they had the slightest doubt. They were specifically warned to keep information which might be of military value from reaching Germany through any source.

No steps toward applying general censorship to the cable offices have yet been taken. It is regarded as improbable that such steps will be taken unless President Wilson finds it necessary to again address Congress seeking authority for warlike operations. In that event the General Staff Censorship bill, already drafted, probably will be enacted without delay, and every agency of communication or publication be strictly supervised thereafter.

The Navy Department telegraphed Governor Whitman of New York asking that navy yard employes who are members of the New York militia be released from duty. Secretary Daniels is anxious that work in the navy yards shall not be hampered by the absence of employes. Similar requests will be made in other States.

The War Department took no additional steps today either of a precautionary or a warlike nature, although Secretary Baker was in frequent conference with Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff, and various department officials.

Both the War and Navy Departments continued to be flooded with telegraphic offers of services from individuals and munition plants throughout the country. Secretary Baker replied personally to each of the individual messages, expressing his gratification and stating that the application had been placed on file, and that the applicant would be summoned for duty should the need arise.

**Aeroplane Coast Patrol.**

Rear Admiral Peary announced tonight that he would offer to Secretary Daniels tomorrow the services of the National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission, of which he is the head. It is Admiral Peary's idea to place at the disposal of the department the organization already effected by the commission in order to aid in the establishment of an aeroplane patrol of the coasts.

Messages from munition manufacturers have been referred to the Army and Navy Ordnance Bureaus to be taken advantage of whenever deemed desirable.

At the Navy Department orders were prepared today for calling out many active and reserve officers of the navy. These orders will not be sent until there is some important change in the situation. Their effect would be to release many active line officers of the navy now on shore duty for work at sea, as the retired and reserve officers already have been assigned provisionally to the shore commands. For more than a year this practice of assigning retired officers as understudies for active officers on shore duty has been carried out, and each officer so assigned has been kept advised by the man whose place he would take of the work he would be called upon to do.

Similarly the department is prepared to order the immediate graduation of the senior class at Annapolis if additional junior officers are urgently needed. Secretary Daniels is opposed to this step, however, unless absolutely necessary.

It is understood that orders also are prepared for the mobilization of the enlisted reserve and the Naval Militia, although the dispatch of the order also will depend upon developments in the international situation.

## THINK THEY SAW A RAIDER.

Schooner's Crew Reports Encounter Off Brazilian Coast.

The crew of the American schooner James B. Drake, which arrived yesterday from Buenos Aires, reported that on Dec. 29, off Pernambuco, Brazil, they passed a vessel which aroused the suspicion that she was a German raider. The vessel was painted lead color, had two masts and two funnels, and carried eight guns.

After steaming around the schooner twice the stranger veered off toward the Brazilian coast at high speed. On the night of Dec. 27 the watch on the deck of the James B. Drake said they heard the whir of an aeroplane motor overhead, but could not see the aeroplane, as the weather was hazy.

# SEE WAR SHORTENED MONTHS IF WE ENTER

Two British Admirals Forecast Atlantic Patrol by Us if Hostilities Begin.

## BERESFORD PRAISES NAVY

He and Sir Cyprian Bridge Doubt Serious Raids by U-Boats on Our Coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—"If America comes into this war she will cut down its duration by months," said Admiral Lord Charles Beresford in reply to a question today as to what he thought the American Navy might do in the event that the United States became embroiled with Germany. Lord Charles described the American fleet as "strong and serviceable and manned by experts who know how to fight."

He hesitated to express any view as to what part America's fleet could actually play, as he said it would be arrogance for a Britisher to attempt to say how America ought to use it. But he knew America and its navy well enough, he said, to assert with all assurance that the American Navy would be of tremendous aid in bringing the war to a quick end.

"America has a splendid navy," said the Admiral. "In its proportion as to units it is better than any other afloat. It may be just a trifle short of destroyers, but it has many other smaller craft with which it would be able to fight submarines. America has ample submarines for the defense of its own coast. Naturally she will require many of them if the Germans are able to get their boats over there and start at the American coasts. But I don't believe Germany is going to find it so easy to get her submarines over, for Great Britain is going to be on the watch all across the Atlantic.

"One huge aid America could give Great Britain would be in convoying ships across the Atlantic. This would undoubtedly be done. "As to Germany's ever succeeding in sinking merchant ships so fast as to cut off the British Isles entirely, that is entirely out of the question. With America in it with destroyers, light cruisers and other small craft to help escort the ships over Germany would find that she would lose her submarines so fast that she would be unable in a short time to keep up that form of warfare.

"The important thing for the British now is to arm the merchant ships, and when that is done with guns fore, aft and amidships the submarines will not have the easy marks they have had up to now. If all British merchant ships were armed in that way Great Britain could take care of the submarines on the highways of the sea. We have got on pretty well as it is, but it would be absolutely necessary to have all the liners equipped, bow, stern and quarter, to combat the sort of warfare Germany threatens.

"As for America's part she would be of infinite aid in enabling Great Britain to arm its ships until we were able to get around to all of them, for America is thoroughly equipped with factories that are ready to turn out the equipment at once.

"Not alone with her navy but also in finance would America be of tremendous help to Great Britain.

"All may be summed up by saying that America's entry into the war would mean physical and financial support at a critical time that will enable the Allies to make a quick end of the whole affair. We are going to win anyhow, but with America the day of victory would be vastly advanced.

"Germany knows her doom is at hand or she would never make such crazy threats to embroil America. She wants America in at the peace conference thinking that America, being so far away, will not be so keenly concerned over the adjustment of details, and that Germany will be able to manoeuvre a peace that will be to her own advantage."

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge said:

"With America in the war the field of operations for the British on the sea would be reduced appreciably. I mean that America's navy would undoubtedly take over part of the transatlantic track and relieve Great Britain of the necessity of patrolling it.

"There is no question what the outcome of the German submarine campaign would be with America participating in it. In fact, there is no doubt, even with America not coming in, that England will be able to dispose of the German sea activities as she has done up to now. But it would probably take much longer for England to do it alone.

"To my mind, Germany is merely trying to frighten America. I do not believe that she can seriously want America against her.

"Germany would be able to do very little with her submarines against shipping along the American coast. Undoubtedly there would be a ship sunk here and there, as when the U-53 broke out, but the American navy would soon put a stop to it. The American navy has light craft enough effectually to dispose of any German attempts to raid her coasts.

"The Germans are playing their last bluff card. America has called the bluff. Germany loses."

# LONDON PRESS THINKS BREAK WILL MEAN WAR

*Welcome America's Moral Support and Discuss Material Aid We Might Bring*

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 5.—The general tenor of London editorial opinion on the break between the United States and Germany is that it was the lyon course open to President Wilson.

"President Wilson's decision, which was both just and courageous," says The Morning Post, "will put new spirit into the hearts and minds of the neutral nations, which for two years have suffered the most atrocious injuries ever done by one country to another at sea since the Barbary corsairs. We are entitled to congratulate ourselves that the truth of what we constantly affirmed respecting the character and aims of the German Government has now received the indorsement of a great and friendly nation. The American spirit of pride, justice, and independence has again proved itself."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"There seems to be no present probability that Germany will hold out her hand in order to preserve peace with the United States. The Chancellor's speech points all the other way. The question of interest, therefore, is not so much whether America will join in the war, but what will happen when she does."

This newspaper thinks the adhesion of the South American States would prove valuable, as it would make it more difficult for Germany to maintin a submarine campaign on the other side of the Atlantic. However, if the United States and other neutrals enter the war Germany is likely to try to "make Belgiums of her neutral neighbors in Europe."

The Daily Mail remarks on the patience with which President Wilson has acted through the controversy, but adds that American will now see, however, that his patience has only encouraged Prussian arrogance.

"The Allies," The Daily Main goes on, "are frankly glad to have the moral support and sympathy of the United States. We have been fighting for two and a half years for what we know to be right. We are glad the Americans know it too, but we also know it is our war and that we, by our own efforts, must win it. A hard struggle lies ahead. The serious question is whether the new British Army can defeat the old German Army before the new German Navy is under the control of the old British Navy. On the answer of this question depend the fate, freedom, and destiny of the world, for the United States is no more ready for war than we were in August, 1914. Her intervention can hardly be made effective in time for this year's campaign."

The Times says:

"The act of President Wilson is an event of measureless importance in the history of mankind. Whatever the immediate consequences of the breach, a new chapter is opened for the New World and the Old. For the first time since it became a great power the United States has directly intervened in a European war—a course pregnant with untold results hereafter."

Discussing the possibility of war, The Times says:

"The American people do not want war, but are resolved to keep their honor unstained. Whether they will be forced to draw the sword now lies in the hands of Germany. If Germany does not draw back, the armed intervention of America becomes certain."

# AMERICA TO FINISH 'EUROPE'S MAD DOG'

T. P. O'Connor, in a Parable, Describes the Ultimate Effect of Our Administration's Action.

## WORTH SEVERAL BATTLES

Believes Influence Will Be Demoralizing in Germany—"Settle Ireland" His Advice to Britain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 5.—T. P. O'Connor, writing in The Chronicle today on the present war situation, says:

"A mad dog rushes into the streets early in the morning when few people are about. Most of the citizens are still in bed. For horrible moments it has full and unchecked run; it bites here, there, everywhere. It catches the early postman and chambermaid and jumps at the baby in arms until the whole town is at last aroused and, pellmell, everybody rushes after the mag dog until at last its brains are dashed out by truncheon or rifle and the unclean and wicked thing lies on the ground with the poisonous foam still oozing from its dead and impotent lips.

"This is a parable. It sums up and symbolizes to my imagination the story of Germany in this war. For years, as Lloyd George puts it in one of his great passages, she plotted to murder Europe in her sleep. Meantime she prepared herself for the devil's work by poisoning her mind and the mind of all her peoples with the devil's gospel that might alone constituted right; that war was not merely the means but the end; that the humah conscience, free will, and the existence of nations should lie at the mercy of the biggest battalions and the best machine guns, and when the appropriate time was supposed to have come she burst on sleeping and unarmed Europe, foaming at the mouth with the fury of madness.

"At first the mad dog was able to bite and to infect everybody and everywhere until at last the whole world woke up to the universal peril, and today the whole world, or almost the whole world, is in full pursuit of the noxious beast and its end is near at hand

**Effect of America's Action.**

"America has come in to give the coup de grace, for it is quite certain America's intervention is the coup de grace. I do not say this because of the active military and naval contribution which America may add to the forces of Allies. How much or indeed whether she will contribute that element may be left in doubt for some days yet, but who can measure the moral influence which the hostility of America will exercise on the fortunes of the struggle. To the Allies it brings a new ground for the certainty they have never lost, of having the superiority of force and of morale which must bring them the final and crushing victory. To other neutral countries the example of the greatest of all neutrals must bring a new realization of the common peril of Germany to all civilized and free lands.

"I have never lost hope that before this war was over we might see every free nation in the world joining in the hunt of the mad dog, but apart from these effects of the declared enmity of America on other countries I look with confidence to its effect on the German people themselves. Be it remembered that there is not even a small village in Germany which is without relatives and correspondents in some part of the United States. Association between Germany and America is accordingly intimate and continuous, practically daily, through letter and newspaper and relatives. After all, with all their insane self-conceit, Germans are intelligent and educated people, and assuredly it must have some effect on their belief in either the justice of their cause or the chances of their armies to find that the greatest of neutral countries, in spite of the millions of their blood among its citizens, has come out decisively against them.

**Worth Several Battles.**

"I look to this declaration of America as being to the Allies of as much worth as the winning of several big battles. Next to the pressure of famine, it is the most demoralizing factor yet brought against the staying power of Germany in this year's fighting. Another speculation I find is on the part which America can play in the conferences that must follow the war. With obstinate optimism Germany may look to the entrance of America into that conference as likely to bring an advantage to Germany. It is palpably the most delusive of hopes. What can there be in common between the brutal arrogance of German autocracy and German militarism and a pure democracy, with all its democratic ideals—of such a country as the United States? If you want to know what kind of peace America will insist on, read the speech of President Wilson to the Senate a couple of weeks ago. If you read the words of that speech, especially if you read between the lines, you would find scarcely any difference between the terms which Mr. Wilson demanded and the terms which we demanded. He demanded the consent of the governed to the existence of any Government; he protested against the handing over of any people without their consent to any power; he demanded equal respect for the rights of small as well as for those of great nations; he demanded guarantees against such wars of aggression in the future as that with which Germany has now cursed the world; he demanded a united and independent Poland. I ask which of these demand of President Wilson is not ours also.

**"Settle Ireland," O'Connor Says.**

"I look accordingly to the right which President Wilson will probably establish to the presence of America in the peace conference after the war as one of the utmost advantage to us, and, indeed, as giving us the certainty of having our demands granted.

"One word finally, I pray my readers, English and Irish, Scotch and Welsh, to believe that I utter this word in the interests of the empire, of the Allies, of the just cause for which we are all fighting. Would you desire to have, even if possible, more wholehearted support from America and her people in arms and in council? Would you desire to go into the peace conference with juster, cleaner, more consistent purpose? Would you desire all this? Then I give you the prescription in two words—settle Ireland."

## MR. SCHIFF ADVISES COOLNESS.

"Don't Get Excited; Keep Behind the President," He Says.

Jacob H. Schiff, commenting last night on the crisis between the United States and Germany, declared that coolness and patience were essential in dealing with the submarine problem. He offered the following advice to the people of the city:

"Don't get excited. Keep behind the President. Go about your affairs."

"There was no need for the city and the State to take such precautions against trouble, following the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany," said Dr. Louis Haupt, President of the Arion Society, who, although of German origin, was born in the United States. "They only tend to excite the people, and then, if something happens, the entire German population will be blamed. The very act of throwing up such elaborate safeguards is a temptation to some fanatic to commit some lawless act.

"I say now, as I have said before, that it is absurd to suggest that the Germans in New York City are contemplating acts of violence. Let us stand behind the President and act rationally. If war comes, and I do not think it will, persons of German origin will be found as solidly loyal to the Government as any other class of citizens."

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Friday, February 2, 1917. No. 17

## The Rock Island Settlement.

**Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the stockholders' committee of the Rock Island Road, when shown an account in the morning papers of Tuesday last of the proceedings in the United States Court of Chicago, in which it stated that Messrs. Daniel G. Reid and others of the old directors had been permitted to settle the suit brought by Mr. Untermyer's client, "by paying back money to the company in restitution," said:**

**"The account gives an entirely false impression and does Messrs. Reid, Moore and their associates grave injustice."**

**"It was stated in open court, and I have repeatedly stated in connection with this case that it has at no time been claimed by anyone connected with the case that any of the old directors was guilty of any fraud or wrongdoing, or that any of them profited in any way personally by the transaction on account of which the suit was brought, or that they have by making the settlement admitted any legal or moral liability whatever."**

**"Our claim was based on the theory that the directors acted without legal authority."**

**"This settlement is part of the plan of reorganization and involves no admission by or reflection upon anybody, as these gentlemen have consistently refused to entertain any adjustment that might involve a personal reflection upon the integrity of their management as directors."**

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Annual Sale of Saks' Overcoats for Men

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Hudson Seal Coats (Dyed Muskrat)

Hudson Seal Coats — 40 inches long; Skunk collar, Seal cuffs. *Heretofore $125.00* 75.00

Hudson Seal Coats — Desirable models, real Skunk trimmed. *Heretofore $285.00* 225.00

Hudson Seal Coats — 45, 42 and 40 inch models, Skunk trimmed. *Heretofore $175.00* 125.00

Hudson Seal Coats — Kolinsky, Skunk, Taupe Fox, Ermine or Mole trimmed. *Heretofore $325.00* 250.00

Hudson Seal Coats — 45 inches long; of all Seal or Skunk trimmed. *Heretofore $245.00* 175.00

Hudson Seal Coats — Several models, Skunk, Kolinsky or Mole trimmed. *Heretofore $345.00* 285.00

Mole, Caracul or Squirrel Coats

Moire Caracul Coats — New semi-fitted belted models; Taupe Fox or Skunk trimmed. *Heretofore $325.00* 250.00

Moire Caracul Coat — New semi-fitted belted model; collar and cuffs of Hudson Bay Sable. *Heretofore $595.00* 450.00

Natural Gray Squirrel Coat — 45 inches; collar, cuffs and border of Skunk. *Heretofore $375.00* 285.00

Scotch Mole Coat — 48 inches long, collar and cuffs of Mole. *Heretofore $595.00* 395.00

Fur Muffs

10.00 Heretofore $15.00
16.00 Heretofore $20.00
13.00 Heretofore $18.00
10.00 Heretofore $15.00
19.00 Heretofore $29.50
23.00 Heretofore $32.00
23.00 Heretofore $35.00
26.00 Heretofore $37.50

Fur Neckpieces

Natural Raccoon Heretofore $15.00 10.00
Black Wolf (dyed) Heretofore $20.00 15.00
Hudson Seal Heretofore $29.50 19.00
Natural Nutria Heretofore $16.50 12.00
Natural Beaver Heretofore $22.50 15.00
Scotch Mole Heretofore $45.00 35.00
Natural Skunk Heretofore $29.50 20.00
Black Lynx Heretofore $32.50 22.00

Fur Capes and Fur Stoles

Mole Capes — Ermine trimmed. *Heretofore $175.00* 135.00

Hudson Seal Capes — All Seal or trimmed. *Heretofore $85.00* 65.00

Kolinsky Stoles — Trimmed with tails. *Heretofore $185.00* 150.00

Mole Stoles — Of real Scotch Mole. *Heretofore $150.00* 125.00

# WOULD RUSH SHIPS TO STRENGTHEN NAVY

### Britten Urges Appropriation of $119,000,000 to Expedite 113 Vessels.

### SEES PERIL IN DELAYS

### Army Bill Appropriating $300,000,000 to be Reported Today—Big Amount for Armored Trucks.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Expressing the fear that within a week the President will request authority from Congress "to use the armed forces of the United States," Representative Fred A. Britten, Republican member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, prepared today an amendment to the Navy Appropriation bill to appropriate $119,000,000 for the immediate completion of 113 naval vessels now in various stages of construction.

"If we are in danger of war," said Mr. Britten, "double and triple shifts should be put to work in Government and private navy yards and our vessels rushed to completion. I shall ask the House to approve a speed-up appropriation in the Naval bill.

"The dreadnought New Mexico is 50 per cent. complete at the New York Navy Yard, the dreadnought Mississippi is 61 per cent. complete at the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, and the dreadnought Idaho is 65 per cent. complete at the New York Shipbuilding Company's yards.

"By using utmost speed these three warships may be ready for battle within six months.

"The battleships Tennessee and California, now being built at the New York Navy Yard and Mare Island Yard, respectively, will be completed within a year and a half under favorable conditions.

"With a speed-up appropriation it will be possible for us to finish twenty-nine submarines of the coast defense types within three months. These are at various shipyards. It is not disclosed how many of our submarines are at present in fighting trim.

"Destroyers are highly necessary if the fleet is to go to sea. The destroyers Allen and Shaw are probably 90 per cent. complete, the former at the Bath Iron Works and the latter at Mare Island.

"Six other destroyers authorized in 1915 are from 2 to 43 per cent. complete, and it is imperative that they be rushed.

"The transport Henderson, the fuel ship Guyama, and the supply ship Bridge are from 90 to 95 per cent. complete. They can be put out within thirty days under rush orders."

Mr. Britten said that an emergency appropriation of $110,000,000 would make possible the completion within two months to two years of 113 fighting ships, as follows:

Nine dreadnoughts, four battle cruisers, four scout cruisers, twenty-eight destroyers, sixty-three submarines, one gunboat, one ammunition ship, two hospital ships, and one transport.

**To Report Army Bill Today.**

The Army Appropriation bill, prepared as a peace measure but ready for amendment as a war bill if necessary, will be reported to the House late tomorrow. If the War Department requests it the funds carried in the bill will be made, in whole or in part, "immediately available."

A member of the committee said today that the committee probably would hear from the War Department tomorrow regarding any changes desired in the measure. He added:

"There will be no opposition to making these funds immediately available should the War Department think it necessary. The bill will carry something in excess of $300,000,000. This would be but a starter, of course, should the nation become involved in war. There are a few odds and ends to be added to the bill by the committee tomorrow. At any time before passage by the House the War Department undoubtedly has only to request it, and such funds as are needed can be made available at once, although the bill would not become operative under ordinary circumstances before next July."

It is understood the army budget will carry approximately $9,000,000 for aviation, this being in addition to the $4,800,000 appropriated in the Fortifications bill for the aerial defense of the country's seacoast. There is also to be a material increase in the appropriation for armored trucks. The committee allowed last year $500,000 for these trucks, but the funds have not been expended, as the War Department has been experimenting with several types of trucks. This year the committee will allow nearly $1,500,000 for armored trucks, making a total appropriation available of nearly $2,000,000.

In this connection it was disclosed today that the War Department desires to utilize fifty-eight armored trucks and 600 armored motor cycles. The committee has approved thoroughly the purchase and use of these comparatively new engines of warfare.

Debate on the Naval Appropriation bill will be resumed in the House tomorrow. The Army Appropriation bill will follow in the House late this week.

## BUSY AT PHILADELPHIA YARD.

### Activity in Reserve Fleet, Which Is Ready to Go to Sea.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—The reserve force of the Atlantic fleet, consisting of about ten battle ships and cruisers of the second third line and auxiliaries now stationed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, is ready to go to sea, should the big fighting units of the Atlantic fleet be called on for war service.

It was said at the Naval Base today that only a supply of fresh vegetables would have to be rushed aboard.

## PUSH NAVY RECRUITING.

### Campaign Planned for Chicago—Illinois Regiment of Volunteers.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Because the navy will be called upon to bear the burden of national defense in the event of hostilities with Germany, Lieutenant C. S. Roberts of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station said today that a vigorous recruiting campaign would be started tomorrow to make up the shortage in men which now exists in the service. Permission was obtained today to place recruiting officers at 150 of the more important elevated railroad stations, where they will remain on duty during the day.

The day's activities in Chicago were not confined to the naval arm of the national defense. The six United States army recruiting offices remained open until midnight. The following telegram was sent to President Wilson today by Edward H. White, Colonel of the First Illinois Provisional Regiment:

"The First Illinois Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, (White's Gringo Scouts,) organized April 21, 1914, the services of which were tendered to the Federal and State Government April 21, 1914, and again in June, 1916, hereby respectfully renew its tender for military service anywhere, any time, for America undivided, and to help sustain 'Old Glory,' the emblem of a righteous liberty."

## GARRISON OFFERS SERVICES.

### Ex-Secretary of War Telegraphs That He Is At President's Call.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—One of the telegrams that came to President Wilson today was from Lindley M. Garrison of New York who resigned from the Secretaryship of War in the Wilson Cabinet because of differences with the President over the army organization and the independence provision of the Philippine bill. Mr. Garrison's telegram was dated Philadelphia and read as follows:

"If I can be of any service in any way I shall be pleased to have you call on me."

Many persons here feel that Mr. Garrison would be of great help as a member of a Government war advisory body if there should be a clash with Germany.

# DENY GERMAN SHIPS WERE CONFISCATED

### Federal Statement Says No Such Step Has Been Considered—Merely Taking Precautions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Persistent reports of impending seizure of German freight and passenger ships warbound in American ports led to an authorized statement for the Government tonight that such a step was not even under consideration. While port authorities would take necessary precautions to protect property and safeguard navigation, it was explained, for the Government to seize these ships, in American harbors as visitors under their own flag, would be an aggression which might be construed as hostile to Germany.

Collectors of customs have been instructed by the Treasury Department to be particularly careful in the present emergency, and those at ports where German ships are laid up have provided special guards about the vessels. To meet the problem resulting from members of the German crews deserting and coming ashore, the Immigration Bureau is co-operating with the customs officers. The sailors will be held pending a decision as to their disposition.

Preliminary reports to the War Department on boarding of the four German ships at Cristobal yesterday by Canal Zone authorities indicate that the action was made necessary by information that an attempt was about to be made to sink the ships off the entrance ot the Panama Canal.

## GERMAN PROFESSOR QUITS.

### Leaves University Faculty Because of Diplomatic Uncertainty.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 4.—Professor Anton H. Appelmann, Professor of German and German Literature at the University of Vermont, today offered his resignation because of the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany. The resignation was accepted by President Guy Potter Benton. Professor Applemann said his action was prompted by a desire to relieve the university of all responsibility in any action that might arise through the Government's treatment of German aliens.

Professor Applemann has been with the university four years. Several months ago the Alumni Association investigated rumors connecting him with alleged pro-German activities, but the report of its findings has not yet been submitted. Professor Applemann has taken out preliminary naturalization papers, but has not lived here long enough to attain citizenship.

# 4,778,050 FOR ARMY, COMMITTEE FIGURES

### Mayor's Defense Council Finds That Many Fit, Unmarried Males in Country.

### 1,350,000 OF 19 TO 20 YEARS

### Total of 21,071,076 Between the Ages of 18 and 45, of Whom Industries Could Spare 10,535,940.

An army of 4,778,050 of men between 18 and 45 years old fit for military service is available in this country, according to the estimate of an investigating staff of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, made public yesterday. A still greater number might be put under arms in a serious emergency, according to the committee's report, by the recruiting of older men, by the lowering of physical standards and by the employment of women in occupations now open only to men.

The morbidity, or sickness, rate indicated by researches of the Public Health Service and various insurance companies, as well as the records of physical examinations at various recruiting stations, were considered by the investigators. A more reliable method in the opinion of the committee, is to base the figures upon actual experience of other countries where universal military service prevails. Using this method the committee has calculated that out of 900,000 men reaching military age each year, 690,000 are fit for military service, according to the French standard, and 459,000 according to the German standard.

According to the figures presented in the report, more than nine-tenths of the force of 1,500,000 trained troops which the War College Division of the General Staff thinks should be available at the outbreak of a war could be made up from men of 19 and 20 years, if the French standard were applied, and men of 19, 20, and 21 years, according to the German standard.

**The Committee's Report.**

"Because of her smaller population, and of the desire to keep her force as nearly equal to Germany's as possible," the report says, "France, before the war, did not enforce such strict physical standards as her neighbor.

"In France the military class of 1910 consisted of 301,467 young men. After examination they were divided as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1—Fit for active service | 231,703 |
| 2—Less fit, assigned to auxiliary service | 11,308 |
| 3—Unfit, exempted from all service | 24,052 |
| 4—Final assignment postponed | 34,409 |

"If this ratio, 76.7 per cent., be applied in the United States there are 690,000 young men fit for service who reach military age every year.

"In Germany in 1910 the young men coming of military age numbered 568,597, but only 81 per cent., or 285,455, were put in the fit-for-active-service classification. On this basis 459,000 of the United States' 900,000 would constitute available military material.

"The task of estimating the total resources of the nation in men available for military service between the ages of 18 and 45 inclusive is more complex. For into this calculation there enter many uncertain factors. In addition to the morbidity rate and the physical rejection rate there is to be considered the dependency of families, and the needs of men of mature years in the business and industry of the country.

"In 1910 the males from 18 to 45 years old in the United States numbered 21,071,076. Although approximately 1,800,000 were aliens, and therefore ineligible for military service, officials of the Census Bureau consider that the increase in population between 1910 and the Summer of 1916 has about compensated for these.

"Through a deduction of 2½ per cent. for morbidity, the total of 21,071,076 becomes 20,544,800, and through a deduction of about 12½ per cent. for physical defects there is a further reduction to 18,007,080.

**Human Resources Elastic Factor.**

"The census tables showing the number of men in various occupations—farmers, factory workers, miners, physicians, lawyers, railroad employes, clerks, public officials, and so on—have been carefully examined, and the effort has been made to reach an approximate estimate of the number that could be spared for military duty in a serious emergency. This leads to the estimate that 17,666,000 out of the 20,001,564 employed, or 58.5 per cent., could be brought into service if needed. And this percentage applied to the 18,007,080 physically fit between 18 and 45 years old gives 10,535,940.

"Still unconsidered, however, is marital condition, or dependency. Though unmarried men have dependents, there are married men who are in such circumstances that they can do military service without imposing hardship upon their families. How nearly the latter come to offsetting the former cannot be stated even approximately. In this calculation all the single, widowed, and divorced men are assumed to be available, and all the married men unavailable.

"Of the 21,071,076 men from 18 to 45 years old 45.35 per cent. are single, widowed, or divorced, (43.35 per cent. being single.) If this percentage be applied to the 10,535,940—the figure arrived at after deductions for sickness, physical defects, and industrial necessities—the number available for service becomes 4,778,050, or 22.7 per cent. of the entire number of males from 18 to 45. This is about one out of five.

"In the attempts to estimate a nation's human military resources it has to be borne in mind that the result depends upon highly elastic factors. Upon the seriousness of the emergency which faces a nation must depend in a great degree the proportion of exemptions from military duty."

The Executive Committee is composed of Willard Straight, Chairman; Cleveland H. Dodge, William D. Dykman, Major Francis G. Landon, John Mitchell, George W. Perkins, ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Alfred E. Smith, and Alexander M. White.

## TRAINING FOR 500,000 BOYS.

### Defense Society Plans Drills in the Country's High Schools.

With the object of greatly reducing the time required to make competent soldiers out of raw recruits, the American Defense Society last night set in motion a comprehensive plan for organizing the junior and senior classes of every boys' high school in the country into military training units. New York State already has military training of high school students. Every other State in the Union will receive this morning the "call to arms."

The action was taken by the Military Defense Committee of the society after consulting Major Gen. Leonard Wood. Volunteers will be required to read the Constitution of the United States and pledge themselves before the Mayors of their cities to uphold it. Then they will receive certificates of enrollment, charters, and detailed instructions for military training week by week. A ten-mile hike each week and setting-up exercises will be required of recruits, who will be compelled to put themselves in first-class physical trim.

The society and its advisers are particularly anxious that the boys of the country should not be taught anything that they would have to unlearn if, at the age of 18, they were called to the colors after leaving school. For that reason close-order military drill, the manual of arms, and such, only will be taught where competent instructors are available.

# BRYAN WOULD WAIVE RIGHTS ON THE SEA

### Better Keep Our Ships Out of Danger Zone, He Says, Than Fight.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—W. J. Bryan continued tonight his agitation for a popular referendum to let the voters of the country decide whether the country should go to war with Germany. Speaking at a meeting of the District of Columbia Anti-War League at the North Carolina Avenue Methodist Church, he repeated his plea for a referendum, made in a statement issued last night, and asserted that the United States might better keep its ships out of the war zone than go to war.

Mr. Bryan changed his intention of leaving for Florida today, and said after his address tonight that he was now not certain how long he would be in the city, intimating that he might remain in Washington until the German issue was settled. He had made no plans, he said, to see President Wilson, but was "at the President's command" should Mr. Wilson wish to see him. Only 500 persons heard him speak tonight, although the church was filled to its capacity. It was said that Mr. Bryan decided to speak only at the last moment, and that had there been time a larger hall would have been obtained.

"If we could get the vote of the American people," Mr. Bryan asserted, "nine-tenths of them would say that we should defend ourselves, but that not a boy should be sent to Europe to fight under the banner of a European monarch or die under a European banner. We weren't consulted about starting the war, and we should postpone the settlement of our difficulties until the war is over, when we can probably avoid war, or if we have to resort to war, can fight it on terms that are our own."

He asserted again his belief that a declaration of war by another power would not mean that this nation had to fight unless it was attacked; that it would not be necessary for the United States to send its forces abroad because a European nation declared war on it.

"If we ask the European nations to come together on a sound basis of peace, as outlined in the President's recent address to the Senate," he said, "we ourselves must be the more forbearing before we go into war. We can't fall below the measure we have set for ourselves."

"After the present great war," he said, "international law, which was now apparently framed for the convenience of nations at war, should be revised on the principle that nations were normally at peace.

"I believe in the freedom of the seas," Mr. Bryan said, praising the President's address, "and I believe that when nations fight they should not do it on the public highway of the seas, where passersby will be hurt." He insisted, however, that this arrangement must be obtained by the revision of rules when the war was ended.

"It may be better temporarily to waive our rights," he said, "until the passions of the warring nations are less high, and settle our disputes with them then. We might better keep our ships out of the danger zone than take the country into war. I believe a popular vote would be overwhelmingly in favor of this course. It is time now for the nation to restrain its speech and action."

# RAILROADS READY FOR EMERGENCIES

### Lessons Learned in the Recent Border Mobilization Will Aid Troop Movements.

### TO END FREIGHT CONGESTION

### First Step Will Place Carriers in a Position to Undertake Any Task for the Nation.

Every energy of the country's railroads is to be devoted at once to the relief of continental freight congestion as the first and most essential step in placing the transportation system at the disposal of the nation in the event of any great national emergency.

Machinery for such relief was provided a few days ago by the American Railway Association through its appointment of a commission with plenary powers to deal with the crowding that has resulted from a faster flow of foreign-bound commodities to the seaboard than could find accommodation in cargo bottoms.

Though any considerable temporary interruption of foreign shipments, particularly of munitions and supplies destined to the Allies, automatically would solve the railroads' present problem, transportation heads, alive to the serious demands that may be made upon them in the near future, are unwilling to leave the solution of the difficulty to chance.

Beyond dealing with the freight situation the railroads have done nothing in the last two days toward placing their resources at the disposal of the national Government or toward preparing themselves to render the maximum of service. There has been much discussion of the proper action among railroad heads, but the uncertainty of the nature of the demands that are likely to arise, coupled with the fact that a generally agreed upon preparedness scheme came into existence with the movement of troops to the border, has led the transportation systems to await a definite crisis.

President W. H. Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, said last night that without question the transportation resources of the country would be placed in the Government's hands at the first hint of necessity. Effectiveness would be secured by placing all rail facilities under direction of a commission to be selected from the membership of the American Railway Association. Such a committee probably would act under the direction of a Government transportation officer.

Mr. Truesdale pointed out that the conditions to be met would depend so largely upon the nature of the emergency that little could be done in the way of advance preparation.

**Railroads Able to Meet a Crisis.**

Every assurance was expressed by Mr. Truesdale and others that no extreme situation could find the country's transportation system unable to cope with demands upon it as rapidly as they might arise. That the Government first would be the railroad watchword, and that every private need of rail facilities would be subordinated at a word to the country's demand, was expressed as a matter of course by railroad officials yesterday.

They regarded it as extremely fortunate in the present situation that the skeleton of mobilization machinery already exists among them, that large and fruitful experience was gained during the hurried movement of troops to the Mexican border, and that a movement already is under way to make permanent the co-operative efficiency arrangement inaugurated at that time.

It is probable that within a few days there will be made permanent, upon its own recent recommendation, the commission of the American Railway Association, which handled the movement of troops to the border. That commission comprised Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway, Chairman; R. H. Aishton, President of the Chicago & Northwestern; W. G. Besler, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and A. W. Thompson, Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

## INDUSTRY OFFERS ITS AID.

### Trade, Commerce, and Manufacturing Facilities Await Call.

The movement in New York and elsewhere to put industrial and mercantile facilities at the disposal of the Government if war comes gained ground yesterday, and was expected, with the coming of a new business day this morning, to result in the Federal authorities being showered with offers of aid.

Probably the largest individual concern that has volunteered to surrender all its facilities is the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which several times in the past has advertised its willingness to let the Government assume control of its great works in Pennsylvania. An effort was made yesterday to get the terms of the offer, but it was not successful. In Atlantic City, Charles M. Schwab was asked whether the company's plants were to be surrendered to the Government.

"I don't care to discuss the subject now," was all the answer he would give.

It was said that Eugene G. Grace, President of the corporation, had come to New York yesterday, possibly in connection with plans for transfer of the plant to Government control, but was not found.

The National Association of Manufacturers which has its headquarters here, and which embraces a majority of the great industrial concerns of the country, took no action yesterday, but is expected to consider today just how its members may best serve the Government.

President William Fellowes Morgan of the Merchants' Association conferred at length with leading members of that organization with a view to making effective the offer telegraphed to President Wilson on Saturday of every possible aid from that body.

The executive council of the National Civic Federation was directed by President Ewrit Macy last night to meet on Tuesday to arrange for effective co-operation with the committee on industrial mobilization of the National Council of Defense. Howard E. Coffin of Detroit, Chairman of that committee, will advise the Federation's executive body how it may co-operate.

The Federation last night sent this telegram to President Wilson:

At this crucial hour, which may well mark a turning point in our nation's history, the National Civic Federation, composed of representative wage earners, employers, and the general public, sends you our pledge of hearty support in the continuance of peace, if possible, and in prosecuting war, if that is necessary. We wish that our country's honor be upheld, its citizens be protected, and that it play a fitting part as the leading neutral nation to promote the permanent welfare of mankind. On you rests the responsibility of leadership—on us the burden of action loyal in service. Call upon us in whatever way the service will be greatest.

Mr. Coffin was Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board. The committee undertook to inventory more than 30,000 plants which it found available for the production of munitions. These plants had a combined capacity of more than $5,000,000,000 annual output. Mr. Coffin made public some months ago the results of the work up to that time. Of New York State he said:

"New York State has a remarkably efficient organization. The survey is proceeding satisfactorily and consistently, with the manufacturers showing a patriotic spirit of co-operation. Graphic instances are constantly coming to light of how manufacturers with product at present absolutely unrelated to the manufacture of munitions can swing their resources in behind the National Government. It was even recently discovered that a silversmith is making thousands of cartridge cases a day for the deadly French 75s, and caps for small-arm cartridges and bullet jackets at the rate of millions a week. This firm is also equipped to produce complete lines of ammunition for field guns."

# RISK THE NEUTRALS TO WIN BY U-BOATS

### Prussian Writer Says They Can Starve England in Ten Weeks or Before America Can Aid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 4. (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Herr Bachmeister, member for Düsseldorf in the Prussian lower chamber, wrote yesterday:

"The danger of an imaginable unfavorable attitude of neutrals is not nearly so great as the chance of winning by the employment of submarine ruthlessness."

He then declared that Germans generally had overestimated the value to Germany's enemies of the German tonnage locked up in American harbors. The cost of ships so retained equals Germany's war bill for about three days, while the tonnage is about 900,000 or less than the amount which Germany hopes to sink monthly, the latter figure being put at one million.

He further argues that there is no fear of the United States being able to send even half a million men to fight Germany, as this would require about 3,000,000 tons for transport.

On the other hand, he declares the German submarines under the new conditions are practically safe from anything but accident. He says that Dr. Stresemann "was able on Jan. 19 to inform a meeting of the Independent German Peace Committee in Berlin that no German submarine had been lost for six months past."

He argued that it might be safely assumed that under the new conditions German submarines were absolutely safe. Lastly, he asserted that supplies in England were sufficient for not more than ten weeks, so that before any American action could take effect England would be starved out.

Since similar arguments appeared yesterday in other provincial papers, it appears probable that they are the Government's attempt to calm any public excitement, occasioned by America's action.

**Berlin Correspondents Anxious.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—American newspaper correspondents in Germany have asked Ambassador Gerard to transmit for them requests to their papers for instructions as to their remaining in Berlin. The State Department will undertake in this exigency to transmit to the Ambassador any orders American publishers wish to send.

# GOVERNORS PLEDGE SUPPORT TO PRESIDENT

### State Executives Hope War Will Be Averted, But Justify Mr. Wilson's Course.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 4.—I am wiring President Wilson today as follows: "You may depend on it that Oregon will stand patriotically with you in any national crisis that may arise." Now is a time for the exercise of sane, sober judgment on the part of the American people. During a crisis like this agitation and excitement should be deprecated. The people should preserve as far as possible a cool, normal attitude. I am particularly hopeful that the American press will avoid hysteria. It is no time for jingoism.

JAMES WITHYCOMBE,
Governor of Oregon.

**President's Course Justifiable.**

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 4.—Every thoughtful citizen must deeply feel the intense gravity of the crisis resulting from Germany's recently adopted policy affecting world commerce and the lives of noncombatants. It seems equally clear that the nation's honor must be upheld, preferably without war, but nevertheless with firmness and dignity. The President's course in severing diplomatic relations and presenting the entire problem to the consideration of Congress, in my judgment, is wholly justifiable. GEORGE W. P. HUNT,
Governor of Arizona.

**All Must Trust the President.**

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 4.—The people of Utah are squarely behind the President in any move necessary to defend American honor and the principles of liberty to which the American nation is consecrated. President Wilson by his forbearance and far-sightedness has kept this nation out of war for many months, and there is a bare possibility that his efforts may yet be successful in sparing us from the horrors of war. However, if American lives are sacrificed in the ruthless submarine warfare about to be inaugurated by Germany, war is the only alternative. The entry of America into the war would probably bring hostilities to an early conclusion. Other neutrals will probably follow America's lead, and Germany will probably not hold out long against the world. It is a time when all of us should appreciate the gravity of the situation and trust implicitly in the national Administration. SIMON BAMBERGER,
Governor of Utah.

**Missouri Support Unstinted.**

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 4.—The present serious crisis between Germany and America is to be deeply regretted; but, since the President has taken a firm stand after very mature deliberation, we must all stand behind him to a man, and that irrespective of any particular nationality. The people of Missouri may be depended upon to give unstinted support to the President, and his policy will be their policy.

F. D. GARDNER,
Governor of Missouri.

**Will Sustain the President.**

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 4.—While the break with Germany is regrettable it was unavoidable. The country is with President Wilson, and will sustain him in maintaining the honor and integrity of our country.

CHARLES HENDERSON,
Governor of Alabama.

**Adopted the Only Course.**

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 4.—President Wilson has pursued every honorable course possible to avoid trouble with any of the belligerent powers of Europe. Apparently Germany intends to wage ruthless U-boat warfare against our merchant vessels, without giving to passengers and crews the benefit of notice. This violates international law which, in turn, is based upon the simple humanitarian principles hitherto agreed on by all the civilized powers of the world. Such being the present situation, the President could do nothing less than sever diplomatic relationship with the Imperial German Government and promptly prepare to meet further evidences of hostility. The people of Louisiana are earnestly praying that our country will not be compelled to enter the war, but it is certain that they will support the President in his determination to maintain the rights and dignity of the United States.

R. G. PLEASANT,
Governor of Louisiana.

TALLAHASSEE, Feb 4.—I think that our President has been exceedingly careful and patient to preserve peace, and he has suffered much at the hands of the German Empire before he has, at last, decided to sever pacific relations with this empire. While we do not know what the outcome may be, yet my idea is that every true and loyal American in whatever section of the Union or State he may live in, will hold up the hands of our noble President in determining that every American life on the high seas and on our ships be free from the unholy submarine warfare now being waged by the German Empire in the zones of their operation. I am sure that I voice the sentiment of every American in Florida when I say that Florida is ready to do her duty to a man at the call of our loved President. Hoping, however, that the clouds of war may never reak, but holding ourselves in readiness to do our duty, I am,

SIDNEY J. CATTS,
Govenor of Folirad.

**Nebraska Will Uphold President.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

LINCOLN, Feb. 4.—In matters of foreign policy the President of the United States is always right, and those who disagree with him are wrong. Nebraska will uphold the President in any contingency that may arise, our regiments of National Guard are ready for service and additional regiments can be quickly organized if needed.

KEITH NEVILLE,
Governor of Nebraska.

## NOT MOVED BY HATRED.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Before the National Conference on Americanization yesterday, Secretary Lane appealed for repression of all feeling of hatred against the foreign-born citizens.

"We are gathered," he said, "because of our common interest in those who do not speak our tongue and do not know as yet what Americanism is. This gathering comes at a time of crisis in our affairs. It may be that we shall be compelled to follow a course that we have long sought to avoid. But in demanding our rights we shall not be moved by hatred.

"We may feel a sense of outrage and of indignation. We shall act, however, out of a sense of duty to ourselves and to the rest of the world. We shall act from conscience, not from pride, or desire for power, or for gain. America always has been moved by what she loved—her ideals, her love of justice and of liberty—not by what she feared.

"I speak for America Unafraid. Our wars have come from love of right, not from hatred of any people. Was is not so in 1776, in 1812, in '61 and in '98? A nation that is unafraid and that asks only an opportunity to realize the hopes of a free people is never a menace.

"We have no fears, because we have no hatreds. And, whatever may come out of this day, we must deal with men in this same spirit. There are today no German-Americans or Austro-Americans. We are all Americans. As a nation we must act without hatred. As individuals we must know no separation in spirit.

"America is too large for hatred. Americans are too large for personal bitterness. We have trusted each other a long time. Let us trust each other still longer. Foreign born and native born, we stand together, hand in hand, ready to do what our President and our Congress shall say should be done."


**FIFTY PER CENT.**

margin of safety has proved by experience to be ample for Mortgage loans. Our Guaranteed Mortgages have that margin and also the pledge of our capital and surplus. They are legal investments for trustees.

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# GERMANS ORDERED TO STAY ON SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

ulations and the mysterious visit of the police everything was quiet on the German piers in Hoboken yesterday. Rumors that the engines and boilers on various ships had been tampered with were still current, but in no instance could the report be verified.

**Police at Uptown Pier.**

About twenty immigration and customs Inspectors and sixty-five policemen arrived at the piers at the foot of 135th Street at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Austrian freighters Dora and Ida, which are tied up at the foot of Twenty-eighth Street, South Brooklyn, were visited by police and Government officials, and the twenty-four officers and men who are manning them were informed of the new instructions. As did the men in Hoboken and New York, they took the orders good naturedly and said they would obey.

Three police launches, with forty plainclothes men, under Inspector Thomas Myers, put out from the Battery last night and went to Brady's Docks in Staten Island to inspect the Austrian liner Martha Washington. They then sped off to Clifton, where the Maia and Portia, two German ships, are anchored.

Other Teutonic ships moored off South Brooklyn were next visited, and the party finished by running to Hoboken for an inspection tour.

During the afternoon big crowds gathered on the Riverside Drive Viaduct and watched the canvased-in ships below, while other crowds paraded up and down River Street in Hoboken, gazing across the way into the German ship reservations. There was no disorder.

The 150 employes and heads of departments attached to the Immigration Bureau at Ellis Island, who usually leave by the noon boat on Sundays to go to their homes, were ordered to remain on duty yesterday by Secretary of Labor Wilson in Washington. They were relieved at 5 o'clock by the usual force of watchmen, which was increased to seventy-five last night instead of the usual fifty.

About 800 immigrants are detained on Ellis Island, it was said, some of whom may be released this morning.

It was rumored, but not established, that crews from the detained German steamships were to be sent to the Immigration Station, which has sleeping and feeding accommodations for 2,000 persons.

# MACHINERY DISABLED ON THE "GOLD" LINER

### Inspectors Find a Sudden Inrush of Water Would Have Sunk the Cecilie.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—Federal Inspectors at work in the engine room of the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which was taken possession of in civil proceedings by United States Marshal Mitchell yesterday, reported today that the ship's machinery had been tampered with since it was formally inspected last Friday. Nine valves and all the brass plates on the manifold box indicating the character and position of steam and water pipes had been removed.

While the damage in itself appeared superficial, the Inspectors said, it would have been serious in the event of a sudden inrush of water. With the plates missing, it would have been impossible to determine in time to save the ship what valves to open and what to shut. In place of the plates removed were chalked figures, which were unintelligible to the custodians.

Soon after the first discovery that all was not right with the engines, a member of the crew was found asleep on board, although it had been supposed that all had been taken off last night. This man was sent to join his shipmates, who are lodged at the immigration station.

The Cecilie's officers and crew were removed yesterday by the Marshal on notice being given by attorneys for the National City Bank and Guaranty Trust Company, both of New York, that they would hold him liable for any damage to the ship to the extent of their claims, which aggregate $2,500,000. These damages were claimed when Captain Charles A. Polack, at the beginning of the war put back into Bar Harbor, Me., with $4,000,000 in gold, which was consigned to bankers in London and Paris.

That the officials were greatly interested by the disclosures that the ship's engines had been tampered with was indicated by the frequent reports required from the inspectors during the day. The examination was exhaustive and was considerably hampered because the lighting system of the ship had been put out of commission, and the work had to be carried on by lantern light.

On instruction from Washington today, the men of the crew were held at the immigration station as aliens to await decision by the Department of Labor as to their status. The men had the usual hearing before a special board of inquiry, and a report was forwarded to the department by Commissioner Henry H. Skeffington.

Edward E. Blodgett, an attorney representing the New York banks which have libelled the Cecilie, said that he intended to go into court tomorrow to ask for a mandate with a view of bringing about the sale of the ship. The owners, he asserted, had not taken advantage of the opportunity offered them to appeal from the court decision that the banks were entitled to damages, and he intended to ask for a mandate in view of the high cost of upkeep of the ship in present circumstances. One hundred and twenty policemen have been sworn in as Deputy United States Marshals to guard the Cecilie, and the harbor police have also been asked to co-operate with the Federal authorities.

The crews of five German steamers and one Austrian at this port were confined to their vessels on orders received by local customs officials from the Treasury Department today. Many members of the crews had left their vessels within the last two days, most of them with personal belongings and others with parts of the steamers' equipment. About 400 men are affected. Provision was made for increasing the guards about the vessels to enforce the order.

## 23 STEAMERS DAMAGED.

### German Crews Cripple Ships Lying in Philippine Ports.

MANILA, Feb. 4.—It is reported that virtually all the machinery and engines of the twenty-three German steamers lying in Philippine ports has been damaged by their crews. Seventeen of these vessels are at Manila, three at Cebu, and three at Zamboanga.

The damage in some cases is said to have been done thirty-six hours before the first report of the break in the relations between the United States and Germany. The Filipino crews of the steamers here have been discharged. The crews of the steamers at Cebu have been excluded from the engine rooms.

The Government has redoubled its precautions concerning the ships, but there have been no seizures.

The American squadron has returned to Manila from target practice and is patrolling the bay.

## CREWS CONFINED TO SHIPS.

### Philadelphia Collector Ordered to Guard Teuton Steamers.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—On instructions from Washington, W. H. Berry, Collector of the Port, tonight ordered the officers and crews of the German liners Prinz Oskar and Rhaetia and the Austrian merchantman Francohia confined to their vessels. The guard about the ships was materially increased after the order became effective. The three crews aggregate about fifty men.

The order from the Treasury Department requested the co-operation of the customs officials in this city and the immigration station at Gloucester, N. J. Commissioner of Immigration Hughes said that he would immediately take appropriate measures to co-operate with the force of Customs Inspectors already guarding the three ships which have been self-interned at this port since the war started. The crews, he added, would be closely confined, and no one would be allowed to board the vessels without proper credentials.

The usual Sunday throng of visitors to the navy yard was missing today. Scores attempted to gain entrance, but in every instance admission was denied. Reports that the machinery of the German auxiliary cruisers Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich had been badly damaged prior to the removal of their crews were denied.

Orders were received today by the Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter of the Red Cross to prepare immediately for any eventuality. The orders came from the society's headquarters in Washington.

## SET GERMAN GUNBOAT AFIRE.

### Crew of the Geier, Long Interned at Honolulu, Accused.

HONOLULU, Feb. 4.—The crew of the interned German gunboat Geier today set the vessel afire, according to the authorities here.

The gunboat was of 1,604 tons, and was interned shortly after the war began. She was built at Wilhelmshaven in 1894.


**Lost and Found.**
See advertisements on last page.—Advt.



**A Hampton Room of Georgian Dignity.**

YOUR own Dining-room, the room in which, day after day, you surround yourself with your own family and hospitably entertain your chosen friend may, should you so desire, worthily echo the pleasing concepts of an earlier generation.

You have but to travel Cathedral wards along Fifth Avenue as far as the Hampton Shops and there you may find the shield-back Chairs, the pedestal Sideboard with its classic urns, the Table with its turned and tapering legs, the Chinese lacquer Cabinet on its Georgian stand of carved and gilded wood, as well as the lustered side lights, the Wedgwood Vases or the rococo French Mirror which will help to give your modern room the savour of dignified Georgian days.

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R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

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Herald Square. B'way, 34th St. to 35th St.

**The Stakes of Diplomacy**

This book by Walter Lippmann is a popular edition with a new preface in which Mr. Lippmann gives his explanation of President Wilson's diplomacy in the great war.

The fact that the prime cause of international friction is the emotion of patriotism is exploited by the author in a way to command thoughtful attention.

It is a logical, coherent and well rounded book. This popular edition is priced 54c.

Macy's—Main Fl., 35th St., Rear.

# ARMED GUARDS PATROL BRIDGES

Continued from Page 1.

United States Navy, in that it would effectively cut off the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and would blockade the East River probably for a month at least. Orders were issued that none but boats officially authorized should approach within fifty feet of "the waterside fronts of the bridges," save in cases of great emergency.

"I wish to impress upon the public and the newspapers that such precautions as we are taking are to protect the public works such as the aqueduct against the possible action of some crank," Governor Whitman said. "We have no suspicion that there is or will be any organized effort against any public utilities. I believe that all of our citizens are with the President, including the so-called German-Americans.

"In order to protect the bridges and some of the public works from cranks, we have called out detachments of the First and Tenth Regiments and the members of the First and Second Battalions of the Naval Militia. The First Regiment, under Colonel Hitchcock, is on duty in the central part of the State. The detachment of the Tenth, under Colonel Kline, is patrolling the Hudson River Counties as far south as Yonkers. The Naval Militia is watching the bridges.

"There are available in this State today about 19,000 men, exclusive of those on the Mexican border. We are in excellent condition and can be mobilized in a few hours. If necessary they will be called out as needed."

Vincent Astor was on duty on the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges during the first two hours of the guard duty by virtue of being an ensign in the Second Battalion of the Naval Militia. He was assigned to the first shift on these two bridges and was attired in his blue uniform.

**Orders to Boat Owners.**

The following orders regarding shipping were issued by Captain Alfred Brooks Fry, Chief of Staff of the Naval Militia, during the afternoon:

Headquarters Naval Militia, New York, Room 731, United States Custom House, New York, N. Y.

At the request of the Mayor of the City of New York the Governor has designated details from the Naval Militia for the maritime protection of the East River bridges, and all vessels save those in the service of the United States, of the State, or of the municipal departments of the City of New York are hereby notified that they must not, save in cases of great emergency, approach within fifty feet of the water side fronts of the Hell Gate, Queensboro, Williamsburg, Manhattan, or Brooklyn Bridges; and no vessels save those named above will be permitted to tie up to any wharf, pier, or structure within fifty feet of the piers of said bridges.

ALFRED BROOKS FRY,
Captain and Chief of Staff, Naval Militia, New York.

The instructions issued to officers of the Naval Militia for guarding the bridges were as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, NAVAL MILITIA, NEW YORK.

Outline of scheme for protection of East River bridges.

Mount sufficient guard at both ends of all approaches.

Observe carefully and search if needful suspicious vehicles or suspicious foot passengers.

Notify vehicles and foot passengers as well as trolley cars that except for an emergency they must not halt while crossing the bridge. Also notify trolley car conductors that passengers, except in great emergencies, will not be allowed to leave the cars while in transit on a bridge.

Post sufficient number of sentries along the bridge driveways to make sure that these orders are complied with.

Increase the illumination of the footways and driveway to an extent necessary to insure most careful watch and policing.

Specially illuminate the anchorages of the suspension and any other points where the discharge of a small quantity of high explosives might lead to the destruction of a bridge, through destruction of an integral part.

Illuminate the base of the piers and also the underside of the bridge flooring, using drop lights, border lights, and search lights as may be required.

Post a sufficient number of sentries at the base of bridge piers, at bridge anchorages, and at other critical points of the structure.

Post between, or adjacent to, the bridge piers on both sides of the river a one-pounder or three-pounder, and in each case accompany these pieces with a machine gun.

The officer or petty officer in charge of the guard at the base of the bridge to be equipped with large megaphones to warn off passing vessels.

Large signs to be displayed, illuminated if necessary, forbidding vessels, save in great emergencies, to come within, say, fifty feet of the base of bridge pier on either side or shore. Confirm this notice in the public newspapers and in the hydrographic notices.

Have available at each bridge one or two tugs, or one or two large steam launches, preferably tugs at this season of the year, giving due weight to the presence of ice and the small size of launches as compared with river traffic.

As regards the bridges to be protected, it is perfectly true that the fall of the Manhattan and Brooklyn Bridges would be the only ones that would cut off the navy yard from the main ship channel, but the fall of the Williamsburg, Queensboro, or the new Hell Gate Bridge would entirely block our interior line of communication, and it has been demonstrated that with care, and under the best conditions, battleships not of the first class can navigate Hell Gate. Hence it is believed that all five of the East River bridges should be lighted and guarded.

A. B. FRY,
Chief of Staff, N. M. N. Y.
R. P. FORSHEW,
Commodore Commanding N. M. N. Y.

**Tug Patrol in East River.**

Five tugs were placed on duty to patrol the East River at 6 o'clock last night, each carrying an officer and three men equipped with 60 rounds of ball cartridges. The tugs were in charge of Ensign Fred A. Russell. The bridges protected by the First Battalion are the Hell Gate and Queensboro Bridges. The Second Battalion have charge of the Manhattan and Brooklyn Bridges. The men on guard are armed and equipped as infantrymen on shore duty. The tugs on duty yesterday were the Lizzie D, the Egerton, the J. C. Reichert, the Progressive, and the Vigilant.

The recently completed railway bridge connecting Bronx with Astoria, built at a cost of $30,000,000 was guarded yesterday by squads of sailors from the U. S. battleship New Jersey.

General O'Ryan opened divisional headquarters during the day at the First Field Artillery Armory at Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street, and was in conference there with officers during a considerable part of the day.

"We are marking time and waiting developments" was the only comment he would make on the situation. He said he had decided that the numbers of men assigned to guard duty, and their exact locations, would not be made public.

The precaution at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was not relaxed yesterday. No person, unless an officer or enlisted man of the service on duty in the yard, or a workman whose credentials were attested in writing by Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, or other high yard officials, could pass through any of the closely guarded gates that opened into the great Government reservation. Passes issued to civilians have all been canceled, and will not be renewed for the present.

Marines guard the yard from all sides, while, it is stated on good authority, electrified wires will probably be placed in position today to better guard the reservation from the water side.

**Police Censorship.**

Leon G. Godley, Acting Police Commissioner in the absence of Commissioner Woods, who is hurrying here from Florida, and is due today, said yesterday afternoon that the police today would take over the guarding of the bridges from the Naval Militia. Police guards were increased at some of the strategic places, on the safety of which the normal life of the city depends, such as the subways, the aqueducts, reservoirs, electric power lines, and gas tanks, and Mr. Godley declared a censorship over the details of police activities.

"I don't want to say where we have stationed the policemen," he said. "If I did that, any one who intended to do harm to the city could eliminate those places and tackle some point which might be unguarded. It is better to let such people try to find out where the police are."

A wireless station was mounted on top of the Municipal Building yesterday to be the centre of an auxiliary system of police communication in case of the failure of the telephone system. Other wireless stations have been put in readiness in each of the five boroughs. In the event of a breakdown of telephones the wireless messages to the Municipal Building from all five boroughs would be transmitted to Police Headquarters. A staff of policemen were drilled in wireless telegraphy in 1915 in order to take charge of these stations in case of necessity.

This auxiliary system of communication would be carried out in detail in the boroughs by means of policemen on motor cycles and by flag wagging. A number of policemen have been drilled in signal work, so that they could transmit messages by flags from the top of buildings near their precincts to the wireless station in their boroughs, which would send them on to the Municipal Building. At night colored lamps would be used.

**Co-operate with Neutrality Squad.**

The department was placed largely under Federal orders yesterday. Many detectives and policemen were assigned to co-operate with Collector Malone's neutrality squad. Others are working with agents of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice. A third group was assigned to guard Government and city property or held in readiness to be rushed in automobiles to scenes of trouble in the event of rioting.

Agents of the Department of Justice and men of the Secret Service Department, under William J. Flynn, who have been watching the activities of Germans and other aliens, found the task too great, and the police have taken over part of this work. In sharp contrast to this, orders have been sent out for the police to give the strictest protection to persons of German blood and to their property in case of war.

Police details were sent out from headquarters in Newark yesterday to do guard duty at the reservoir at Cedar Grove, N. J., and also at the reservoir in South Orange Avenue, in Newark. Patrolmen were also sent to guard the U. S. Naval Reserve ship Adams in the Hackensack River, and to the Port Newark Terminal, where the Austrian freighter Himalaia of the Tripcovich Line was interned about a month ago. This is the ship that members of the neutrality squad are said to have found that the engines had been damaged with crowbars and the cylinder heads removed.

The order for the police guard in Newark was made by Frederic C. Breidenbach, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, after a conference with Chief of Police Michael T. Long. It was also announced that Newark's 800 policemen were ready for any emergency. In case the regular police force might be called upon for interior guard service there has been organized a citizen's reserve police force of about 600.

**Aviation Field Closed to Visitors.**

Acting on orders from Washington, the army aviation field at Hempstead Plains was closed to visitors yesterday for the first time since it became a training centre for military aviators. Hundreds of motorists came to the gates, but all were turned away by the guards. It is understood that the field will remain closed until the end of the present crisis.

Announcement was made that hurry orders had been received which called for the training of 700 aviators as soon as possible. More than 100 are in training now, and 25 more were accepted today. Tomorrow 60 are expected, and each day more will be added until the 700 are in training.

Those connected with the training said yesterday that the War Department had ordered as much flying as possible. Instructions received direct that every daylight hour is to be used for this purpose, irrespective of the weather. In addition, the night flying is to be started immediately. For this the field has been equipped with a 1,500,000 candlepower searchlight, which will be the "lighthouse," and with twelve flood-light reflectors for illuminating the landing place.

## MAY PREPARE DRAFT LISTS.

**Governor to be Urged to Call on County Officials for Names.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Upon his return to the Capitol tomorrow Governor Whitman will be advised to issue a demand on the officials of every county in the State for a list of the able-bodied citizens in their districts between the ages of 18 and 45 years. These men in case of necessity the Governor, under the laws passed last year, can call into the service of the State guard.

While it is not thought here that at present there will be any other than volunteers added to the National Guard, yet the appeals for protection which poured in on the Executive Mansion today may result in stronger measures. Mayor Fuhrmann of Buffalo wired asking that troops be sent to guard the public works, the waterworks, the gas and electricity plants there.

When the lists of men liable to service are received they will be turned over to the Adjutant General's office, and each citizen will be warned of the possibility of his being called.

General Wotherspoon, Superintendent of Public Works, has placed a series of brilliant lights along the great Delta Dam, near Rome, and a strong guard has been ordered to the place.

Two companies of the Tenth Infantry from Binghamton came in to Albany tonight, and two more are expected from Utica. The troops joined the local battalion at the armory. They will be used to guard State property about the Capitol. Also they will hold themselves in readiness if it is thought necessary to assist the Federal troops on guard at the Watervliet Arsenal, a few miles distant.

The Executive Mansion will be under strict guard at night, and every person approaching there will come under police surveillance.

Leaders in the Assembly and Senate will stand by the Governor and are prepared to vote him any appropriation he may ask for for military purposes. There is enough money on hand to carry the guard forty-five days if no troops are added.

**Troop Movements Up State.**

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—It is believed that the first up-State troops to leave their home stations will be for guarding New York City's water supply. Three companies of infantry from Binghamton, Oneonta, and Utica passed through here tonight for Peekskill. It was thought that they were to be placed on guard at Cross Lake and the watershed. The Albany battalion of the Tenth Infantry was to have entrained at noon tomorrow for Kingston for patrol duty at the Ashokan dam and reservoir, but deficiency of equipment, principally caps, may delay them until Tuesday morning. Tonight Mayor Stevens issued a proclamation asking contributions of warm clothing for the guardsmen.

**Patrol Poughkeepsie Bridge.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 4.—A heavy guard was placed today on the Poughkeepsie Bridge, over which several trains with munitions from New England plants pass daily. A detachment of the National Guard has been asked for. In addition to the local police, more than a score of railroad detectives and a big squad of specials went on duty this morning. Company K, part of the Tenth Regiment, was assembled at the armory today, and the officers expect orders to move tomorrow morning.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 4.—After being ordered to mobilize today at its armory here, Company D, First Regiment, was notified that it and Watertown and Malone companies had been exempted from call.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Company H, with General C. H. Hitchcock and staff, left Binghamton for New York over the Delaware & Hudson Railroad at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

**Jersey Arsenal Guarded.**

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 4.—Orders were issued today at the headquarters of the Second Regiment, N. G. N. J., providing for a guard to be mounted around the armory and at the New Jersey State Arsenal. No one is permitted to approach within 100 feet of either.

**May Send Troops to du Pont Works.**

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 4.—Rumor was current in Paterson this evening that the Fifth Regiment might be ordered to guard the du Pont powder works at Haskell, Pompton Lakes, and Wayne. This could not be verified. At the Haskell plant there are about 300 guards. The du Pont property is two or three miles wide and seven miles long, and is protected with barbed wire fences, charged with electricity; arc lights, and powerful searchlights.

## TO RECRUIT SPECIAL UNITS.

**Engineers, Doctors, and Other Specialists Listed for the Army.**

If President Wilson calls for volunteers it will be necessary to organize at once motor transport companies, general hospital and base hospital units, telegraph battalions, railway regiments, new aero squadrons, engineer regiments, and signal, medical, and Quartermaster units. The organization and training of these units is a problem to which the War College has been devoting a great deal of time since the beginning of the war in Europe.

Owing to hundreds of thousands of motor-driven vehicles in use in this country, and the fact that factories can turn out thousands of others rapidly, that part of the problem is not so serious as it was two years ago. To man and operate these motor trucks and other motor vehicle trains there are available in the country thousands of experienced chauffeurs and mechanics.

A memorandum issued recently by the War College in regard to the organization of these special branches says:

Medical personnel.—Civilian physicians, trained nurses, hospital attendants, pharmacists, laboratory workers, &c., who volunteer for military service may be utilized in certain positions in the Medical Department, which is attempting to improve the Medical Reserve Corps and to perfect organizations comprising all the necessary personnel of complete sanitary units in various localities. These units will be listed, kept track of, and used as far as possible in time of war.

Ordnance personnel.—Civilians suitable for employment in the Ordnance Department who volunteer for military service are to be utilized as officers, &c., in that department according to their qualifications. Information regarding this is contained in General Orders, No. 3, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, Aug. 25, 1913, and in War Department General Orders, No. 57, 1909, and No. 26, 1911.

Signal Corps personnel.—Civilian telegraphers, telephone operatives, aviators, &c., to be employed with the military forces are to be organized and used in that corps as men of similar qualifications are organized and employed in the regular Signal Corps, field and telegraph battalions, and aero squadrons. Other telegraph and telephone operatives working for military forces are to be organized, employed, and controlled about as they habitually are for their work in civil life.

Engineer personnel.—Volunteer civilian railroad builders and operators, bridge builders, civil, mechanical, and other engineers can now have their names placed on an eligible list. (G. O., 57, 1909, as amended.) and in time of war will be offered commissions as engineer staff officers or in engineer organizations. These organizations will be pioneer, pontoon, or railway battalions or regiments wherein will be found need for specialists in all branches of engineering, in the various building trades and mechanic arts, and in the construction, operation, and maintenance of railways.

Quartermaster personnel.—Volunteer civilians having special training in handling transportation or knowledge of other quartermaster duties are to be organized and employed in the Quartermaster Corps in a manner similar to that described for the other departments. Individual experts can have their names placed on the eligible list. When volunteers are authorized, motor truck companies, wagon companies, bakery companies, &c., will be organized, and the necessary number and class of experts will be commissioned in the Quartermaster Corps.

In order to recruit a reserve officer force to replace casualties in the forces that are now under Federal control, as well as those that would be raised following a call for volunteers, the War College suggests that these officers for the corps should be drawn from the following professions:

Quartermaster Corps.—Automobile engineers and experts, wagon and other vehicle experts, railway transportation experts.

Medical Corps.—Physicians, surgeons, chemists, dentists, hospital Superintendents, laboratory experts, sanitary experts, &c.

Signal Corps.—Telephone, telegraph, and wireless engineers; aero pilots.

Corps of Engineers.—Civil, mechanical, electrical, and other engineers; railway officials, including experts in the operating, maintenance of way, bridges and buildings, signal, motive power, car building, car repairing, and other departments.

Since the War College report was submitted to the Secretary of War many of its recommendations have been put in force. For instance, the engineering professions of the country have been organized into a splendid reserve which includes all the leading civil, mining, electrical, mechanical, chemical, and aeronautic experts of the country. The medical problem has been simplified by the organization of base hospital units in all the leading cities of the country.

In the Quartermaster's Department several hundred reserve officers have already been appointed and other hundreds are awaiting examination. The same is true of the signal and ordnance arms.

**BIBLE CLASS READY TO FIGHT.**

**A. J. Drexel Biddle Offers the Service of 12,000 Members.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Twelve thousand members of the A. J. Drexel Biddle Bible Class Army are ready for action in case war is declared between this country and Germany, Mr. Biddle, founder of the men's Bible class movement, said so today.

In the following telegram, sent to President Wilson this afternoon, Mr. Biddle offered the services of his men:

"The Drexel Biddle Bible Class of the United States offers our force of 12,000 men for the defence of our country. Some of this group are now in active military training."

According to Mr. Biddle, recruiting will begin all over the East tomorrow.


TIFFANY & Co.

FINEST QUALITY PEARLS

FOR ADDITIONS TO NECKLACES

Men's Terry Robes Special at $2.95

In robe style. Colors: Tan, Grey, Blue and Lavender.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St. Telephone Greeley 2626

Men's Blanket Robes Special, $4.95

In new patterns and colors. Convertible collar model with silk corded edges.

FOR TODAY ONLY

Women's New Spring Coats at $15.75

Models suitable for travel, storm or motor wear, showing new convertible collars and belts. Fashioned of waterproof tweeds, in grey and tan tones. Sleeves and yoke lined with satin. An unusually attractive offering.

*Also—A Most Important*

Clearance of Women's Winter Coats at $21.50

Former Prices: $35 to $39.50

This season's most fashionable models developed in Wool Velour, or Broadcloth, trimmed with Kit Coney or self fabric. All colors and sizes.

*Important Values Today in*

Women's Sport and Dress Skirts

*Featuring many models exclusive with Saks & Co.*

At $5.50—Smart pleated and flare models with inset or patch pockets and belt. Made of Checked Worsted, Granite Cloth, and Serge. Waistbands to 36.

At $6.75—Sport and Dressy models in flare and pleated effects, showing new pockets. Made of Checked Velour, Paquin Serge, or Wool Poplin. Sizes to 36.

At $12.50—Copies of exquisite imported models, beautifully fashioned of Navy or Black Taffeta Silk. Draped and pleated models to select from. Sizes to 46.

*In an Important Sale Today and Tuesday*

Women's Fashionable Boots Reduced to $5.95

Regular Prices: $8, $9 and $10

These boots are of the highest quality in make and finish. Considering present market conditions they are even better values than their former prices would indicate.

*High-Cut Lace Boots,* in Havana Brown Kid, and Button Boots in Bronze Kid with cloth top to match.

*Smart Walking Boots* with low military heels. Made of Gun Metal Calf with Buckskin tops.

*All Tan Russian Calf High-Cut Lace Boots.*

*All Black Glace Kid Boots* with Louis XV heels.

Sizes 2 to 8. Widths AAA to D.

Twenty other models, in almost every fashionable leather and combination. Incomplete Sizes.

*Today, An Important Offering of*

New Spring Blouses for Women

Featuring many charming style innovations shown in high-priced imported models.

At $8.95—*Illustrated.* A most exquisite blouse of fine quality satin, with novelty collar and cuffs inset with Georgette Crepe and finished with picot edge. To be had in Peach, Tea Rose, Orchid, Maize, Flesh Color, or Black with White.

At $5—Beautiful Blouses of Crepe de Chine, box plaited front and back, attractively trimmed with insets of Venise lace. Maize, Pink, Flesh Color and White.

At $3.95—Fashionable Sport Blouses in the newest models, in a wonderful variety of silk striped materials. Collar and cuffs are in white with striped border.

*We have planned for Today*

An Important Sale of Boys' Wash Suits at $1.65

These suits are made of unusually fine fabrics, such as would be expected in much higher-priced garments. The models are all exclusive with Saks & Company, and the variety of colors and combinations is remarkable. Sizes 2½ to 10 years. *Second Floor.*

We have planned for Today an Important Clearance of Women's Sweaters at $5.95

Formerly $8.95 to $14.95

High-grade Sweaters in this season's most fashionable models. Some in full-belted effects, with V neck, and others with shawl collars and patch pockets. Made of brushed wool, or of Shetland wool with collars and cuffs of brushed wool. Not every size in each model, but your size in several of the many models included.

*We shall present Today*

Dutch Silver Frame Bags at $25

The pierced frames of these beautiful bags were imported direct from Holland by Saks & Company, and are shown in various designs representing Dutch scenes. Mounted on Chiffon Velvet or Moire Silk, lined with exquisite imported Gold Cloth or Brocaded Silk.

*A Special Offering Today*

Men's Watches, $7.50

Remarkable value. Sterling Silver open face case, with rim of blue enamel around square or oval dial. Fifteen Jewel Movement.

*Beginning Today on the Sixth Floor, the*

Annual Clearance Sale of High-Grade Furs

*at radically reduced prices*

Furs of such superlative quality at these reduced prices will prove a worth-while investment, for steadily increasing wholesale costs will make it impossible for us to offer such garments next season at even the regular prices quoted. If you so desire, you may select the garment best suited to your requirements, and

*Pay only ⅓ the purchase price now*

and the balance when your furs are delivered to you next Fall.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hudson Seal Coats | were $85 | $69.50 |
| Hudson Seal Coats | were $100 and $110 | $85.00 |
| Hudson Seal Coats | were $135 and $145 | $119.50 |
| Hudson Seal Coats | were $160 and $175 | $135.00 |
| Hudson Seal Coats | were $200 | $165.00 |
| Hudson Seal Coats | were $225 and $250 | $199.50 |
| Seal-Dyed Coney Coats | were $65 | $37.50 |
| Seal-Dyed Coney Coats | were $75 and $85 | $59.50 |
| Skunk Muffs | reduced to | $15, $19.50 and $21 |
| Skunk Scarfs | were $25.00 | $16.50 |
| Skunk Stoles | were $85.00 | $55.00 |
| Hudson Seal Scarfs | were $20.00 | $13.50 |
| Hudson Seal Muffs | were $22.50 | $16.50 |
| Black Fox Scarfs | were $47.50 | $37.50 |
| Black Fox Muffs | were $39.50 | $29.50 |
| Kolinsky Muffs | were $32.50 | $24.50 |
| Nat. Raccoon Scarfs | were $22.50 | $16.50 |
| Nat. Raccoon Muffs | were $18.50 | $13.50 |
| Fox Sets | were $85.00 | $64.50 |

(Furs listed as Hudson Seal are Dyed Muskrat.)

None C. O. D., on Approval or Exchanged.

New Afternoon Dresses for Women

*Will be offered today at the modest price of*

$29.50

There are six exquisite models to select from, reproductions of designs by "Jenny," "Drecoll," "Paquin," and "Douilett," suitable for house parties, theatre and informal affairs. Fashioned of Georgette Crepe, lined with Japanese Silk or Taffeta, trimmed with soutache braid, hand-embroidery or beads. Sizes 34 to 44.

Colors: Gold, Silver, Copenhagen Blue, Navy Blue, Wisteria, Beige or Black.

Also—45 Evening Frocks Reduced to $25

Formerly $39.50 to $45. Copies of much higher-priced models, trimmed with sequins or metallic embroidery. *Fourth Floor.*

*We shall present Today remarkable values in*

*New Spring Model*

Afternoon and Dance Frocks for Misses at $18.50

Charming reproductions of designs by leading European couturiers, in new Peg Top and Barrel silhouette effects, displaying many distinctive style features shown in higher-priced models.

Fashioned of Chiffon Taffeta, Soiree, Crepe Meteor, Crepe de Chine, combined with Georgette Crepe, and Silver Cloth, artistically trimmed with Silk, Silver or Gold Thread, and Soutache Braid. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

$18.50

*Colors: Beige, Silver Grey, Copenhagen Blue, Rose, Navy, Black, White, Nile Green, Orchid, Peach and Turquoise.*

For a Limited Time Only!

Neverbreak Professional Wardrobe Trunks, $20

The most substantial Wardrobe Trunk obtainable in America to-day at this price.

The phenomenal increase in cost of raw material makes it impossible to produce a trunk of this character to retail at such low cost. When our present supply is exhausted we cannot hope to repeat this offer.

Hard fibre covered; heavy vulcanized fibre binding; fitted with steel bumper corners; Drawers are made of solid basswood, and the patented swinging trolley has six 5-ply veneer hangers.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.


**Lost and Found.**

See advertisements on last page.—Advt.

## How Highly

do you value the things that you deem "valuable"? The chances are that they mean as much to you—as things of much greater intrinsic worth mean to a millionaire. It all depends upon the owners' point of view—and that's the point of view we try to get. No discrimination! Millionaires' valuables and yours receive exactly the same degree of security in the vaults of

**The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company**
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1870


# DR. VAN DYKE LAUDS WILSON'S PATIENCE

### Reluctant to Break with Germany Because It Would End Work for the Suffering.

### ACTION NOW NO SURPRISE

### Even the German Government, Says Former Envoy, Must Have Known the Outcome of Its Course.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, former American Minister at The Hague and an intimate friend of President Wilson, who is in London awaiting an opportunity to get back to America, where he will resume his professorship at Princeton, said in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today that the United States was in honor bound to break off diplomatic relations with Germany after the latter's attempt to dictate a policy for America on the seas.

Dr. van Dyke emphasized the point that the plight of Belgium's starving population in the occupied German territory, where he worked for some time after the invasion of Belgium, would be unthinkable if the support of America was withdrawn. That, he added, was one of the tragedies of the break with Germany, but it is a thing America cannot herself avoid, and for it Germany is alone responsible.

"No one has been surprised at what happened in Washington yesterday," Dr. van Dyke said; "least of all the German Government. After its note of Jan. 31 it must have known that it would stand outside the pale of intercourse with free and self-respecting nations. President Wilson has promptly fulfilled the warning he gave on April 18 that he would break off diplomatic relations with Germany unless she renounced her frightful destruction of merchant vessels by submarines. She did renounce it, at least ostensibly for a time; now she serves notice on us of her intention to renew it with aggravated atrocity. We could not accept such a notice without becoming a silent partner in an action which the President has solemnly declared to be absolutely irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and international law."

When asked why the break was so long delayed, Dr. van Dyke replied:

"For many reasons, in which fear or indifference played no part. It is unnecessary to mention all of them, but two stand out clearly. The President was reluctant to sever diplomatic relations before it became absolutely necessary, because of the possible interruption which that step might bring to America's great work for suffering prisoners in Germany and starving people in Belgium. Those were noble reasons for exercising the utmost patience of a man of honor, but now honor itself is assailed and patience must take her active form, which is perseverance in the right.

"As to America going to war with Germany, all that can be said is that a rupture of diplomatic relations is not in itself a belligerent act. It has happened before in our history without leading to hostilities, but it is undoubtedly a very grave act.

"The consequences cannot now be predicted. The President's declaration to Congress makes us sure that he will meet them with a wise courage and a steady hand. The whole country will be with him.

"One thing is clear already. America purposes to stand by those principles of liberty, humanity, and international right which have made and guided her. If this course brings her face to face with enemies, she will accept them. If it brings her side by side with friends who have the same spirit, she will rejoice in them and work with them in a good cause."

# GERMAN SAW WOE IN BREAK WITH US

### Interview with Shipping Leader a Year Ago Forecast Dire Consequences.

### IDEAS CREDITED TO BALLIN

### If Not He, Then Heineken the Speaker—Predicted a Crippled Merchant Marine After War.

Dire consequences for the German Empire as a whole and for the shipping business in particular would be sure to follow the breaking off of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, according to one of the leading shipping men of the empire, whose views were expressed in a lengthy interview printed a year ago this month in the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger and other German newspapers. Both Albert Ballin, head of the Hamburg-American Line, and Philip Heineken, General Director of the North German Lloyd Company, were credited with having given the interview.

The article, which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on April 23, 1916, follows:

"The head of one of our greatest shipping companies was good enough to grant me an interview devoted mainly to a discussion of American affairs. Naturally we begun our talk by taking up the new German notes on warfare at sea. My informant was very enthusiastic in his approval of the intensification of the submarine war against England, because he regarded England as our most dangerous enemy, whose defeat had to be striven for with every means, as Germany would never attain the object for which she was fighting unless England was subdued.

**Foresaw No Difficulty With Us.**

"In response to my question if the new declaration regarding submarine warfare was not likely to disturb the course of the German-American negotiations, he replied in the negative. It was to be supposed that the new German declaration was already being discussed in these negotiations. He expressed himself in a comparatively optimistic manner in regarding the German-American deliberations. He thought that it was not to be taken for granted that President Wilson would have dared to bring near a breach in diplomatic relations with Germany without consulting with the House and the Senate, both of which bodies were presumably in session, and that these bodies had approved such a step by the President was more than doubtful.

"Answering my question as to how we would be injured through a possible breaking off of diplomatic relations with the United States my informant said, 'In a military sense our position would hardly be changed, but, on the other hand, our political position would become much more difficult. Then the rich financial resources of the United States would be placed at the unlimited disposal of the Allies, whereas up to the present time the Entente loans in America must have been only a drop in the bucket. Then, too, in this case, the American Government munitions factories, which so far are not supposed to have supplied the Allies with any munitions, would in all likelihood be placed at their service. Furthermore, the case of the Belgians, which up to now has been almost exclusively in the hands of the United States, would become difficult, and finally the pressure upon the neutrals that up to now have stood aside would become so great that they, too, would see themselves forced to enter the war.'

**The Effect Upon Shipping.**

"In reply to my question about the effect a breach of diplomatic relations with the United States would have upon our navigation companies my informant answered:

"'The first thing would be the seizure by the Americans of the most valuable part of our entire merchant fleet, which lies in American ports. Eventually we would recover from the property loss, although the values involved are considerable. What is much more serious is the fact that after the war the German navigation concerns would be entirely lacking in the tonnage necessary to bring in the raw material required.

"'Under no circumstances must the German merchant marine be dependent in the future upon the good will of England. Our goal must be real freedom of the seas.'"

# PLAN SHIP SUBSIDIES.

### German Authorities Considering Legislation to Aid Merchant Marine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—The Reichstag recently requested the Government immediately to provide ways and means for rebuilding the German merchant fleet, even before the war ends. Today the Vossische Zeitung announces that the Imperial Council [the Bundesrat] will consider a bill granting large credits to steamship companies for that purpose. The bill will be submitted to the Reichstag at next convocation.

# OFFERS OF SUPPORT POUR IN TO WILSON

### Great Patriotic Wave Sweeping Country Shown By Telegrams Flooding White House.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A great wave of patriotic fervor is sweeping the country, judging from the hundreds of telegrams received at the White House from individuals and organizations in every section. Practically all of them contain pledges of support for President Wilson in whatever action he may deem proper in dealing with Germany. The desire to show the President that he is trusted, and will be sustained in whatever he decides to do is particularly marked in the West, where the pacifist sentiment has been represented as being strong.

A considerable number of the telegrams came from Governors of States and other State officers. Some of them told of the adoption of resolutions by State Legislatures pledging help to the National Government.

Governor Alexander of Idaho telegraphed that the Legislature at Boise had adopted a concurrent resolution, which the Governor approved, pledging to the President "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Secretary of State Hall of North Dakota sent the text of a legislative resolution expressing "entire faith" in the President.

The President of the Senate of Arizona telegraphed a Senate resolution of confidence.

The Senate and the House of South Dakota adopted a concurrent resolution pledging support, which Secretary of State Rood telegraphed to the White House.

"New Jersey awaits your command" was the message that came from Governor Edge of that State.

"You can depend on the loyal support of Connecticut," telegraphed Governor Holcomb.

Governor Bamberger wired from Salt Lake: "The people of Utah are squarely back of you."

"The people of Montana stand loyally back of you," was Governor Stewart's contribution.

"Michigan stands ready to serve the nation," was the way Governor Sleeper put it.

Governor Kendrick said: "Wyoming stands squarely behind you."

Governor Withycombe of Oregon said: "I am particularly hopeful that the American people will avoid hysteria. It is no time for jingoism."

## COLONEL SILENT ON PLANS.

### Refuses to Discuss Project of Raising a Volunteer Division.

Pending further developments in the international crisis, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt refused yesterday to discuss the details of his plans for raising an army division in the event of a war between the United States and Germany. The announcement was made that he had abandoned a proposed trip to Jamaica and the West Indies on which he had planned to start Wednesday with Mrs. Roosevelt. The only other statement made by the Colonel was a reiteration of his support of the action which President Wilson took on Saturday.

The Colonel, it was learned, canceled his reservations for the Jamaica trip immediately after hearing that President Wilson had broken off diplomatic relations with Germany. He then began to make plans so that he could best serve the country in the event of more serious trouble. He has not as yet received an answer to his message to the War Department asking for a commission and power to proceed with the work of raising a division.

Colonel Roosevelt spent Sunday quietly at Sagamore Hill and received few visitors. He made it evident that he was ready to go to any limit for the cause of Americanism and the United States if the call came.

# NAVY YARD RUSHING WORK ON WARSHIPS

### Night Shifts Expected on Construction of Two Dreadnoughts and Repairs on Another.

### MAY SUMMON NAVAL MILITIA

### In Addition, Organization of Reserve Forces Is Being Prosecuted—Divided Into Four Classes.

The navy yard never had more work than at present, and an order creating night working shifts is expected, so as to hurry to completion the superdreadnought New Mexico, to complete repairs to the superdreadnought Arizona, and to hasten the construction of the superdreadnought Tennessee. The New Mexico is guarded as in wartime. Every man employed on the ship has to be identified before going on board. The ship is more than 60 per cent. finished.

The Atlantic fleet, which a week ago was based on Port au Prince, Haiti, is now back at Guantanamo, Cuba.

Naval officers will not be surprised if, within a few days, the entire naval militia of the country is ordered to report for duty to the reserve force of the Atlantic fleet. All the ships of the reserve division are now in American waters, except the Vermont and the New Hampshire, which are in West Indian, and the Illinois, which is in Mexican waters. It is probable also that within a few days all remaining serviceable ships will be ordered to active service.

The Naval Reserve forces are now being organized. These forces are separate from the Naval Militia. Men desiring to join the reserve may apply at the Sands Street gate of the New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn between 9 and 10 o'clock in the mornings and 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoons. Full citizenship is required for all except in the naval auxiliary reserve. For that class citizens of the insular possessions may enroll. The classes follow:

Class 1.—Fleet naval reserve: Ex-officers of the naval service, including midshipmen and others honorably discharged after not less than one four-year enlistment or an enlistment during minority.

Class 2.—Naval reserve: Those between the ages of 18 and 35, who are or have been engaged in the seagoing profession.

Class 3.—Naval auxiliary reserve: Those of the seagoing profession, who have been or are employed on American merchant vessels of the type suitable for use as naval auxiliaries and which shall have been listed as such for use in war.

Class 4.—Naval coast defense reserve: Those who may be capable of performing special, useful service in the navy in defense of the coast. This includes Masters, engineers, and men of local or commercial vessels or tugs, fishing boats, oyster dredges, &c.; owners and operators of yachts and power craft; men of especial skill in almost any of the mechanical arts and especially electricians experienced in submarine cable work, and radio operators.

All who enroll receive provisional rank or rating and draw retainer pay, on first applying for active service under a new enrollment, or on being first called in time of war, or when war is imminent, each receives a uniform gratuity. In time of peace this is $50 for officers and $30 for others. When called for war, or because of its nearness, these gratuities are increased to $150 and $60, respectively. During active service all are paid at the rate of similar rank or rating in the navy. After three months service each member is entitled to an examination for confirmation in his rank, or rating, and after confirmation, the retainer pay is, in most cases, two months base pay of their rank or rating. This retainer pay is in addition to pay due for active service.

While the time of enrollment in all four classes is for four years the amount of service is optional, and, except in time of war or when war is near, any member may obtain his release.

In addition to these four classes there is a fifth class to which are eligible all qualified for any former classes. There is also a sixth class, designated the Naval Reserve Flying Corps, to which are eligible citizens skilled in aircraft.

# SAILING OF ST. LOUIS AGAIN DEFERRED

Continued from Page 1.

the gauntlet of the German submarines and mines for two and a half years, and were used to it. There was no uncertainty in the case of the French liner as to what would happen if the Germans got her, Mr. Mills continued, and he hoped that the Captain would be as lucky as he had been on his previous voyages.

**Cretic May Go Today.**

Men were coaling the White Star liner Cretic all day, and the officials hoped that she would be able to sail today for Genoa. She had thirty cabin and 150 steerage passengers, they said.

Up to a late hour last night no cable message had been received from Liverpool by the agents of the American Line in New York regarding the arrival of the liner Philadelphia there or the sailing of the New York from that port on Saturday for New York.

No anxiety was felt regarding the Philadelphia, it was said, as she was not due until today on account of the accident to her engines in midocean, which reduced the liner to half speed. It was considered possible that the British censor had held up the message regarding the New York until she was safely out of the danger zone.

According to a wireless message received late last night from Captain Lucas, the American liner St. Paul is expected to reach the Ambrose Channel Lightship at 7:30 this morning with passengers and mails from Liverpool, and reach her pier at West Twenty-second Street about 10 o'clock. Captain Arthur R. Mills of the St. Paul was taken ill in Liverpool with pneumonia and had to be left there.

The force of private detectives, guards, and watchmen at the Chelsea piers from Twelfth to Twenty-second Street along the North River front was doubled yesterday, and notice was given to the guards at the entrances that hereafter no persons will be allowed to go on the piers under any pretence unless they are passengers or have passes from the Custom House or the agents of the steamship lines.

## OFFICIAL ADVICE WITHHELD.

### Washington Gives No Counsel Regarding American Liners.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—If the American Line steamship St. Louis sails from New York for England tomorrow she will not be under convoy of United States warships. Whether she will carry arms for defense will be a matter of the determination of the managers of the line. The United States Government will not assume to tell the managers how the St. Louis should proceed, but will leave all arrangements for her voyage to their discretion.

This attitude of the Government is the result of consideration of the matter since yesterday, when the American Line applied to Washington for advice as to whether the St. Louis should sail and what precautions the Government would be willing to take to safeguard her on the voyage. P. A. B. Franklin, Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine, to which the American Line belongs, came to Washington from New York today in the hope of arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of the problem. Officials of the Government consider that for the United States to warn the St. Louis not to sail would be an acknowledgment of the German contention that neutral vessels must stay out of any area prescribed by Germany. This Government has refused to admit that Germany has the right to make any such rule, and it was careful to point out to the steamship managers that it would be a practical surrender of principle to say that the St. Louis should not sail on account of the danger of destruction by a U-boat.

It was admitted by this Government that if any damage was done to the St. Louis by a German submarine it would be incumbent on the United States to obtain redress, but short of the infliction of actual damage to any American merchant vessel America would not take a part in any action against Germany.

Government officials said tonight that the St. Louis, although a neutral vessel, had the right to arm for defense. She has emplacements for guns and carried them as an auxiliary cruiser in the Spanish war. Whether she will take armament aboard will depend on the decision of the American Line.

## SHIPPING RUMORS DISPROVED.

### No Attempt to Sink the Jacob Jones, Washington Says.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. — Several of the many rumors regarding the international situation which were afloat yesterday and today have been investigated and found unfounded.

One of these was the report that the destroyer Jacob Jones at the Philadelphia Navy Yard had gone to her dock in a sinking condition, and that a member of her crew had been put in irons for having opened her sea valves in an attempt to sink her. Admiral Benson explained that the bilge pumps had failed to work properly, and that the discharge valves had acted as siphons, a common occurrence, sucking some water into the ship before it was noticed.

Another official report said that the crews of the interned German raiders Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich, at the Philadelphia Yard, were still aboard their ships. Captain Russell, commandant at the yard, reported by telephone that he had taken adequate precautions to protect the ships, but had not found it necessary to remove the crews.

Secretary Daniels has directed that every incident occurring at the navy yards be promptly investigated. A navy diver was at work today examining the German ship Liebenfels, which sank in Charleston (S. C.) Harbor in suspicious circumstances. The work of ascertaining the actual cause of the sinking will be continued tomorrow, and the Navy Department expects a full report.

Among the day's official dispatches was one from officials in the Philippines, saying that some of the crews of German warbound merchant vessels in Philippine ports had tried to disable the ships by tampering with the machinery. The message said adequate steps had been taken to meet the development, but did not go into details. There are twenty-three ships laid up at the Philippine ports, seventeen of them at Manila.

Captain Roy Smith, Governor of Guam, reported that he had made arrangements for the adequate protection of the German gunboat Cormorant, interned there. Reports from New Orleans said German warbound steamers in that port had been towed into midstream and anchored to cut off shore communication, and also protect the dock in case of fire or explosion.

## THINKS WAR WILL NOT COME.

### Admiral Bowles Says Our Navy May Convoy Cargo Ships.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 4.—Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, U. S. N., retired, said today that he thought the United States would not enter into hostilities with Germany as a result of the breaking of diplomatic relations.

"The whole situation apparently is a misfortune to the United States from a national point of view," he said, "inasmuch as about the only thing we can do under the circumstances is to use our navy as a convoy to ships carrying goods to the Allies. This is the most essential thing we could do, and it will place us in the position of reaping our selfish objects. Even for that work we are not well equipped, owing to our small number of cruisers. If American ships are sunk and American lives are lost on these convoy trips, there would be no material change, only that perhaps the American boats would put themselves out to take a shot at a submarine when they got the chance."

"With scores of German submarines scattered in all parts of the Atlantic, could serious damage be inflicted along the American coast?" he was asked.

"Almost nothing," Admiral Bowles answered. "Nothing the American people need worry about. If Germany should send a fleet of submarines over here, the only defense against them would be surface boats of superior speed. I understood recently that England had built eighty fast motor boats for the British Navy, and the scheme was, on observing a submarine coming to the surface, to surround her at a radius of fifteen or twenty miles, on the assumption that when the craft emerged again she would come up within that radius, so that one or more of the motor boats could get a shot at her.

"It is no use to oppose a submarine with a submarine—it is practically no defense at all. The submarine is of such low visibility that you must catch it as high as you can in order to hit it. Therefore the destroyer or the motor boat is the craft to do the work.

"We are deficient in fast cruisers, whose value for scouting is essential. Our great strength lies in our battleships, but compared to our battleships our destroyers are deficient."

## FOUR SEAMEN ESCAPE.

### Get Away As San Francisco Gets Internment Orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—Instructions to intern at the immigration station on Angel Island the crews of the four German vessels at this port were received today by J. O. Davis, Collector of the Port, but before he could carry out the order four German sailors escaped from the steamer Serapis, lying in Oakland Creek. The Oakland police were asked tonight to aid the Federal authorities in rounding them up.

Guards were placed on all the vessels after the crews had been taken off.

**Lost and Found.**
See advertisements on last page.—Advt.

AN ounce of proof is worth a ton of argyment. A pipe of Velvet proves mo' than a page of print. So try some Velvet in the court of last appeal—yo' own pipe.

*Velvet Joe.*

# HEREDITY and ENVIRONMENT

The Sohmer Piano is the product of both distinguished ancestry and ideal environment.

Not only the superb Sohmer tone, but the genius and musicianship of Hugo Sohmer were the rich heritage of his descendants, present makers of the Sohmer.

These descendants, too, were reared amid the environment created by that great master craftsman—have ever lived and wrought in an atmosphere of artistic achievement.

Thus heredity and environment—the two most potent forces known—have united to produce the Sohmer of today—the supreme and incomparable Sohmer tone.

**SOHMER**
SOHMER & CO. WAREROOMS
FIFTH AVENUE at THIRTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK

The Old Way
Laborious and Slow
Four Operations Required

The New Way
Speedy—Neat—Thorough
One Operation Suffices

## Beech-Nut Found a Better Way To Write Checks

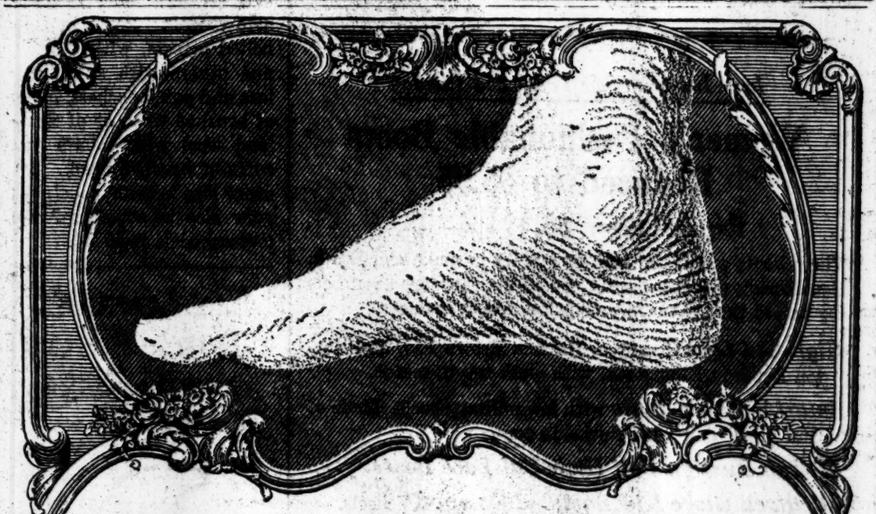
YOU sign your name and lay down the pen. One check written—little effort—only a few seconds gone. But multiply that effort and those seconds by the number of checks your concern sends out every week! Consider the time spent on the check register or whatever other records you keep! Do you see the need for making out those checks and records most quickly? And with no duplicated effort?

The result of giving check writing and records careful thought is well illustrated in the case of the Beech-Nut Packing Company. Mr. F. E. Barbour, Secretary, tells what they were able to save, as follows:

*"One of the biggest advantages we have secured in connection with our accounting work is in the writing of our checks. We use one of the Elliott-Fisher Machines almost exclusively for writing our checks and check register. Before installing the machine it was necessary to write the name of every individual to whom we issued a check, four times. Now we only write the name once and distribute payments on our check register, all at one operation. One clerk writes 400 checks in eight hours and distributes the amounts to the various columns in the check register."*

You write checks. Elliott-Fisher Machines can save money for you as they did for the Beech Nut Packing Company. A talk with an Elliott-Fisher accounting specialist will show you how, and it does not place you under the slightest obligation. Telephone "Barclay" 7315 or write to Elliott-Fisher Company, 404-5-6 Astor House Building, 217 Broadway.

**Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine**



## PERFECT FOOT COMFORT

*A Dr. Scholl Foot Expert at each Regal Store all this week*

REGAL means more than the mere serving you with the best shoe styles and the best shoe value. We aim under all circumstances to give you complete foot comfort.

When annoying foot conditions exist, it is more sensible—and—more comfortable—to *remove the cause* than to try to build the shoe around the trouble.

To do this we have established permanently in all of our stores, Regal Foot Comfort Service. This service enables us to give you the stylish shoe you wish to wear and to overcome and give relief to such foot annoyances as an irritating corn—an enlarged joint—overlapping toes—callouses on the sole or a weak arch.

If you have ever suffered with any of these foot irritations or foot annoyances, we especially invite you to investigate this service. You will incur no obligation.

Relief is obtained through the use and proper application of one of the many Dr. Scholl Foot Comfort Devices. This removes the cause of the trouble.

Our salesmen who have taken a course on the anatomy of the foot are qualified to detect any annoying conditions and relieve these foot irritations.

A display of these Dr. Scholl simple scientific corrective appliances, with plaster casts of actual feet, will be shown in all Regal windows this week.

**NEW YORK CITY**

*Nassau and Ann Sts. 175 Broadway
*Broadway at Duane St.
*Broadway at Spring St.
Broadway at 10th St.
Broadway at 27th St.
Broadway at 37th St.
14th St. at 3rd Ave.
6th Ave. at 21st St.
40 West 34th St.
125th St. at 7th Ave.
2929 Third Ave.

**BROOKLYN**

4 Flatbush Ave.
1049 Broadway
1373 Broadway
*357 Fulton St.
301 Broadway
466 Fifth Ave.

**NEWARK, N. J.**
925 Broad St.

**JERSEY CITY**
108 Newark Ave.

(*Men's Shoes Only)

Bynion-Reducer—Instant relief in bunions and enlarged joints. Hides deformity. 50c each.

Foot-easer—Relieves tired, sub-normal feet, cramped toes, weak ankles. Price $2.50 a pair.

Toe-flex—Corrects bunion by straightening the crooked toe. Invisible. Comfortable. 50c each.

# REGAL SHOES

268 Summer Street Boston, Mass.

## Conservatism and Progress

Conservatism in policy, progressiveness in practice, are guiding principles of the Harriman National Bank.

We are willing to believe that most banks, like ourselves, are truly conservative in the handling of other people's money and affairs, but that many banks lack progressiveness almost speaks for itself.

To be obsolete is not to be conservative; very far from it, for conservatism connotes progressiveness. Conservatism in its broadest terms as applied to business implies at least retaining what you have acquired, and you certainly cannot retain it in the face of the competition of the day unless you are progressive, availing yourself of judicious economy at every turn, and in your banking, as well as in every other department of your business, keeping abreast of the times. The merchant or the bank that does not progress is not, in our opinion, conservative, but is in fact distinctly the contrary.

Apart from its questionable morality, there is no virtue in the ancient advice to get what you can and hold what you get. There is much better business philosophy in the saying, that which costs you nothing is worth what it costs—nothing.

The Harriman National Bank welcomes the progressive merchant, and to him it is always ready to extend its facilities.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

**HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK**
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

# BELGIANS' FOOD HELD UP ABROAD

### Commission Detains All Ships Until Appeal Is Made to Berlin for Safe Route.

### 15 VESSELS ON HIGH SEAS

### Fears Are Expressed for Their Safety—They Must Go North to Dutch Ports.

### WORK TO BE CONTINUED

### If War Follows, American Will Turn the Direction Over to Some Other Neutral.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Operation of all transportation facilities of the Belgian Relief Commission were ordered suspended today pending the outcome of negotiations through the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin tomorrow, by which it is hoped to open a lane of safety direct to Belgium for supply ships.

Fifteen of the commission's ships in or near the war zone could not be reached with new instructions, and grave fear is felt for their safety. Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the commission, said tonight that even if the ships were reached and ordered north to Dutch ports, which route they must take, according to advices received by the commission, if they would have their flag respected by German submarines, there is great danger of their being destroyed by either German or British mines.

Mr. Hoover, here working with the State Department, cabled to the fifty or more American members of the commission at their posts in Belgium to remain on duty until otherwise advised. Regardless of what situation may arise between this country and Germany, the commission plans to continue its work, operating, if necessary, through other neutral countries.

A statement setting forth the present status of conditions, issued today at the commission's temporary headquarters here, follows:

"Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the Belgian Relief Commission, announced today that the whole of the transportation of the commission has been suspended, and all ships in American, Argentine, Indian, and European ports ordered to remain until further notice.

"The commission has received at its Brussels and Rotterdam offices directions from the German Government that they will no longer respect the commission's flag unless the ships take the course to Dutch ports entirely to the north of the newly established German war zone, and that all relief ships shall leave the war zone by the nearest route.

"Mr. Hoover announces that there are some fifteen steamers afloat, either in or approaching the war zone, which the commission is powerless to reach in any event. Mr. Hoover further says that he is advised by their various European offices that the combined British and German mine fields effectually shut out any approaches to Dutch ports by the route north of the war zone. And even were the ships afloat to be ordered north they would stand every chance of destruction from mines. Therefore we must simply stand in dumb anxiety.

"As to the ships yet in port, it is doubtful whether any owner or insurer would take the northern route, even did the British Government agree to waive the right of search at Kirkwall. Furthermore, it is a practical necessity for all transatlantic shipping to coal at United Kingdom ports. The consequence of this is that all departures for relief shipping have been suspended.

"It appears from the European dispatches that the German Government has offered to respect Dutch ships on the route across the North Sea from Flushing to the Thames, and it has also offered to the American Government to respect neutral ships on the route from Atlantic ports to Falmouth. It would not appear a very great stretch of this route to add the short link along the English littoral from Falmouth to the Thames to this route and thus open a food channel not only to the Belgian relief, but to the Dutch people as well.

"The situation into which 10,000,000 of helpless people in Belgium and Northern France are thus thrown is being represented to the German Government tomorrow, through the Spanish and other neutrals interested in the maintenance of the relief. The situation of the Dutch people is, owing to this conflict of the German war zone with the northern mine fields, in fact practically identical with the situation of the relief.

"The mind of every member of the Relief Commission and of all thinking people must be filled with the most extreme anxiety as to the fate of these 10,000,000 of people, and no stone will be left unturned to re-establish the transport and continue the work. No matter what contingency arises between this country and Germany Americans must not desert the cause which has been so peculiarly our own, and we must give our every support to some other neutral body if we should be forced to retire from administration of the relief.

"Mr. Hoover said that he did not assume that under any contingency the members of the commission were in any danger of being interned by the German authorities, and that he had telegraphed specifications for every man to remain at his post until requested to leave."

## LONDON SEEKING WAY OUT.

### Germans Will Let Relief Ships Pass if British Do Not Interfere.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The members of the London office of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium are working day and night in an effort to arrive at some plan whereby the relief work in Belgium and northern France may not suffer from the breach between the United States and Germany.

Through the Rotterdam office of the commission information has been received here that relief ships will be permitted to arrive if they pass through the free zone without interference from the British authorities. The commission already has been informed unofficially that Great Britain is hardly likely to accept such a condition, but some hope is entertained of a compromise by which the ships may be examined at Rotterdam after traversing the free zone around Scotland.

Representatives of the commission say that unless Germany orders the American workers out of the occupied zones operations will be continued under the present administration. If these men are compelled to retire the commission will continue to send food to Rotterdam, where it will be turned over to some other neutral to be sent into the occupied territory and distributed.

No final action will be taken here, as the decision must be left to the Chairman, Herbert C. Hoover, who is still in America. He is being advised constantly of events affecting the work of the commission.

## BERNSTORFF IS PACKING UP.

### State Department to Seek Safe Conduct Through Allies' Lines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The State Department this afternoon prepared to ask the British Government for a safe conduct for Ambassador von Bernstorff to enable him to return to Germany. The request probably will be made through Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador.

When passports for the embassy staff were handed to Count von Bernstorff yesterday they were not accompanied by a guarantee of safe conduct through the allied blockade, but the State Department is preparing to obtain such a guarantee. The request probably will be made within a day or two through the British Embassy here and officials do not doubt that it will be granted.

For the first time since the war began Count von Bernstorff denied himself to newspaper correspondents today, on the ground that since he no longer had official standing there was nothing of interest that he could say. He spent most of the day in his embassy, arranging some of his personal papers for packing, and attended to other minor details.

The records of the embassy were turned over today to the care of Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, who has been asked to take charge of German interests here.

In addition to agents of the United States Secret Service stationed in the embassy as a measure of personal protection, two and sometimes three uniformed policemen were constantly on guard today outside.

It was learned tonight that Count von Bernstorff received many telegrams today from personal friends in the United States expressing their regret that he was obliged to leave the country. Among them, it was said, were several from newspaper publishers and editors whose editorial policy had been in bitter opposition to the German cause, but who wished to assure the Ambassador of their high regard for him personally. One of them was Oswald Garrison Villard of The New York Evening Post.

# PACIFISTS DEMAND WAR REFERENDUM

### Joint Committee Wants Nation to Vote on the Question Before Congress Acts.

### LABOR UNIONS IN MOVEMENT

### Mass Meeting to be Held Tonight—Speakers to Appeal to the Country to Stay at Peace.

Members of various organizations in the city representing internationalist, pacifist, or anti-militarist sentiment held meetings and conferences yesterday to determine what attitude and action should express their feelings in the present crisis. The intent of all action taken was to oppose the entrance of the United States actively into the war.

A joint committee of the American Neutral Conference Committee, the Socialist Party of New York State, the United Hebrew Trades, the International Clothing Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and other labor organizations, adopted the name of the Keep Out of the War Committee at a meeting at 70 Fifth Avenue. This body arranged for a meeting in Carnegie Hall tonight at 8 o'clock at which speakers will appeal to the United States to keep out of the war. It was announced that the Chairman would be Edward Cassidy of the International Typographical Union, and that the speakers would be:

Professor Emily Greene Balch of Wellesley College, Morris Hillquit, Dr. Frederick Lynch of the Church Peace Union, Joshua Wanhope of The New York Call, and Algernon Lee, Director of the Rand School and Socialist candidate for Governor in the last election.

To advertise the meeting 100 girls and young women distributed posters yesterday afternoon. They wore white ribbons across their coats on which was printed "Keep Out of the War."

The following statement intended to express the sentiment of the meeting will be presented at Carnegie Hall, it was announced by Mr. Lee:

"In view of the expressed desire on the part of both groups of warring nations to retain the friendship of the United States;

"And in view of the fact that the losses suffered by this country through the war are not intentionally inflicted upon us, but result from the ruthlessness inherent in warfare;

"This mass meeting at Carnegie Hall solemnly protests against America entering this war with the immeasurably greater loss involved in blood and treasure; protests against the proposal to send abroad American soldiers pledged by oath to the prosecution of alien quarrels, and protests against the proposed conscription of the youth of America and against all other encroachment on our traditional rights and liberties, and enjoins Congress, which has exclusive power to declare war, to submit this declaration by referendum to the people who alone bear its burdens.

"This meeting is unwilling that America should abandon her great stand against the conventional dogmas that shame governments into precipitate war and thereby surrender her truly patriotic task of leadership in the cause of world peace."

Miss Leila Faye Secor, a member of the Executive Committee of the American Neutral Conference Committee, was chosen Chairman of the committee, but explained that the Neutral Conference Committee had as yet taken no action concerning the break with Germany and was not identified with the Keep Out of the War Committee. The Conference Committee will meet soon, she added, to determine what to do.

Mrs. J. Sargeant Cram, Mrs. John Sloan, Miss Rebecca Shelly, and P. S. Florence are active in the work of the new committee.

The Executive Committee of the American Union Against Militarism met in the afternoon at 102 Waverley Place and the sense of the meeting, as announced, was that the President be congratulated upon his deliberation and moderation in taking action, and that his "constructive action in conferring with representatives of neutral nations should be commended." The meeting indorsed Mr. Bryan's statement that there were other practical alternatives in the present situation than war, and urged a joint conference of all neutrals to consider the safeguarding of common rights at sea.

Miss Lillian D. Wald, Chairman of the committee, presided at the meeting, and among those present were Paul U. Kellogg, Amos Pinchot, Max Eastman, Crystal Eastman, and Professor Emily G. Balch.

A number of men and women formed themselves into an emergency committee yesterday and met in the rooms of the Woman's Peace Party at 70 Fifth Avenue, where they drew up an appeal to American citizens which, it was announced, would appear as an advertisement in the newspapers of nine cities this morning. The appeal was signed by Amos Pinchot, Randolph Bourne, Max Eastman, Paul U. Kellogg, and Margaret Lane. It calls for "every expedient of diplomacy and economic pressure" to bring the belligerents into conference, and urges that neutrals be invited into the conference so that it may speak for all mankind. It appeals to the people to demand, if the "last extreme moment comes," a referendum to determine whether the United States shall enter the war."

The German threat is used in the petition as evidence of the effect of war on a nation. In this connection the petitioners say:

"The outrage against international right offered by Germany is her final frantic stand in a blinding fight. And we have in this policy of the Central Empires simply an extreme example of the madness of war when it is fought to the last ditch."

The Woman's Peace Party has as yet taken no action.

## WANT REFERENDUM ON WAR.

### Toledo German-Americans Urge a Popular Vote on the Issue.

TOLEDO, Feb. 4.—German-Americans in mass meeting here this afternoon adopted a resolution proposing that the question of war or peace between the United States and Germany be submitted to the American people by a referendum vote. The resolution follows:

"The present crisis may plunge our nation into this world war, thus adding the lives of untold thousands of our men to the already long list of fathers, sons, and husbands who up to now have been sacrificed on the blood-stained battlefields of Europe.

"Let a popular referendum determine whether or not we are ready and willing to join this bloody fray.

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President and to every Ohio Senator and Congressman."

More than 1,200 attended the meeting.

# CAPITOL IS CLOSED TO SUNDAY VISITORS

### Extra Guards on Grounds—Admittance to Building Only by Card Proposed.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Capitol was closed to all visitors today. The Sergeant at Arms of Senate and House and their assistants were in their offices all day, and special men were on duty to guard against cranks who might seek to damage the structure. Tonight extra guards will be stationed on the Capitol grounds.

Colonel Charles Higgins, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, will urge the Rules Committees tomorrow to order that every one except members shall be excluded from the building, unless they hold cards issued anew each day. He also will ask that the force of watchmen be trebled. No such precautions were taken during the Spanish-American war. If carried out the crowds in the Senate and House galleries will be very much diminished, because cards will be issued only to persons who are vouched for. Colonel Higgins today canceled arrangements with several railroads whereby they were authorized to advertise to excursionists that the Capitol would be open Sundays.

# MOVE TO PROTECT GERMAN CONSULATES

### State Department Asks Governors to Guard Them Against Possible Demonstrations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Governors of the twenty States and island possessions in which Germany has consular representatives were requested by the State Department today to afford an protection to them.

Department officials explained today that they did not anticipate that any violence would be offered the Consuls, but it was thought wise to guard against the possibility of demonstrations, especially in the event of hostilities.

Germany's consular representation in the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands comprises thirty-four men.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—Governor Harrington received a message from the State Department today requesting him to guard the consulates of the Central Powers here and take measures to prevent rioting or demonstrations against people of Teutonic birth. The request was made by the Secretary of State, the Govenor added, lest disorder or rioting increase the tension between this country and Germany.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Governor Lowden is prepared to do whatever may be necessary to protect the German Consulate in Chicago and to prevent rioting. Just at present he believes it will be unnecessary to detail a military guard.

Following the receipt in Springfield today of a telegram from the State Department at Washington asking him to take such steps as may be necessary along this line, the Governor talked over the long-distance telephone with Brig. Gen. D. Jack Foster, commanding the First Brigade of the Illinois National Guard. He asked General Foster to keep in touch with the Chicago Police Department, and if there seems to be any danger of trouble, to advise him.

# SWISS NEWSPAPER FOR WAR ON GERMANY

### Geneva Journal Favors Union of Neutrals to Strike When First Supply Ship Is Sunk.

GENEVA, Feb. 4.—The Journal de Genève, discussing the new difficulties raised for Switzerland by Germany's new submarine blockade and what it terms the illusory character of the provision for Switzerland to get supplies through the single port left open by Germany—Cette, in Southern France—says:

"There is another means far more serious but more efficacious. It would be the conclusion of an accord between all the neutral nations of Europe and a unanimous declaration of war on that one of the belligerents which from and after a fixed date sank a neutral ship not engaged in contraband trade, but carrying provisions for a neutral country. That energetic measure would also have the advantage of putting an end to the war under better conditions and more quickly than all the diplomatic notes. But we know the proposition will not be even examined into, at least for the moment."

**Lost and Found.**
See advertisements on last page.—Advt.


IF

If contractors were paid like professional men, according to their experience and their talents, the Thompson-Starrett organization would be the highest priced building organization in the world to-day.

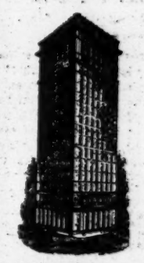
As a matter of fact, we are, all things considered, the most economical building organization an Owner can employ.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

His Vessel Was Libeled

IT was in San Francisco. He was in New York. Immediate release was essential to avoid serious loss. He called at this office, outlined the facts and made the necessary arrangements. Promptly, effectively, the highly organized service of this Company was put at his disposal. Under bond of this Company the release of the vessel was arranged at once; there was not even a break in her schedule.

In a hundred such ways as this, American Surety Service reaches to the farthest points of the country, to many parts of Canada and Mexico as well, and saves by its promptness and thoroughness the vexations and losses that result from avoidable legal delays.



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Caps and Equipments of Every Description

Quickest Delivery on Quantity Contracts.

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Announcing

FOR three generations of dentists The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company has been headquarters for every variety of dental equipment and supplies.

Engraved on chisels, excavators, forceps—on a hundred other tools on whose fineness of temper and micro-measured accuracy of design the dentist depends for the success of his work—the S. S. W. trademark has always carried with it absolute assurance of quality.

For 72 years The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company has consistently co-operated with leaders of the profession in advancing the science of dentistry. The S. S. White laboratories have been centers of research work whence have come forth new implements, new materials, and new techniques which have enabled the American dentist to lead the world.

For the dentist, it is just as important that his patient's teeth be cleaned with a reliable dentifrice as it is that they be filled with a reliable amalgam.

Hence, as a logical extension of our service to the dentist, we have put the S. S. W. monogram on the best tooth paste which science can prepare. We offer S. S. White Tooth Paste to the dentist and to the general public with full confidence.

A Wholesome, Non-Medicated Cleanser

The whole purpose of a dentifrice is to help the tooth brush remove food deposits—to cleanse, and cleanse pleasantly. No tooth paste can rid the mouth of germs, because an antiseptic strong enough to do this would injure the delicate mucous membranes. Besides, mouth liquids are so constantly changing that the direct effects of an antiseptic cannot last more than thirty minutes.

S. S. White Tooth Paste contains no drugs or chemicals, the effect of which is to corrode the teeth, irritate the lining of the mouth, or alter the secretion of saliva. It has an agreeable, clean taste and is extremely effective as a cleanser and in polishing and whitening the enamel.

Ask your druggist for S. S. White Tooth Paste. Write us for a copy of our booklet, "Good Teeth; How They Grow and How To Keep Them." This is the booklet which is now being used in many cities as a text book in the public schools.

THE SS. WHITE DENTAL MFG. COMPANY
MOUTH AND TOILET PREPARATIONS
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*Humanly Sensitive*

A piano-player with such sensitive control, a child's finger can operate the pedals. A ten-point motor for the bellows, and a double valve for the individual keys. These unique features make the

Behning PLAYER PIANO

*"With the tone you can't forget"*

obedient to your slightest touch. You are no longer a puppet—you are a music master. You will not reproduce, you will *interpret* music yourself. At your whim you may have that delicate but clear pianissimo or that instant burst of fortissimo, for which the Behning is unexcelled.

Prices moderate, terms convenient. Old piano taken in exchange. Write or call for booklet.

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AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY
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The Licorice Gum

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK says:
When I feel the least fear of catching cold and becoming hoarse, I chew Adams Black Jack, the licorice gum.

Raymond Hitchcock

# WINSTON, NATIONAL SQUASH CHAMPION, DEFEATS HYDE IN TITLE TOURNAMENT

## WINSTON IS VICTOR IN SQUASH BATTLE

### Champion Narrowly Escapes Elimination from Title Play at Hands of Hyde.

### COREY WINS CLOSE MATCH

### Cordier, Riley, Dana, and Vanderpoel Come Through Second Round of Class A Competition.

The second round of the national Class A squash tennis championship tournament which is being played on the courts at the Yale Club brought together yesterday the present titleholder, Eric S. Winston, and F. van S. Hyde, both of the Harvard Club, the former being victorious in a match expected to have an important bearing on the outcome of the tournament. Hyde was considered one of Winston's strongest competitors for the title, and there was unusual interest in the match on that account, so that the contest drew a large gallery.

Winston won a rousing three-game match by 16—18, 15—10, 15—12, Hyde putting up a hard fight against the vicious smashes of the titleholder. Hyde did his best playing in the first game when he took the lead and, for a time, looked like an easy winner. Winston came from behind, however, and forced the game to 18—16 before Hyde finally won.

In the second game Hyde again took the lead and held a decided advantage, while Winston seemed to be unable to get under way. The titleholder improved as the game wore along, however, and finally began to display his best form. He overcame Hyde's lead and finished with a rush, winning by a score of 15—10.

**Blow Dazes Winston.**

Winston was fairly running away with the third game when the players accidentally clashed, and Hyde's racquet hit Winston a hard back-hand blow on the forehead. The titleholder was dazed for a while, and the game was stopped until his vision had cleared. Hyde's game picked up considerably and he pushed Winston hard, cutting down a big advantage until the score was at 14—12. Hyde kept up his stubborn fight to stave off impending defeat, prolonging the game for some minutes before Winston was able to get his final point.

Winston's playing for the greater part of the time in the last two games had wonderful speed, but he had to summon all the squash tennis knowledge and skill at his command to combat the smashing game which Hyde put up. In defeating Hyde, Winston has disposed of one of his most dangerous opponents, and he is generally favored to retrain the title.

Several remaining matches of the first round were played yesterday, and all but a few contests were completed in the second round. Alan Corey, who won the Yale Club tournament, played his first match, defeating T. Coward of Yale University by 15—18, 15—10, 17—16. This match was hard fought all the way and at times it looked as if the Yale student was going to win from the Yale graduate.

**Cordier Puts Out Smith.**

A. J. Cordier of the Yale Club got through two of his matches yesterday, winning from E. H. Heminway of the Harvard Club in the first round by default, and from a clubmate, H. P. Smith, in the second round, by 15—12, 15—8.

Donald Mackay of the Yale club fell by the wayside in the second round, being defeated by A. W. Riley of the Princeton Club, at 15—10, 15—11. Lyle E. Mahan of the Columbia Club defaulted to P. M. Morrison of the Harvard Club.

Anderson Dana of the Harvard Club, who defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., of the Squash Club in the first round, came through with another victory yesterday when he downed John Taylor of the Princeton Club with little trouble by 15—8, 15—8. W. H. Vanderpoel of the Squash Club won from J. H. Williams of the Yale Club at 15—3, 15—11.

The summaries follow:

FIRST ROUND.—H. P. Smith, Yale Club, won from E. P. Pearson, Harvard Club, by default; A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, defeated E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, by default; R. G. Coburn, Greenwich Field Club, defeated C. F. Clarkson, Harvard Club, 15—11, 15—4; J. B. Cornell, Yale Club, defeated W. P. Sanger, Harvard Club, by default; R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino, defeated G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, 15—5, 12—15, 15—5; J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, defeated J. Ford Johnson, Yale Club, 15—6, 15—11; Alan Corey, Yale Club, defeated T. Coward, Yale University, 15—18, 15—10, 17—16.

SECOND ROUND.—Eric S. Winston, Harvard Club, defeated F. Van S. Hyde, Harvard Club, 16—18, 15—10, 15—12; A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, defeated Donald Mackay, 2d, 15—10, 15—11; P. M. Morrison, Harvard Club, won from Lyle E. Mahan, Columbia Club, by default; E. Du P. Irving, Harvard Club, defeated G. L. Catlin, Bridgeport University Club, 15—6, 15—11; W. H. Vanderpoel, Squash Club, defeated J. H. Williams, Yale Club, 15—3, 15—11; D. S. Phelps, Harvard Club, defeated Rudolph Goepel, Greenwich Field Club, 15—9, 10—15, 15—12; D. R. Noyes, Squash Club, defeated T. H. F. Harris, Harvard Club, 15—12, 15—12; Anderson Dana, Harvard Club, defeated John Taylor, Princeton Club, 15—8, 15—8; S. H. Johnson, Yale Club, won from H. S. Satterlee, Harvard Club, by default; A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, defeated H. P. Smith, Yale Club, 15—12, 15—8.

## ROLKER LEADS WALKERS.

### National Champion Wins Five-Mile Handicap from Scratch.

W. J. Rolker of the Irish-American Athletic Club, junior national walking champion, won the invitation five-mile handicap walk held under the auspices of the Pastime Athletic Club yesterday afternoon. Rolker started from the honor mark, and covered the distance in 33:38, leading a field of thirteen competitors. The order of finish follows:

W. J. Rolker, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) 33:38; A. Arnold, Pastime A. C., (7:00,) 41:06; W. Robinson, Mohawk A. C., (8:30,) 42:37; G. Nolan, Bronx Church House, (7:00,) 42:47; J. Hotz, Pennant A. C., (1:30,) 36:59; F. Fox, Pennant A. C., (8:00,) 43:36; R. Ferguson, Pastime A. C., (6:30,) 42:25; M. Barish, Pastime A. C., (8:30,) 45:16; W. Martin, Pennant A. C., (2:30,) 39:18; B. Jacoby, Pastime A. C., (7:00,) 42:30; W. Allen, Pastime A. C., (8:30,) 39:02; J. McSorley, Glencoe A. C., (4:30,) 40:03.

## SPOTTS IS HIGH AT TRAPS.

### Champion Wins Scratch Prize at N. Y. A. C. Range.

One of the largest Sunday fields of the year gathered at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. The day was ideal, and as a result all of the regular weekly fixtures, with the exception of the shoot for the Accumulation Cup, were won by straight scores. Champion R. L. Spotts was the high gunner of the day, winning the scratch event with the excellent total of 96 out of a possible 100 targets.

The scores:

| | T.I. Cup. | Haslin Cup. | Tour. Cup. | Ac. Cup. | Scratch and H'cap Cups. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. Stein | 0 25 | 2 21 | 2 24 | 2 25 | 90—10—100 |
| F. J. Ham, Jr. | 2 24 | 0 23 | 0 22 | 0 21 | 88—10—98 |
| J. H. Vanderveer | 1 24 | 1 20 | 1 24 | 1 25 | 89—8—97 |
| R. B. Cole | 3 25 | 3 22 | 3 25 | 3 22 | 84—15—99 |
| D. S. McC'ch'n | 5 21 | 5 24 | 5 23 | 5 25 | 75—20—95 |
| M. Murphy | 1 24 | 1 23 | 1 22 | 1 22 | 87—10—97 |
| W. J. Smith | 5 22 | 5 19 | 5 25 | 5 22 | 72—18—90 |
| T. Tekcul | 6 19 | 0 13 | 6 25 | 6 21 | 61—25—86 |
| R. L. Spotts | 1 25 | 0 25 | 1 25 | 1 24 | 96—4—100 |
| A. L. Burns | 1 23 | 1 24 | 0 25 | 1 21 | 90—5—95 |
| M. McVoy, Jr. | 2 25 | 2 25 | 2 22 | 2 23 | 88—10—98 |
| F. E. Williamson | 6 25 | 6 17 | 6 25 | 6 25 | 59—25—94 |
| J. L. Snow | 0 22 | 0 22 | 0 23 | 0 20 | 87—0—87 |
| L. S. Curtis | 0 24 | 0 22 | 0 22 | 0 23 | 91—0—91 |
| F. A. Baker | 4 25 | 4 25 | 4 25 | 4 22 | 84—16—100 |
| R. Godwin | 6 23 | 6 19 | 6 21 | 6 19 | 51—40—91 |
| W. B. Short | 2 25 | 2 22 | 2 25 | 2 23 | 87—10—97 |
| R. R. Owen | 6 25 | 6 25 | 6 25 | 6 23 | 70—30—100 |
| J. M. M'Laughlin | 2 19 | 2 23 | 2 22 | 2 23 | 79—6—85 |

WINNERS.

Travers Island Cup.—Won by C. Stein.

Haslin Cup.—Leg scored by R. L. Spotts.

Tournament Cup.—Leg scored by A. L. Burns.

Accumulation Cup.—Legs scored by C. Stein, J. H. Vanderveer, and F. E. Williamson.

High Scratch Prize.—Won by R. L. Spotts.

## VISITOR IS HIGH GUNNER.

### Snow Wins at New Rochelle—Grose Star at Manhasset Traps.

A field of twenty-one gunners reported at the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday. J. L. Snow from Boston, shooting from scratch, proved high scratch man with a total score of 92. The high handicap prize was annexed by C. C. Moore, who also won the take home trophy after a shoot off with seven others.

Five men faced the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club yesterday, and despite the handicap of cold weather good scores were returned in all the matches. Waldo Grose proved to be high scratch man with a score of 85. J. W. Alker and J. J. Floherty tied for the high handicap prize and will shoot it off next Sunday.

## STOREY WINS TRAP PRIZE.

### Turns In Card of 86 for Kalker Award at Great Neck.

Low scores were the rule yesterday at the cold and windy traps of the Great Neck Golf Club at Great Neck, L. I. S. P. Storey led a fair-sized field of nimrods in the trophy shoot for the Bernard Kalker prize at 100 birds with a card of 76 actual score and 86 with handicap. M. Adams was second with a 65, handicap 10, and A. D. Relyea, who could only shatter 47 targets, had his score card helped by a handicap of 22.

Competition for the S. C. Henderson trophy of 1,000 birds reached the third round yesterday. D. W. Schieren now leads with 294. Walter Tobler increased his rank to second yesterday for a total of 291, and E. Haas and B. Kalker are now tied in third place with 288.

## ICE BOATMEN SAVE LIVES.

### Man and Boy Rescued in Day of Fast Racing at Red Bank.

*Special to The New York Times.*

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 4.—Three fast ice yacht races, in which one boat carried away her mast and rescues were made of a Newark man and boy from drowning after their yachts sank, were features of a big day of ice sports on the North Shrewsbury here today.

Shortly after Robert S. Johnson's Gull had broken through off Robin's Point and had been hauled on solid ice again Joseph Irwin, perched on a mast, called for help as his ice boat sank beneath him in about eight feet of water. Johnson, sliding along the thin ice, finally reached the boy and pulled him out by the arm, Reuben White assisting in the rescue. Later Netson Whiting of East Orange, a member of the Essex Troop, fell in up to his neck when a small boat capsized. After being in the water about five minutes he was pulled out by John Stiles.

While racing with three other Independent Club boats Vincent Willis's Fidget carried away her mast when a shroud parted. The skipper escaped injury.

The first race of the day was won by the Banshee, owned by Clarence E. Fisher of Newark and sailed by Ralph Sickles. The Reindeer, sailed by Chester Minton, was second, a half minute behind. Vincent Willis's Fidget was third, and the O U, owned by H. C. Page of Newark was fourth. The race was nip and tuck between the Banshee and the Reindeer. The Reindeer won the other two eight-mile events, leading from start to finish.

## SHUSTER WINS 17-MILE RUN.

### Covers Long Pennant A. C. Marathon Course in 1:46:30.

Hans Shuster, competing unattached, captured premier honors in the seventeen-mile invitation road run held over the marathon course of the Pennant Athletic Club in the Bronx yesterday afternoon. Shuster covered the distance in 1:46:30, which is a creditable performance, considering the cold and stiff winds the runners were forced to combat.

The event was a scratch affair and attracted a field of fourteen runners. Second honors went to Harry Lucas of the Morningside A. C. W. Rozett of the Pennant A. C. was third.

The first ten finished as follows:

Hans Shuster, unattached; Harry Lucas, Morningside A. C.; W. Rozett, Pennant A. C.; W. Fricke, Bronx Church House; C. Leventhal, Brooklyn A. C.; G. Kirkwood, Paulist A. C.; S. Meyerson, Union Settlement; H. Parkinson, Morningside A. C.; G. Richards, Harvard A. A.; O. T. O'Reilly, Morningside A. C.

## HEYDET SETS NEW MARK FOR COURSE

### Morningside A. C. Captain Shows Speed Over Macomb Path—Other Road Races.

Lew Heydet, track Captain of the Morningside Athletic Club, established a new record yesterday for the Macomb's A. C. road run course of about five miles, when he covered the distance in the fast time of 30:00 in the weekly handicap road race of the Harlem Athletic League. The Morningside athlete was the only scratch man in the event and finished in seventeenth position, carrying off the fast-time honors of the race. Heydet's time eclipses the best previous mark for the course by one minute and eight seconds, the old mark having been made by C. Lantelme.

Thirty harriers, snugly clad in sweaters guaranteed to insure a degree of warmth against the penetrating winds, started in the race, and all finished the journey. The winner turned up in Frank Davey of the Macomb's Athletic Club, who flashed over the finish line in 30:23, actual time. Davey made good use of a handicap of two minutes and thirty seconds, catching up with the larger handicap runners when about half of the journey had been traversed, from which point he judged his pace in excellent style and conserved his strength for a final dash when about ninety yards from his goal.

The first twenty finished as follows:

| Name and club. | Hdcp. | Time. |
|---|---|---|
| 1—F. Davey, Macomb's A. C. | 2:30 | 30:23 |
| 2—J. J. Hand, St. Jos. Y. M. A. | 3:30 | 31:30 |
| 3—W. Rompainen, Glencoe A. C. | 3:15 | 30:49 |
| 4—V. Hand, St. Jos. Y. M. A. | 2:15 | 31:41 |
| 5—F. Burke, St. Jos. Y. M. A. | 2:45 | 31:50 |
| 6—J. Magee, Morningside A. C. | 3:00 | 32:08 |
| 7—C. Timmins, Glencoe A. C. | 2:30 | 31:41 |
| 8—A. Callanan, St. Jos. Y. M. A. | 4:15 | 33:30 |
| 9—S. C. Duggan, St. Jos. Y. M. A. | 2:45 | 32:05 |
| 10—J. Flynn, Macomb's A. C. | 2:45 | 32:15 |

G. Williams, St. Christopher A. C., (1:45,) 31:18; F. Centrell, Morningside A. C., (3:15,) 32:49; C. Woods, Jr., Morningside A. C., (3:45,) 33:22; P. Kallivas, Morningside A. C., (4:45,) 34:24; J. Handley, New York, (2:45,) 32:43; A. Fay, Macomb's A. C., (4:45,) 34:52; L. Heydet, Morningside A. C., (scratch,) 30:00; J. Daly, Macomb's A. C., (2:30,) 32:47; E. Whitty, Macomb's A. C., (4:00,) 34:23; C. Lantelme, Macomb's A. C., (1:00,) 31:29.

TEAM SCORES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Joseph's Y. M. A. | 2 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 9—28 |
| Morningside A. C. | 6 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 15—57 |
| Macomb's A. C. | 1 | 10 | 14 | 16 | 17—58 |
| Glencoe A. C. | 3 | 7 | 18 | 19 | 20—67 |

Charles Davis, a veteran runner of the Trinity Club, led home a fair sized field yesterday in the weekly handicap road race of the Long Island Athletic League, held over the Prospect Park course, measuring about five miles. The event was held under the auspices of the Swedish-American A. C. Davis, starting with a handicap of four minutes, forged to the front when about one and one-half miles from the finishing line, and with a burst of speed he crossed the line fifty yards ahead of his nearest competitor. His time was 28:06. The fast time prize went to James McNeil of the Presentation Club.

The athletes of the Kings County A. A. wrested the lead in the league's point score from the Brooklyn A. A. representatives, and the former runners are now leading by a margin of three points. The Brooklyn A. A. failed to enter a team in yesterday's run.

The order of finish of the first ten follows:

Charles Davis, Trinity Club, (4:00,) 28:06; Oscar Jensen, Swedish-American A. C., (5:00,) 29:12; L. Finkelman, Kings Co. A. A., (4:45,) 29:25; J. Braccia, Maplewood A. C., (3:00,) 27:53; James McNeil, Jr., Presentation Club, (1:30,) 26:30; W. Larson, Swedish-American A. C., (2:00,) 27:01; F. Schultz, unattached, (3:45,) 30:14; G. Clover, Kings Co. A. A., (5:00,) 31:29; E. Donoher, Presentation Club, (2:45,) 29:20; E. Schetzen, Kings Co. A. A., (4:00,) 30:54.

J. B. Lauria of the Hudson Guild romped home a winner in the weekly handicap road race of the Lower Manhattan Athletic League held over the Xavier Club's course of about five miles yesterday in 23 minutes, after an interesting see-sawing battle over the entire journey with Edward Pinorini, a clubmate. Fast time honors went to S. Silverstein, a Seward A. A. athlete, who started from the scratch mark and finished in sixth position in 22:05.

The first ten follow:

J. B. Lauria, Hudson Guild, (2:30,) 23:00; E. Pinorini, Hudson Guild, (2:40,) 23:13; M. Seinfeld, Seward A. A., (3:00,) 24:05; A. J. Prestia, Hudson Guild, (2:00,) 23:25; N. J. Robinson, Hudson Guild, (2:45,) 24:40; S. Silverstein, Seward A. A., (scratch,) 22:05; S. Hechman, Seward A. A., (3:30,) 26:35; T. F. Herman, Ozanan A. A., (scratch,) 23:10; J. J. Reynolds, Hudson Guild, (scratch,) 23:12; T. J. McIntee, Xavier A. A., (3:15,) 26:30.

TEAM SCORES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hudson Guild | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 9—21 |
| Seward A. A. | 3 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 13—40 |
| Ozanam A. A. | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 15—59 |

Fifteen runners, representing the Paulist A. C. and St. Joseph's Y. M. A., started in the weekly handicap road race of the Catholic Young Men's Union, held yesterday over the Paulist A. C.'s five-mile course. H. Van Gilder, carrying the Paulist emblem, was returned the winner. He started with the limit handicap allowance of 5:30, and was clocked at the finish in 30:20, having a comfortable margin over H. Cunningham, a clubmate, who finished in second position in 31:50.

The first ten and elapsed times follow:

H. Van Gilder, Paulist A. C., (5:30,) 30:20; H. Cunningham, Paulist A. C., (3:00,) 31:50; J. Bridgeford, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (4:00,) 32:27; F. Lavery, Paulist A. C., (3:30,) 32:39; T. Gorey, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (4:00,) 32:45; J. Fitzpatrick, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (3:00,) 32:58; T. Cassidy, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (4:00,) 32:55; A. J. Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C., (1:00,) 33:14; J. Logue, Paulist A. C., (3:30,) 33:18; H. Woodit, Paulist A. C., (3:00,) 33:25.

TEAM SCORES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paulist A. C. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 9—24 |
| St. Joseph's Y. M. A. | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 10—31 |

Charles Sweeney of St. John's Club had an easy time running away with the honors of the weekly road race of the Yorkville Athletic League, held yesterday over the Hungarian-American A. C.'s course of about six miles. A field of seven harriers answered the call of the starter, and Sweeney, getting away with the limit handicap of five minutes, showed the way over the entire journey without being extended. The fast-time honor went to L. P. Dutka of the Hungarian-American A. C., who finished in third place.

The order of finish follows:

C. Sweeney, St. John's Club, (5:00,) 35:25; L. Szentsiklay, Hungarian-American, (3:45,) 34:21; L. P. Dutka, Hungarian-American, (scratch,) 31:20; M. Weiss, Hungarian-American, (3:45,) 35:50; E. Sille, Hungarian-American, (2:00,) 33:10; D. Bernstein, Hungarian-American, (4:15,) 36:40; D. Eardony, Hungarian-American, (5:00,) 37:40.

A. Fascimelli of the Ozanam Association, No. 6, getting away with the limit handicap allowance of 4:30, won the weekly handicap road race of the Bronx Athletic League yesterday in 31:10. The winner was closely pushed by M. Russo, a clubmate, who finished second.

The first ten finished as follows:

A. Fascimelli, Ozanam Association No. 6, (4:30,) 31:10; M. Russo, Ozanam Association No. 6, (1:15,) 28:17; S. Macherlie, Ozanam No. 6, (4:30,) 31:17; J. Dolan, Mohawk A. C., (scratch,) 27:29; B. Eisle, Bellwood A. C., (4:30,) 32:06; E. Silverstein, Mohawk A. C., (4:30,) 32:10; S. Mazzee, Ozanam Association No. 6, (4:30,) 32:20; J. McLoughlin, Pastime A. C., (2:30,) 30:22; J. Bomanto, Ozanam Association No. 6, (4:30,) 32:30; K. Hearns, Pastime A. C., (1:00,) 29:02.

**Boxing Bouts Tonight.**

Pioneer S. C.—Johnny Coulon vs. Jack Sharkey; Marty Cross vs. "Smiling Joe" Hyland. Both ten-round bouts.

Palace S. C.—Johnny Clinton vs. Joe Welling; Young Fulton vs. Paul Edwards. Both ten-round bouts.

Olympic A. C.—Young Zulu Kid vs. Billy Fitzsimmons. Ten rounds.

Yorkville S. C.—Bill Brennan vs. Al Benedict; Jimmy Duffy vs. Eddie Gorman. Both ten-round bouts.

Military A. C., Brooklyn—Jake Ahearn vs. Italian Joe Gans. Ten rounds.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Willie Langford vs. Jamaica Kid. Ten rounds.

## Comment on Current Events in Sports

**Boxing in New York.**

The Governor, in his capacity as judge, has sentenced the Frawley law, and, barring unforeseen stay or commutation, the Legislature, executioner as well as creator of statutes, will soon put this one to the death. Precedent to the voice of the judge, as is essential, was the voice of the jury, composed of some thousands and tens of thousands of mature citizens fond of clean and admirable exhibitions of skill in the squared circle. Slowly, deliberately, reluctantly, this jury has arrived at its verdict, which is this: "Guilty of being the tool and accomplice of unprincipled persons in the strangling of a worthy sport."

The enactment of the Frawley measure legalizing ten-round no-decision bouts in this State, after a prolonged period of practical drought for boxing fans was, for them, akin to emergence from desert to oasis. A multitude of others to whom this sport is not of prime importance, but who like to see occasionally a good match between expert pugilists, rejoiced with them. "Now," they said, "all that remains to put this fine sport upon a firm and lasting basis in the Empire State is to keep away the vultures. Crooked matchmakers, irresponsible promoters, dishonest fighters, unsavory surroundings —all these must be barred."

It was a sound and sincere declaration of principles, and there were strong hopes that intelligent and energetic work by the State Athletic Commission, created by the law, would cause its embodiment in reality. The vision of thrilling and absorbing bouts in New York City arose. But another vision, which was to destroy the first, had arisen even sooner. It was the vision of "easy money," and its cradle was the mind of promoters of a sort. They were not really promoters. They were simply, with some exceptions, typical parasites of the boxing game, men preferring the subterranean to the open; men with no objection to a fixed fight, provided the public squeal was not too loud; men who would promise an entertaining card of lively bouts, and put on the tamest—and cheapest—of unskilled boxers; men who cared not a whit whether the purchaser of a seat got that seat; men, in a word, disgracing the name of sportsmen, and with ears attuned only to the tinkle of gold. These are the ones who, assisted by a few unscrupulous exponents of the manly art and by a considerable number of rowdy fans, have brought boxing to its present pass, and have made men of discretion fear that it cannot soon, if ever, attain in this city and State the status to which it is entitled.

The Frawley law was the fruit of careful consideration and its provisions appealed—and still appeal—to the reason. Its misfortune has been that it encountered a peculiarly unpleasant quantity in the human equation. Many persons will contend that the germs of the disease which has brought the measure to what seems likely to be its death bed, lie in the sport itself which is fostered by it. But the real blame must rest largely with the physicians to whom its health has been entrusted from the outset—the members of the boxing board.

It has been exceedingly difficult to get just the type of men required for service upon the State Athletic Commission. The salary is not large, and would hardly tempt the incisive, forceful executives really needed. Then, too, the size of the field to be covered has made it necessary to intrust the details of supervision largely to an army of often indifferent underlings, practically, sometimes entirely, unpaid. Doubtless there has been an abundance of good intentions—enough to pave many blocks of Satan's realm. Good intentions, however, are on a par with fine words in the little matter of buttering parsnips.

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**Hail to the Senior Golfers!**

Last week some 150 or more grave and reverend seniors met at a banquet at Delmonico's, and there formed an association for the purpose of encouraging friendly golf competition among senior players and holding an annual golf tournament at the Apawamis Club each Autumn. In a way, however, this is the least important outcome of the annual meeting of the fathers and grandfathers at Apawamis. The great thing that the Seniors' Tournament has done is the setting of an ideal for all those who enjoy the game of the links and have not yet arrived at that age or condition which makes them eligible for membership in the newly formed association.

In every other tournament that is held over the length and breadth of the land during the whole long season, the players are intent upon a victory, upon a prize, upon the fame that is to be won, or the recognition that is to be gained, while at Apawamis the one aim of each and every individual is to make the most of a fine day, a great game, and a good comrade. If this does not partake of the essence of golf, what does? In the turmoil and strife that has troubled the world of American golf for the last year or more, it is pleasant to be able to turn to such an event as this and to hope that those who are fighting so bitterly will at length be brought to see the peace, contentment, and good-fellowship that come when the true ideals of golf are followed in the letter and in the spirit.

To the golfers of the younger set a visit to Apawamis at the time of the annual Seniors' Tournament would be a liberal education as well as a privilege. Gathered from all parts of the country and from all walks of life, the players in this tournament demonstrate what golf may hold for the man who cherishes the spirit of youth even in the bones of age. It is much to be regretted that each player who takes up the game cannot undergo a novitiate in the hands of the Seniors' Golf Association. In the lack of manner and the abundance of manners, in the good-fellowship that is found and the prejudices that are lost, in the spirit of youth that tempers the wisdom of age, the Seniors' Tournament and the newly formed association may well serve to bring home the truth of the game to the thousands who play it over American courses. If the spirit that animates these older players in any way leavens the great mass of golfers, then what the game has done for Senior Golfers will be little in comparison with what Senior Golfers have done for the game.

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**As Regards Bob Folwell.**

To certain members of the Faculty group having jurisdiction over athletics at the University of Pennsylvania the millennium appears more remote than ever before. A few days ago it loomed, pink and radiant, before their very eyes, upturned in ecstasy, and it was eating from their fingertips. They were about to cage it and make it the prized possession of the university when a loud, coarse chorus of "Scat!" burst from earthly minded alumni and undergraduates. A flash, a whiz—and there was darkness where there had been light.

These good gentlemen are sorely grieved that their design to dispense with the services of Bob Folwell as coach of the Pennsylvania eleven met with such scant courtesy. It may be some time before they take fresh heart to introduce their justly famed uplift movement into athletics. They are not only grieved—they are surprised and shocked. Here is a chap who, no doubt, so they are told, molded a sturdy and fast football eleven; but did the players emerge from his tutelage with higher ideals than before? They fear not. They understand that on the Western trip of the team Mr. Folwell idled away with his charges precious moments which might have been fruitfully devoted to elevating conversation in a low recreation known as draw poker, which, they are credibly informed, is carried on with a pack of cards. In pain of spirit, they set about the obvious—to them—duty of turning Mr. Folwell adrift and replacing him with some one made of sterner stuff. Unhappily, it appeared immediately that Folwell's stuff was quite stern enough to suit the students and alumni, and that they were inclined to doubt whether even a Ph. D. in moral philosophy could satisfactorily substitute for him as builder of a gridiron machine. Through the study windows of the gentlemen with a duty to discharge came a cyclone of curt remarks which jarred their eyeglasses awry on their quivering noses. It was indeed a painful moment. Deciding hastily that the hubbub must be quelled at any cost, they removed from the waste basket the slip containing Mr. Folwell's name, and returned it to the hook marked "eligible candidates for coach."

But, alas, the poor millennium! Scared and shivering, it crouches behind the darkest and farthest cloud, and it will be many a long day before it can be persuaded again to draw near the Pennsylvania campus.

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**College Rowing.**

College rowing problems have for the last few weeks been buffeted about like a cork on the ocean, with such a storm of advice and opinions and decisions from all angles that it is difficult to imagine how any crew management can plan the Spring season with any degree of certainty. Harvard and Cornell are at odds over a date for their annual meeting; either Columbia or Princeton or both may be substituted on the Cambridge schedule for the Courtney eight. Plans for holding the Childs Cup race at Philadelphia as an event of the American Henley regatta have run foul of opposition from Columbia and Princeton.

New eligibility rules, aimed as a welcome to high and preparatory school oarsmen, but as a barrier to club watermen, have been devised by the Poughkeepsie stewards. This same body has taken a long deferred and radical step to decrease the main event on the upper Hudson from four to three miles, yet the outcome is by no means certain of being a complete success. All in all, rowing enthusiasts, including the official authorities and lesser lights, have now a colossal task to unravel the tangles and get clear for active operations.

As the Poughkeepsie regatta for 1917 now stands, the score of the recent action by the stewards in reducing the big race to a three-mile distance is one lost, one won, and three uncertainties. Princeton will not compete, according to last week's decision at Tigertown to row only on home waters of the crews. This will be received as a disappointment by the Poughkeepsie moguls, for, although the reduction was not voted as bait for the huskies of Dr. Spaeth, it was an open secret that the stewards believed a shorter race would induce Princeton to cast her rowing fortunes with the upper Hudson group of crews. The victory comes in the decision of Wisconsin again to become a competing eight at Poughkeepsie. Two years ago the Badgers abolished both intercollegiate and four-mile rowing, but they were quick last week to follow the stewards' announcement with a decision to enter the Hudson classic in 1918.

What the Pacific Coast crews will decide remains the uncertainty. A month ago the Stanford, California, and Washington managements announced in succession that each would enter next June's regatta if victorious in the April races for the coast championship. But such a promise was on the presumption of a four-mile race at Poughkeepsie. Whether the Far Westerners will now stand by their offer of co-operation is uncertain.

In the present outlook, and because of the recent discovery that Syracuse has not alone benefited by the use of former club oarsmen, there now exists little doubt that Jim Ten Eyck's Orangemen will get a cordial invitation to row June 21 at Poughkeepsie.

## LOTS OF CURLERS ON ICE.

### Three Matches Played on Rinks of St. Andrew's Golf Club.

Better ice than usual on the rinks of the St. Andrew's Golf Club at Mount Hope yesterday brought out a large assembly of curling devotees. Five-man teams, instead of the customary quartets, played one of the morning matches, and when an overflow of curlers had reported at the ice another series was arranged between two aggregations, designated for the occasion as the "John Wonders" and "Archie's Allcomers."

The lineups:

MORNING GAMES.

W. MacDougall, L. Sanford, J. Butler, F. Coe, and J. R. Mix, skip, defeated A. G. Fox, J. R. Delafield, E. C. Delafield, A. Douglas, and F. Boardman, skip. Score, 19 to 11.

The John Wonders, (F. Holbrook, G. Clapperton, A. B. Halliday, and J. Reid, Jr., skip,) defeated Archie's Allcomers, (G. H. Hazen, K. R. Miner, W. E. Hodgman, and A. M. Reid, skip.) Score, 17 to 18.

AFTERNOON GAME.

E. H. Hazen, K. R. Miner, F. Holbrook, and W. E. Hodgman, skip, defeated A. U. Howard, G. Clapperton, A. B. Halliday, and A. M. Reid, skip. Score, 18 to 10.

## THOUSANDS ON PARK ICE.

### Excellent Skating Brings Out Record Crowds at Public Rinks.

**Skating at the Parks.**

Central Park—Skating yesterday.

Van Cortlandt Park—Skating yesterday.

Prospect Park—Skating yesterday.

Skaters in the metropolis turned out in droves yesterday to take advantage of the excellent ice resulting from the present cold spell, and the result was that the local public skating places held probably the biggest crowds of ice-skaters that this city has ever had. On the three lakes in Central Park it was estimated that 15,000 advocates of this outdoor Winter pastime cavorted about to their heart's content. These were divided on the Harlem Mere, the big lake at Seventy-second Street, and the pond at Fifty-ninth Street.

At Van Cortlandt Park it was estimated that 10,000 skaters made use of the ice, and 25,000 more spent an enjoyable day at Prospect Park, Brooklyn. There were also good numbers at private outdoor lakes and the various playground centres which contain smaller skating ponds.

## NEW YORK ELEVEN IS AGAIN JOLTED

### Soccer Team, Beaten by Bay Ridge, Is Out of Both National Cup Contests.

Easily the surprise of the day in soccer circles yesterday was the defeat of the New York Football Club by the Bay Ridge Football Club in the third round of the cup tie competition of the United States Football Association at Hawthorne Field in Brooklyn. The New Yorkers, who were eliminated from the A. F. A. cup tie by Bethlehem last week, succumbed in the game for the National Challenge trophy by the score of 2 goals to 0.

This unlooked for reverse put New York out of both of the National Cup competitions. The two teams will meet again next Sunday at Harlem Field in the second round of the Southern New York Cup.

The lineup follows:

| Bay Ridge, (2.) | Position. | New York, (0.) |
|---|---|---|
| Dillman | G. | Porter |
| W. Laverty | R. B. | J. Robertson |
| Toole | L. B. | A. Robertson |
| Meyerdierks | R. H. | Gallow |
| Bell | C. H. | Ellis |
| McLean | L. H. | A. Vandeweghe |
| J. Laverty | O. R. | Carver |
| Monahan | I. R. | Garside |
| Harvey | C. | Hayes |
| Madden | I. L. | Puxty |
| Brickis | O. L. | J. Vandeweghe |

Referee—C. Caldicott. Linesmen—Messrs. Kempton and J. Burroughs. Goals—Harvey, (2.) Time of halves—Forty-five minutes each.

The players of the Bethlehem Football Club of Bethlehem, Penn., holders of the two most important cups in this country, defeated the West Hudsons, former National League champions, yesterday, at Newark, by 2 goals to 0, in the third round for the Challenge Trophy of the United States Football Association. Thirty-five hundred people witnessed the triumph of the champions in a well-fought match.

In the Southern New York cup tie matches at Lenox Oval yesterday, both games ended in ties. The St. George F. C. and the Subways scored one goal each, and the Clan MacDonalds and the Clan MacDuffs played a scoreless tie.

The Brooklyn Celtics eliminated the Visitation eleven in the second round of the Southern New York Cup at Harlem Field yesterday, by 1 goal to 0.

In a second-division match of the New York State League played yesterday at Clarenceville, L. I., the Overseas-Wanderers, leaders in that division, defeated Clan Scott by 2 goals to 1.

Although playing with only ten men, Greenpoint took the measure of the Camerons at Woodside, L. I., yesterday, by 3 goals to 1.

**Would Stage Baptie-Lamy Race.**

Norval Baptie and Edmund Lamy received word from the Brooklyn Ice Palace yesterday that the management of that rink would be willing to stage the proposed match race for the world's professional skating championship. Lamy wants to skate for a side bet of $5,000, and it is understood that Baptie is willing to cover the sum.

**Add New Courses for Coaches.**

It is planned to enlarge the scope of the Summer course for athletic coaches, which was introduced at Dartmouth a year ago. The courses in track and football will be repeated, and courses in baseball, basket ball, and gymnastics will be added. Harry Hillman, instructor in physical training at Dartmouth, will have charge again. Hillman will lecture on track athletics, Horace Chadbourne will lecture on baseball, and Clarence W. Spears on football.

## NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE. — Maiden two-year-olds; Ocean View Purse; three and a half furlongs. Royat 109 pounds; Senaday, 109; Reilloc, 103; Natty, 109; Water Wave, 106; Saint Thersea, 109.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden three-year-olds; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Dr. Prather, 115 pounds; Ex-Sheriff, 115; Fair Oliver, 115; Patapsco, 111; Sabborn, 111; Plunger, 110; Raggedy Man, 110; Dahlia, 105; Boy Brown, 115; Hazel Nut, 115; Class A, 115; Charles Nahm, 111; Miss Represent, 110; Miss Shot, 110; Velvet, 110; Hester Smith, 105.

THIRD RACE.—Four-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Langhorne, 124 pounds; Sister Susie, 115; Stirup, 118; Brizz, 111; Miss Kruter, 109; Watch Your Step, 106; Viley, 108; Gleipner, 115; Captain Ben, 113; Customer, 112; Stout Heart, 110; Progressive, 108; Commensia, 105; Virginia W., 101.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; Maplewood Purse; one mile. Thornhill, 112 pounds; Indian Chant, 106; Solid Rock, 103; Opportunity, 100; Bryn Limah, 112; Yenghee, 105; Pockichoo, 103; Dramaturge, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Four-year-olds and up; mile and a sixteenth. Transport, 113 pounds; Petlar, 111; Moscowa, 108; Minda, 106; Lady Powers, 103; Triste, 111; Perth Rock, 110; Chad Buford, 108; Star Pearl, 105; School for Scandal, 101.

SIXTH RACE.—Four-year-olds and upward; one mile. Paymaster, 112 pounds; Wadsworth's Last, 106; Handiemar, 104; Fuzzy Wuzzy, 102; Carlton G., 102; Lynn, 100; Joe D., 97; Infidel, 108; King Mart, 106; Superintendent, 102; Hudas Brother, 102; Gibraltar, 100; Anxiety, 97.

SEVENTH RACE.—Four-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth. Billie Baker, 114 pounds; Easter Greetings, 112; Menlo Park, 109; Emma Stuart, 109; Miss Waters, 109; Kilday, 114; Dundreary, 111; Counterpart, 109; Plaudito, 109.

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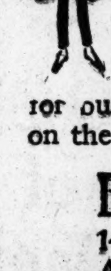
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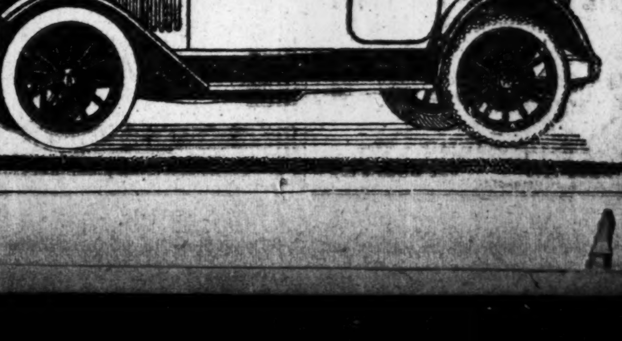

# GERMANS CALL ON WILSON FOR PEACE

## Pledge Loyalty to United States, but Want Them Kept Out of War.

## MOTHER'S DRAMATIC SPEECH

### Mrs. Doernhoefer, with Five Relatives Killed in Battle, Offers Three Sons to This Country.

Representatives of 500 German and Austro-Hungarian societies of the city, although pledging unqualified loyalty to the United States even in the event of war with the Teutonic powers, sought yesterday to allay the tension growing out of the recall by Germany of her submarine pledges by sending telegrams to President Wilson and members of Congress imploring them to keep the nation out of war. Those among the 800,000 Germans in the city who were not represented at the meeting are expected to assist the peace movement by sending additional messages to Washington today and during the rest of the week.

Delegates to the meeting, which was held at the Arion Society to make arrangements for a charity bazaar for Teutonic war sufferers, admitted that the United States would be fully justified in going to war if one of its ships were sunk in the new danger zone marked off by Germany, but expressed the belief that the Kaiser's ultimatum would be modified so as to preclude the possibility of such an overt act. They stood in silence while adopting unanimously a resolution of allegiance to the United States, and applauded vigorously when Ludwig Nissen, President of the diamond importing firm of Ludwig Nissen & Co., denounced the pro-British activities of Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Charles W. Eliot, and James M. Beck, who were charged by Mr. Nissen with deliberately trying to "kindle the flames of animosity and war." The peace message sent to President Wilson by the delegates was as follows:

Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.

Mr. President:

In the name of over 500 representatives of numerous German, Austrian, and Hungarian organizations, societies, and fraternities, with a membership of more than 100,000, and now assembled at Arion Hall at New York City, having sworn unqualified loyalty and allegiance to this country and its President, we pray and beg of you to make every effort to preserve peace.

This telegram was signed by the representatives of every society at the meeting. The following was then adopted as a second message to be sent to members of Congress as well as the President, by the individual organizations:

"We sincerely hope and pray you will make every effort to keep the United States out of war. Let the warning of George Washington to keep out of European entanglements, and the prophetic utterance of Ulysses S. Grant, 'Let us have peace,' be your guiding star."

**Ready to Give Her Sons.**

One of the most dramatic speeches at the meeting was made by Mrs. E. G. Doernhoefer, President of the German Alliance of Women, who asserted that no well informed or right thinking person could question the patriotism of the German citizens of the nation, and she begged those present to do their utmost to promote the peace movement. Although five of her fifteen relatives in the German Army have been killed since the outbreak of the war, Mrs. Doernhoefer later told reporters that if war were declared on Germany, her three sons would without hsitation enlist in the services of the United States.

"I would be a bad mother, whatever love I have for Germany, if I did not advise them to do this," she said. Similar expressions of devotion to the nation were voiced by Mr. Nissen, Henry Weismann, President of the German-American Alliance of New York State; Dr. Gustave Scholer, President of the Turnverein and Chief Surgeon at Washington Heights Hospital; Henry F. Haas, President of the United German Societies of New York; Christopher Rebhan, President of the Krieger Bund; the Rev. Dr. William Popcke, pastor of Zion's Lutheran Church, and others.

There had been some question about the advisability of going ahead with the arrangements for the bazaar because of the possibility of a conflict with Germany, but the delegates decided to follow the program as outlined, fearing contrary action might diffuse the impression that they expected war to result. Governor Whitman and Mayor Mitchel are honorary members of the committee in charge of the bazaar, and are expected to attend if developments in the international situation make their presence possible. Mr. Nissen, who has just returned from Washington, where he was Mayor Mitchel's representative at the Congress for the Advancement of Patriotism, expressed regret over the fact that Count von Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador, and his wife would not be able to attend the bazaar.

"Both of them had accepted invitations, and Mrs. von Bernstorff had promised to send something special, but I am afraid these promises will have to be canceled because of the circumstances," said Mr. Nissen. "Nevertheless, I am of the opinion that we should not allow anything to interfere with our present plans to hold the bazaar and the work of the committee in charge of it."

"I do not believe we will have any war with Germany," he cried in the midst of applause. "President Wilson knows better than any other man on earth that the slogan 'He kept us out of war' was responsible for his election, and I think he means to do it. I think and hope that Germany will use every possible precaution not to commit such an overt act as will make it impossible for the President to keep us out of war. The first thing those of us did who were not born in this country, but adopted it, was to take an oath of allegiance to the United States and to renounce our allegiance to any foreign sovereign or potentate. We must keep that pledge.

"Let English patriots like Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, Theodore Roosevelt, Charles W. Eliot, and James M. Beck, and all the other paid propagandists of the allied cause, kindle the flame of animosity and war if they want, but let us set an example of American patriotism in order that this country may maintain peace. Just as a man may love his mother and still owe first allegiance to his wife, so let us citizens of German origin sincerely follow this example by loving Germany and being loyal above all to the United States."

**Women Want a Share.**

It was noticed that while the representatives at the meeting applauded heartily when Mr. Nissen emphasized the patriotism of citizens of German origin, there was no handclapping when he suggested that Germany would so modify her blockade as not to commit any overt act against American ships. The resolution that a peace message be sent to President Wilson and the members of Congress was about to be put to a vote by the Rev. Dr. Popcke, Chairman of the meeting, when Mrs. Doernhoefer asked to be heard.

"If that message is to be sent," she said, "it should be signed, also, by the women. It is the woman and the mother who has most at stake. In time of war she is compelled to send her son to war. She gives what to her is the most precious thing in the world, and I have the right to speak in this connection, because I am the mother of three boys."

The Rev. Dr. Popcke, Mr. Nissen, Mr. Weismann, Mr. Haas, and others spoke in favor of the resolution, and it was adopted without a dissenting voice. So was a resolution that the members of the Committee on Arrangements proceed with their plans for the bazaar. It was originally the intention to hold this bazaar in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory at Brooklyn from March 21 to March 31, but it was decided yesterday, in view of the possibility of the armory being occupied by the National Guard at that time, to hold the bazaar in Madison Square Garden if possible. An adjournment was then taken on the understanding that the delegates would meet again at the Arion Society on the afternoon of Feb. 18.

# SET OPERA CROWD CHEERING

## Big Demonstration Followed Encore of National Airs.

Richard Hageman and the Metropolitan Orchestra, earning an encore for some excerpts of Tschaikowsky's symphony, "Pathetique," midway in last night's opera concert, surprised Mr. Gatti-Casazza's foreign stars and everybody else by playing on recall Herbert's "American Fantasie" to a quickly stirred and shouting audience. Echoes of "Dixie" started the hand-clapping, many voices joined in the "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue," and other familiar refrains kept parts of the crowd popping out of their chairs until the "Star-Spangled Banner" brought all the 4,000 up standing with a yell such as hasn't been heard in the Golden Horseshoe's polite inclosure at least since the Spanish war.

Right after this demonstration Johannes Sembach, the German tenor, had to sing the Prize Song from "Meistersinger," and his American public applauded him heartily. Kathleen Howard, in Sophie Braslau's place, sang airs of Saint-Saëns, Tschaikowsky, and Sidney Homer.

The special star last evening was Josef Hofmann, who first appeared in this house as a child prodigy thirty years ago. Mr. Hofmann gave Chopin's E minor concerto, with a waltz of the same composer for encore, and later added other numbers of Rachmaninoff, Mendelssohn, and Liszt.

# RECITAL BY HEDWIG REICHER

## Two Short Plays and a Group of Verses Make Up Her Program.

Hedwig Reicher gave the second of her series of dramatic recitals last night in the Comedy Theatre. Miss Reicher's program consisted of two short plays and a group of verses set to Chopin selections, but as always in the entertainments of this artiste the manner in which she presented the selections was quite as important as the selections themselves. Miss Reicher has a flair for the effective stage picture, and as there was a change of costume and stage arrangement for each number the eye as well as the ear had something to feast itself upon.

"Madonna Dianora," a play in one act by Hugo von Hofmannsthal, was the first number of a Miss Reicher's first offering. Mrs. Emil Boas translated it from the German especially for her use. It is based on an Italian legend and tells the story of Madonna Dianora, who finds the one she loves after she has married another. In the tragedy of the play's climax the actress's rich voice and fine skill as a tragedienne found expression.

In happy contrast to the little tragedy were K. Ujeksi's verses which followed. The first, "The Lovesick Maiden," was set to Chopin's Mazurka, Opus 7, No. 2; the next, entitled "Ascension Dream," to his Prelude, Opus 28, No. 7, and the last of the group, "The Cuckoo," had this composer's Mazurka, Opus 30, No. 2, for a setting. Professor Ludwig Lewisohn of the Ohio State University translated the verses from the Polish and this was their first rendition in this country. They were full of the buoyancy of youth and Springtime, and Miss Reicher caught their spirit admirably.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore's two-act drama, "The Post Office," completed the program. This strikingly beautiful playlet has been acted here by various amateur bands and is familiar to those who are disciples of the Bengali poet. Miss Reicher made a brilliant picture as she read this, dressed in an Oriental costume and seated before a glowing orange background between pale blue draperies.

Mildred Dilling played incidental music on a harp and the Chopin numbers were played by Blair Neale, pianist.

# THE SYMPHONY CONCERT.

## House "Sold Out" for Thirteenth Sunday Matinee.

Walter Damrosch and the Symphony Society's big orchestra gave their thirteenth matinée in Aeolian Hall yesterday to the usual house sold out. Following Cesar Franck's now popular symphony in D minor, Mabel Garrison of the Metropolitan was soloist in an air from Mozart's "Entfuhrung aus dem Serail." Whatever the young artist lacked of the finished style of other days she more than made up by the charm of youthful voice and neatly skillful coloratura. She was even more warmly received in David's "Charmant Oiseau," with its birdlike bits of skylarking after patterns played on the flute.

The orchestra added two excerpts of Robert Fuchs's serenade for strings and four from Dvorak's suite, Op. 39, half serious, half gay, and all charming. A request was said to have been made for the national air of "America" in conclusion, but Mr. Damrosch, having been the first to play another patriotic air at a young people's matinée the preceding day, decided not to disturb the customary order of the Sunday symphony program.

**The Philharmonic's Concert.**

The Philharmonic Society's Sunday afternoon program was one to interest the large audience that gathers to hear these concerts. The symphony was Tschaikowsky's fifth; its performance added to what some conceive to be the disproportionate representation of Tschaikowsky upon the Philharmonic's programs. The other orchestral pieces were the overture to Weber's "Oberon," and the Nocturne and Scherzo from Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The soloist was Ernest Schelling, who played Schumann's pianoforte concerto, a concerto that has not too often been heard recently and whose hearing gave great pleasure, for Mr. Schelling's performance of it represented its spirit, its poetic beauty, its romantic suggestion, and in the last movement had brilliancy. Mr. Schelling was much applauded and was recalled several times.

**To Produce Chesterton's "Magic."**

The first performance in this country of G. K. Chesterton's drama "Magic" will occur next Monday night at the Maxine Elliott Theatre. On the same program will be given John Galsworthy's one-act comedy, "The Little Man." In the two casts will be O. P. Heggie, Kathleen Nesbitt, Donald Gallaher, Frank Conroy, Leonard Mudie, Thomas Louden, Wallace Erskine, Walter F. Jones, Herman Gerold, Arthur Fitzgerald, John Burkell, Roy Mitchell, Mateline Meredith, and Nella Jefferis. Mrs. Hapgood, first wife of Norman Hapgood, will enter the ranks of the professional producers with this program.

**N. Y. Times Association Dinner.**

The annual dinner of the New York Times Association and Alumni will be held at the Hotel Astor on Sunday, Feb. 25, at 6:30 P. M. Those desirous of attending who do not receive their notices by mail within the next few days may send name and address to the Secretary at the New York Times Annex.

# MOROSCO THEATRE OPENS ITS DOORS

## Handsome and Spacious Playhouse Inaugurated with "Canary Cottage."

## AN AMUSING MUSICAL SHOW

### Corthell, Ruggles, and Trixie Friganza Enliven a Rowdy, But Well-Mounted Piece.

CANARY COTTAGE.—A musical farce in two acts and four scenes, book by Oliver Morosco and Elmer Harris, music and lyrics by Earl Carroll. At the Morosco Theatre.

| | |
|---|---|
| Michael O'Finnegan | Carl McCullough |
| San Asbestos Hicks | Hugh Cameron |
| Mrs. Hugg | Grace Ellsworth |
| Pauline Hugg | Reine Davies |
| Jerry Summerfield | Charles Ruggles |
| Betty Fair | Dorothy Webb |
| Billy Moss | Herbert Corthell |
| Nip and Tuck | Ergotti Lilliputians |
| Blanche Moss | Trixie Friganza |
| Mitzie | Hazel Purdy |
| Mabel | Virginia Tavares |
| Hal | Louis Natheaux |
| Ostrich | Elsie Gordon |
| Maid to the Cook | Olga Marwig |

The Morosco, this season's first addition to the list of New York playhouses, will open its doors to the public this evening. It opened them last evening to an invited audience that gave all the outward manifestations of satisfaction at the first New York performance of "Canary Cottage." This is a rowdy but amusing musical farce compiled by Oliver Morosco himself with the assistance of Elmer Harris and studded here and there with songs by Earl Carroll. "Canary Cottage" is rather a low form of entertainment, but it has the elements of popular success, and perhaps that is all Mr. Morosco asks in this vale of tears. With such entertainment, at least, he was willing to dedicate the handsome new theatre which bears his name.

That theatre stands in Forty-fifth Street opposite the Booth. It is none of your little theatres, but a spacious one that has seats for 905 and standing room for many more. It is comfortable and an attractive color scheme of gray and purple greeted its first audience after they had passed through the lobby. For, though the Stage Society and the Washington Square Players may have to observe Sunday by tiptoeing through the side door, the patrons of the Morosco sailed in through the front entrance for all the world as though "Canary Cottage" were what is facetiously called a "sacred concert."

"Canary Cottage" is a musical show of familiar pattern. It has some lively songs, with no voices to speak of; a wealth of pleasing scenery and costumes, a score or more of chorus girls in negligee, an unusually agreeable juvenile, a fat comedian, and a fat comedienne.

Of the songs, the best is "I Never Knew," for which a winning melody has been composed. The comedian in question is Herbert Corthell, who wanders through the evening with delirium tremens and green pajamas, but is continuously entertaining for all that. He makes friends for "Canary Cottage," and manages to keep them, despite the assignment to him of one of those nasty little jokes that better taste would have saved up for some barroom or a stag dinner attended by men who are not hard to amuse.

The comedienne is the large and invigorating Trixie Friganza, who does the overwhelming dance she has been doing in vaudeville, and who has not been funnier for some time past. The juvenile is that amiable and skillful young farceur, Charles Ruggles, who came out of the West last season to play in "Rolling Stones." This time he does nothing in particular, and does it very well, to steal a line from a librettist we had to put up with before the days of Morosco and Harris.

These three carry the burden of the entertainment. Then there are two Lilliputian gymnasts who tumble through the play, and there is a vertiginous dance by Melissa Ten Eyck and Max Weilly.

The climax of "Canary Cottage" is its orange grove scene, when all the chorus girls and chorus boys stand at the footlights and pelt the audience with oranges, after the fashion introduced not long ago at the Winter Garden. Of course the oranges are made of cotton and paper and you catch them and throw them back, and it is lots and lots of fun. They say that in Boston, three Harvard men who had heard of this sensational scene attended with suspiciously bulging pockets, from which, at the crucial moment, they extracted real oranges and hurled them at the stage. The effect when one of them hit Mr. Corthell is said to have been electrifying. These miscreants were doubtless students in Professor Baker's course in the drama.

# SONGS OF OTHER DAYS.

## War Ballads of the '60s Stir Robert Hamilton's Hearers.

Robert Hamilton, baritone, sang a program "of other days" in the Bramhall Playhouse last evening to an audience that found the war songs of the '60s most unexpectedly timely in 1917. The old "Kingdom Coming," of a river where "de Linkum gumboats lay," and Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," with its "watchfires of a hundred circling camps," were not only well sung, but heard with enthusiasm.

Mr. Hamilton gave an unusual concert and he easily could have repeated many of the half-forgotten airs. He played his own accompaniments, that of the negro "spiritual" beginning "Meet, O Loid," recalling the solemn plain-chords of the lynching air in Puccini's "Fanciulla del West," while the Mississippi boat song, "Gwine to Alabamy," had a like kinship with the Volga boatmen's Russian chant of "Ay Ouchnem."

In a quaint stage setting that might have been lifted from one of the old New York homes in Gramercy Park just below, there were other songs grave and gay, sentimental and patriotic, such as an American of the early period would have chosen to sing to any European company as the music of his own land.

# STOPS AIDING FATHERLAND.

## Philadelphia German Society Suspends Red Cross Collections.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—By way of showing allegiance to the United States, the Philadelphia Turngemeinde, a German organization comprising nearly 3,000 persons, will stop collecting money for the German Red Cross.

This announcement was made today by August Arnold, a member of the organization's Board of Directors, in the absence of the President, Frank Schantz, who is confined to his home by illness. Mr. Arnold said:

"We are American citizens and understand fully our obligations to the land of our adoption and choice. Most of our members were born on this side of the water, and a considerable number of the others have been naturalized. We know that when the die is cast it is our part to stand by the President of the United States and our Government."


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THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I placed the above advertisement in the Sunday edition of The New York Times, and in reply received the same day a letter announcing the finding of the pin. The pin has been restored to its owner, who is happy and rejoices in the large circulation of your paper.

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N. Y. Sewage Disposal Co.
37 East 28th St., City.

Whenever a loss occurs telephone Bryant 1000 and place an announcement in The Times.

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KLAW & ERLANGER'S ALLURING MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS.
MISS SPRINGTIME
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LIBERTY THEATRE W. 42d St.
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Elsie Ferguson
in Hulbert Footner's Comedy, SHIRLEY KAYE

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St., at 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Mon.
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and company, inc. BRUCE M'RAE, in
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ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK.
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SELWYN & CO. PRESENT
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 5, 1917.


## GERMANY'S SACRIFICE.

Doubtless the Germans have a poor opinion of our fighting powers, and that may have inspired them with the belief that they would run small risk in provoking us to break off relations, even if war should be the consequence. But whatever the harm we might be able to do to them they certainly must have felt that they were doing themselves much harm in breaking faith with us and terminating a friendship unbroken since the founding of this Republic more than a hundred and forty years ago. At one time or another Prussia has been at war with her European neighbors, never with the United States.

It has been a friendship of mutual advantage. Trade exchanges between the two countries have been very great, of late they had rapidly increased. We have had high respect for the German mind and the German genius. If we have withheld approval from the intense concentration of German energy upon things military, if we have had little sympathy with her theories of the relation of the subject to the State and none at all with her towering ambitions, we have paid the tribute of sincere admiration to her literature and her scholarship, manifestations, to be sure, of the old, rather than of the new, German genius. Her universities have been resorted to by American youth, we have studied her methods of industrial organization, of municipal administration, and we have given more hospitable welcome to the works of her musical composers and to the interpreters of their art than any other nation. In recent years Americans in large numbers have visited Germany. Such relations of amity are not to be lightly thrown away.

We may suppose that Germany weighed the sacrifice, felt it to be a sacrifice. Some millions of her people have migrated to this country, have become citizens here. They have retained so lasting an affection for the Fatherland that they have been criticised for what seemed to be an imperfect allegiance to the Government of their adoption. It is a harsh requital for that affection that they now get from the old German home. The Imperial Government puts upon them the hard necessity of renouncing their new fealty or, it may be, of taking up arms against the land of their birth. Their response has not been doubtful. They are Americans, they pledge support to the American Government.

There are reasons enough why the Imperial Government must have been exceedingly reluctant to take this step, reasons for the future as well as of the present, for she is going to be in sore need of friends when peace is made, and she has cast off the friendship that might have been most useful to her. It was a desperate measure. Can there be any doubt that desperate need prompted her to adopt it?

It is in itself a confession of the perilous plight she is in. Nothing else can explain it. She is at the end of her military resources for offense, her forces in the field are not growing stronger but weaker, she has no reserve supply of war material, and her people are suffering from want of food. Hoping to encourage them, to fortify them to endure privation a little longer, she proclaims this mad renewal of unlawful, murderous warfare, and breaks with us in doing it. Even now she vacillates, something restrains her. The Housatonic, an American ship, was not sunk unwarned as she had threatened. The submarine commander gave abundant time for the saving of the crew and summoned aid. That is evidence that Germany relents already. She has taken further thought about the consequences of a relapse into primal savagery. This may be the reaction of her surprise and disappointment at our taking a view of her brutal announcement so very different from what she had expected. She may command her naval officers to observe the laws of sea warfare when they encounter American ships. It will depend on the success of the advocates of frightfulness in convincing the Government that Germany's dire need should know no law.

## MAKING READY.

The present situation differs from any other in which the United States ever found itself in danger of war. There is no excitement. There are no mass meetings, no impromptu processions, no street corner hustings, no rushing to the front of undemanded volunteers. Yet the unanimity of the country in support of the President was never so certain. The tone is the same in the West and South as in the East. The mood of the country is not one of excitement but of sober resolution. If war does come it will find a united nation. The voice of the press utters one note. The Governor of Kansas, Republican, neutral, pacifist, speaks in the same tone as the Republican Governors of Maine and Massachusetts or the Democratic Governor of North Carolina when he says:

> President WILSON has the united support of the people of Kansas in the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, and they regard it as a final notice that the patience of this country is exhausted.

Hardly were the words of his momentous announcement out of the President's mouth when quietly, soberly, without the least trace of enthusiasm or excitement, but with a grave resolution, the country began to prepare for the possibility of war. In the place of mass meetings, cheers, and amateur recruiting, the first steps toward preparation were being quickly and noiselessly taken by nation, State, and individual. The Governor of New York, at the request of the Mayor of this city, orders the National Guard and the Naval Militia into service. The Connecticut Naval Guard is ordered to report at its armory. The Secretary of the Navy orders the navy yards to take over the protection of the German interned ships, and his orders are immediately obeyed. The Senate subcommittee instantly approves seventeen bills submitted some time ago by the Department of Justice to facilitate dealing with spies. The Secretary of the Navy asks Congress for authority to commandeer private ammunition and equipment plants, and the Chairman of the Naval Committee immediately submits the proposal as an amendment to the Naval bill, just as debate on that measure is closing. Representative BRITTEN prepares an amendment appropriating $119,000,000 to hasten the construction of 113 warships authorized at previous sessions and now under construction. The Adjutant General of New Jersey announces the readiness of both Naval Reserve and National Guard; the Mayor of Englewood places a motor battery at the Governor's call. The navy yards, naval stations, forts, arsenals, and powder magazines are placed under protection.

The publication of naval orders is terminated. The public buildings at Washington are closed to tourists. Manufacturers telegraph the Government offering to turn over their plants. The General Electric Company announces that it will accept no more foreign contracts for war material. All this the same day the President makes his announcement, an announcement which did not become public until well into the afternoon. Silence, gravity, determination, instant action, these are the features of the mood in which the Federal Government, the State Governments, and the individuals of the American Nation are making ready, in which they began in the twinkling of an eye to make ready, for the possibility with which the President's words brought this country face to face. America has been in danger of war before in her history, but never in a mood like this.

## THE RECONSTRUCTION OF NEW YORK CITY.

An important step was taken last week in the remaking of this city by the operation of the dual subway system. The most congested and the least developed portions of the city were brought into close relations by the annexation of Queens Borough, particularly its First and Second Wards. These two parts of the city are practically in sight of each other, but with a river between them. They were separated almost as much by the fact that in money it cost twice as much, and in time three or four times as much, to pass from one section to the other as between other sections of the city. By the opening of the branch of the subway to Ditmars Avenue the fare is halved, and the time is quartered to and from a section ripe for development and less developed than any other.

Queens consists largely of market gardens, picnic grounds, detached frame dwellings, and acres on acres of empty land needing only population and improvements to alter it beyond recognition. Ward One is 69 per cent. vacant. Not even Richmond is so undeveloped as that. This ward has 4,650 acres and a population of 13 to the acre. It is now brought within a nickel and less than a half hour of a part of the city where the population averages 421 per acre and ranges up to over a thousand. More than thirty times as many people live on an acre on the westerly side of the East River as on the easterly. The operation of the dual subway brings into economic relations the densest population of smallest incomes and the largest area of cheapest land.

In Manhattan the land is assessed at around $20,000 a lot. In Astoria the assessment is about one-tenth that. The disproportion between area and population makes some striking comparisons. In Queens the land values are $800 per capita and the improvements $550. In Manhattan the land value is $1,200 and the improvement value $618. The relation between those quantities is too abnormal to be permanent. The Manhattan values average so low because the population is so great. The Queens values will rise faster than its population grows. The total valuation of Queens now is $1,499 per capita, against $1,238 for the Bronx, $919 for Brooklyn, and $901 for Richmond. The undeveloped condition of Queens is the reason, not the inferior values of the other boroughs. That needs no argument.

Only a small part of the city now enjoys the traffic conditions of Queens. At 149th Street the subway and the elevated lines cross. That gives residents of that neighborhood the choice of using either system. The result is that the twenty-eight blocks near there have a population double that of the average of Manhattan and tenfold that of Brooklyn. The conditions which Astoria now enjoys soon will be given to all the territory along the 630 miles of the dual subway. At present residents of Brooklyn have rapid transit access to Manhattan only from four stations. Workers in Manhattan riding in the reverse direction can reach only those four stations. The Brooklyn elevated line does not reach Manhattan beyond the ends of the bridges. Surface riders across the bridges have only slow and limited access to Manhattan. Riders from Queens who now have access only to the subway soon will have access to the elevated lines in both Brooklyn and Manhattan throughout both boroughs. Similarly Brooklyn will have access to Manhattan below Fifty-ninth Street over the Brooklyn elevated line and over all the subways.

The half dozen subway stations which made Queens ecstatic with delight are only an installment on account of 41. Manhattan's 146 elevated and subway stations are to become 202. The Bronx's increase will be from 29 to 75. Brooklyn's four rapid transit stations will become 193. This is due in rapid installments, barring disappointments of which there have been so many that keen watch must be kept against more. More than three years elapsed between the first and last contracts on the Lexington Avenue line. If all had been signed together the route would be in operation now. Queens last week received benefits for which the first steps were taken in 1887. The dual subway was delayed at least ten years by legal obstructions in the name of benefit to the people. It cost the city ten years' growth and caused construction difficulties to fall in disadvantageous times. There are good times ahead for all the city as well as for Queens.

## THE PRESIDENT ANSWERED.

In the consternation over Germany's attack upon the world minor features of her challenge have necessarily received little discussion. Her answer to the President's speech to the Senate was incorporated in her memorandum, but was naturally overshadowed by the much more important matter which the memorandum set forth. Yet, had it not been for the seriousness of the threat, her reply to that speech would have been a thing of much interest. Had it not been for the gravity of the menace which constituted the main part of the memorandum, there would have been no little indignation over the flippancy of Germany's reply to a declaration from the head of this nation.

To his plea for the rights of small nations Germany replies in three sentences, ironically assuming that it is a pious aspiration for the "political independence" of "countries like Ireland and India." She says it is "highly gratifying" to find that the President holds such views, which "correspond largely to the desires "and principles professed by Ger-"many." With this she dismisses the subject, as if she were humoring a benevolent but irrelevant platitude.

After a perfunctory repudiation in a single sentence of such alliances as may cause "a competition for might" and "selfish intrigues," she approves his idea of preventing future wars and his advocacy of the freedom of the seas, entirely ignoring what he proposed with regard to Poland and the free access of great nations to the sea. Having given this approval, she proceeds immediately to say that it is "impossible "for the world at present to bring "about the realization of these lofty "ideals." Why? Because of "the attitude of her enemies." Here irony is replaced by cynicism.

Both irony and cynicism give way to a sinister and significant declaration which follows, and which completes the little that Germany sees fit to say in reply to the President's earnest and candid appeal. Disclaiming any intention to "annex" Belgium, she declares her intention to impose on that country terms which will "provide for such conditions * * * "that Belgium shall not be used again "by Germany's enemies for the pur-"pose of instigating continuous hos-"tile intrigues." In other words, Belgium will not be formally annexed, but will be made a ward of the Kaiser's; will become a dependency of Germany, recognizing Prussia as her suzerain, and will serve as a stepping-stone for Germany to England in the next war, instead of an obstacle in Germany's way to France as in the present one. Such a threat against the peace of the world would alone warrant France and Britain in fighting to the end, if no other cause for continued resistance had ever been given.

The President's honest and thoughtful argument, addressed as the head of the American nation to minds which he assumed to be candid, has been flouted. The manner of the reply is as discourteous as the matter of it is disturbing. It makes little difference, since the rest of the German memorandum raises issues of a much graver nature; but it is as well to note, in passing, that the President addressed to the world a document which called forth serious consideration everywhere except in Germany, and in Germany was answered with brusquerie, irony, cynicism, and a threat against the future peace of the world.

## DIRECTEST GOVERNMENT.

The House of Representatives of the State of Washington has 97 members, the Senate 49. A House bill proposes to enlarge both branches. The Spokesman-Review calmly proposes that both "be rolled into one; and the member-"ship of the new single chamber "should not exceed 25."

The Northwest loves innovations. Would a revival of the old unicameral theory of the Legislative satisfy the spirit of change? Why not a Legislative Commission of from three to five members, or, better still, a Legislative Business Manager? The Spokesman-Review, with all its ardor for experiment, falls behind the modernists.

And why should there be a Legislature of any number, one-chambered or two-chambered? Let the people rule. Anything worth doing that they want done, they can do by the initiative and referendum. That direct, infallible popular will should be above Legislatures, should take the place of Legislatures, should be above the courts, above the State Constitution. Our Spokane friend should study the new science of government.

## TRUST CASES.

The old suits of the Government against combinations or pools of ocean steamship companies were ended a few days ago by a final decision of the Supreme Court. International questions and relations were involved in these, and this is also true of the Government's new suit, under the Sherman act, against corporations and persons who, it is alleged, control the supply and price of Yucatan sisal in this country to the disadvantage of our farmers who use binder twine manufactured from this fibre. At the trial of the Ship Trust cases in the lower court the Government was unsuccessful, and the complaints were dismissed. Owing to the war, the combinations had been dissolved. By the court of last resort the lower court's action was reversed, although the dismissal of the complaints was approved. But the Supreme Court ordered that they should be dismissed without prejudice to the right of the Government to prosecute such combinations in the future. The agreements of the steamship companies may be renewed after the war, and foreign Governments may then be directly interested in them. This decision should be considered in connection with provisions of the statute which created the Shipping Board. They say that all pooling or conference agreements must be filed with the board, which is empowered to express disapproval and to impose fines if its orders for dissolution of a pool or agreement are not obeyed. It may be inferred from the Supreme Court's decision that the board could not only require the payment of fines but could also proceed for the enforcement of its orders under the Sherman act. It has not been proved that such agreements as were attacked are necessarily harmful, although they should be subject to official inspection and regulation.

The defendants in the new suit are companies, commissions, and persons who in a certain sense represent the Government of Yucatan. Two American bankers are included, and a credit of $10,000,000 for the project was obtained in this country. The price of sisal has been multiplied by three since the beginning of the war, and the present rate, if maintained, would make the cost of our farmers' bindor twine greater by $20,000,000 this year than it was in 1914. In this case the movement here for permission to use combinations in our export trade is indirectly involved, for the defendants assert that they represent an export combination or association formed by the sisal planters of Yucatan for co-operative marketing abroad; also that they are acting by the authority of the Yucatan Government and with its support. Higher cost of labor in Yucatan, they say, and abnormal ocean freight charges account for the advance in price. If it is merely a co-operative export association that has been attacked in this suit, however, the remarkable price movement tends to prove that it should be under regulation by official authority. The export associations formed here, if the Webb bill becomes a law, will be subject to official control and restraint, and their powers will be carefully defined by statute.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**Did They Really Believe It?**

In the better days to come—a not remote future, it can confidently be hoped—when this great war has become "material" for the use of historians and theorists, it will be discussed, of course, by not a few people of the sort that so delights to find small causes for large effects. Nothing could be more illogical than to do that, for if anything is certain it is that causes must be adequate for the effects they produce, and it is a rather curious thing that nobody at all ever takes the opposite and not less illogical position that small effects follow large causes. The latter notion, apparently, has no attraction for the human mind, even in its least developed phases.

But that is a digression from the purpose of noting the fact that one of Friday's outgivings from official Teutonic circles in Washington was admirably calculated to provide the text or illustration for several essays, grave if not wise, on the enormous responsibilities that sometimes rest on trifles. As presented the statement ran: "The German Government is said to have pointed out that this arrangement"—referring to the permission for us to send a ship a week to Falmouth—"should enable American shipowners to gain entire control of the transatlantic passenger-carrying traffic."

Naturally, nobody could be convicted of anything on evidence like that, but there is at least excuse for crediting the report, for the suggestion as made reveals precisely the same kind of knowledge about non-German peoples that has so often been disclosed of late as existing in Berlin. Therefore, it may well be that there is belief in that city that American opinion of the new submarine order could be rendered favorable by calling attention to the golden opportunity which the German blockade, if effective, will create for us.

That the supposition or assumption is absurd, that it is in the very highest degree offensive, does not militate much against the probability that it has been made, and circumstances can be imagined in which the implied accusation of basest cupidity against our nation would have filled it with wild rage. It has done and will do nothing of the kind. The charge seems merely funny. But the historians and theorists to come may not look at it that way. The chances are that they will know as little about us as the Germans do.

**A Protest from Cincinnati.**

One of the Cincinnati papers, The Times-Star, manifests what has every indication of being righteous indignation that certain charges against that city by a Federal Grand Jury sitting there and by one of our own correspondents should have received from "THE NEW YORK TIMES, which is a great newspaper," editorial attention and comment.

The resentment of The Times-Star might have been expressed a little more mildly, perhaps, as a Federal Grand Jury passes for pretty good authority in most journalistic circles, and it is true that in this case the statements of the jurymen and those of the writer of the letter received here fitted together, as this paper said, with "a lamentable consistency." It is a fact, however, that the Grand Jury's presentment as to the existence in Cincinnati of an organized effort to mislead public opinion there should have given names and details, just as The Times-Star says it should have done, and that without them undeserved obloquy was thrown on the honest papers and decent people of the city.

And The Times-Star makes its own position admirably clear. It declares that though it has been hotly criticised both by the supporters of the Allies and by the friends of Germany it has been neither bullied nor bought by either side, but has told the truth about the war as it saw it—which was, of course, the right thing to do.

As for the buying and selling of votes, which The Times-Star insists is not prevalent in Cincinnati, no matter who says it is, one notices that, on the testimony of one clerical investigator, it says that the reprehensible practice does prevail in the rural districts of Ohio. Does it not therein display a credulity as to the truth of wholesale and undetailed accusation much like that against which it protests so warmly? It is likely to be told so, anyhow, by the rural press, and then it will feel as bad as its reprovings have made some other people feel.

Probably we are all over-prone to believe ill of our neighbors, and certainly if Cincinnati is not given to venality in the exercise of the franchise power, and if it is not a hotbed of militant and tyrannous pro-Germanism, whoever makes charges to that effect is no better than the wicked.

**Baseball and War Incongruous.**

There is a reminder of what happened in England after the war broke out in the prediction by one of the baseball "magnates" that this is going to be a bad year for the national game, and that the players of it can count themselves lucky if they already have contracts under which they are sure of salaries something like those of other years. The other players—those who have been holding back and threatening strikes rather than accept small reductions—are likely, according to this presumably high but not quite disinterested authority, to find even reduced wages hard to get.

There is a certain plausibility about these grim remarks. Should the graver apprehensions of these days be realized, the American public will have little interest for petty contests on the diamond field, and if attempts were made to continue the sport there might easily be here manifestations of even more deep disapproval than resulted in England when many groups of young athletes played football instead of taking part in the serious work that called to them from across the Channel.

But in that case the men with contracts already signed would not be appreciably better off than the laggards, for the contracts would hardly hold unless the game went on.

### The Polish Settlement.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

No permanent peace in Europe is possible without a just settlement of the Polish question.

The only settlement desired by the Poles and solving the problem is:

(1) The Polish territories of Galicia, Silesia, Posen, Prussia, and Russia must be united in one national Polish State.

(2) Poland must have a democratic government.

(3) Poland must have access to the sea by getting back the outlet of the Vistula River, the port of Danzig, which was Polish up to 1792. The new Poland could not progress without access to the seas.

(4) Poland must be absolutely independent commercially and politically of Germany and Russia.

(5) Poland's freedom must be guaranteed by the big powers.

Such is the only settlement desired by all Poles and all Poland's true friends and in accord with President Wilson's address to the Senate.

JULIUS A. HUPERT, M. D.
New Britain, Feb. 3, 1917.

## A BELGIAN'S GRATITUDE.

### The President's Stand Gives Him New Hope.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Being a Belgian citizen and soldier in the actual fighting during the first months of the war, I cannot but feel deeply the terrors of warfare and the horrors and inhumanities to which my country has been subjected. The eloquent address of President Wilson, therefore, came as a gratifying reassurance to me and to the millions of English, French, Italian, and Russian born peoples living in the United States that the deeds of a militant despotism were not unnoticed by the chief among neutral nations of the world.

We cannot help feeling a certain bitterness when we have seen our home desolated, our nearest and dearest subjected to the utmost indignities, not to speak of death itself, and I would like to put before the American people an expression of my deepest appreciation that they are one with us in sympathy for the suffering of all the peoples at the hands of Germany. I sincerely hope that similar overwhelming calamity will never touch the firesides of the great American people, but that they will never be so deaf to suffering as to turn away from expressing their indignation at the wrongful actions of another nation.

ADOLPHE ISRAELOWITZ.
New York, Feb. 3, 1917.

### Not a Question of Names.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

By the act of the violator of treaties, the ruthless assassin, the desecrator of everything heretofore held inviolate, one is by force compelled to declare one's self. I ask you to print this that all may know that, in spite of my German name, I am an American—first, last, and all the time—and always have been. Also my father and grandfather were Americans.

I have six stalwart sons, all more or less "prepared," some of them officers in militia and college regiments, all well educated, all American to the core, all with special qualifications of one kind or another making them valuable for army or navy, and all ready to do their duty.

Let there be no misunderstanding! Let no one be judged by his name! We Americans, being of a young nation, must have our names from somewhere, from some foreign ancestry. In our revolution an English name debarred no man from honorable participation in the freeing of America. Doubtless there are many German spies here and due care must be exercised; so let us who are Americans declare ourselves.

C. E. SCHAUFFLER.
New York, Feb. 4, 1917.

### Those Who Would Delay.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The pacifists I meet are still thirsting for the blood of Americans. Let us wait, they are saying, and see if Germany kills any more Americans. They are not satisfied with the nearly two hundred already killed—they demand more. This was for some time a paradox, but may be explicable by their desire that the total may be an even number when it is odd, or an odd number when it is even.

O. S. P.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 2, 1917.

### A Time for Flags.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Let each of us purchase our country's flag and place them out of our windows to show that the spirit of '76 has not been lost. I love peace, but I love honor more.

J. MONTGOMERY HARE.
New York, Feb. 3, 1917.

### Credit for Belgian Aid.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Your editorial article on "Why Mr. Hoover Was Ashamed" is cruelly opportune. But must the matter end there? Cannot something be done to stop any further word of blowing? And cannot it be told to the world that we have not a shred of claim for the honor of having fed the Belgians?

ONE ASHAMED.
Atlantic City, Feb. 1, 1917.

### Making Peace with Germany.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

M. Gabriel Hanotaux, discussing the "Peace Problem" in the Revue des Deux Mondes, recalls something which has been generally overlooked, viz., that the German Empire was not established as a result of deliberation between the powers, but as the result of a home policy contract between certain independent German States, which Europe was not called upon to sanction. Bismarck in 1871 knew only too well that a European Congress would restrict the profits of his victory. Such being the case, it follows as a natural consequence that the Allies will have the right to treat, not with the Kaiser, nor with the German Empire, but solely with the various confederate States of Germany. The diplomats of the Allies might repeat, word for word, continues M. Hanotaux, the text addressed by the French plenipotentiaries in 1648 to the Princes and to the States of the German Empire:

"A general and lasting peace is not to be expected unless it be entered upon with all the States of the empire, for the right of war and peace does not belong to the Emperor alone."

This precedent, borrowed from the Peace of Westphalia, says M. Hanotaux, would sound unpleasantly to German ears. But there is no question of pleasing our enemies, but rather of returning to common sense and to what is right. The question is to put Germany in a position to live a reasonable and sensible life with Europe and in respect to Europe. The question is to destroy, without as well as within Germany, an edifice of falsehood and fraud which has made of her the "foe of the human race." This paramount necessity is the reason for the present war, which itself is the outcome of the blunder committed in 1871. This blunder should be remedied and a legitimate condition of things established by an expression to that effect in the terms of peace.

New Haven, Feb. 3, 1917. R. L. S.

### SONG OF A ROMANY EVE.

Out where the silver-plumed poplars nod
In the hush of the evening air,
I kept a tryst with the blonde Norse god
Who had asked me to meet him there.

Stole to the tryst with my heart aflame—
(We were leaving the camp next day)—
Murmuring softly the stranger's name—
Could I go, if he bid me stay?

There in the track of the fragrant wind
On the road to the throbbing South,
"May I?" he asked, with his lips inclined
But an inch from my scarlet mouth.

Might he! I laughed in his handsome face,
(He who looked like a king of men!)
Breaking away from his light embrace—
And I would I had stabbed him then!

For though I be fleet, as a gypsy may,
And am strong, with the strength of youth,
A Romany lad would have had his way,
Nor have asked for a kiss, forsooth!

* * *

Back to the trail whence my feet had strayed,
With the sky for a great blue tan,
And a gypsy man for a gypsy maid—
Lo, I follow the caravan.

Never with *him* in the campfire's glow—
Nay, our paths shall be far apart,
For what should the fair-skinned Gergio know
Of the road to a gypsy's heart?

BEATRICE HARRY.

## NITRATES FOR WAR.

### The Need for the Government to Experiment at Small Stations Rather Than Construct One Large Plant.

By FREDERICK DARLINGTON,
Fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

New York, Feb. 3, 1917.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Were there no alternative, the project for erecting a large Government plant at Muscle Shoals, or elsewhere, for the electrical fixation of atmospheric nitrogen would be in every way commendable.

Beyond all doubt we must make the United States independent of Chile for its nitrates—this is one of the things the great war has taught us. We must prepare for a large scale production of artificial nitrogen compounds, which will be used mainly for fertilizer in times of peace and for explosives in times of war; and, in addition to saving carefully the nitrogenous by-products of our coke ovens and gas producers, we must develop electrical processes that will be capable of rapid and wide extension in case of necessity. The Muscle Shoals project, therefore, seeks a proper end, but whether it is the best solution of the problem is open to question.

The chief feature of the proposed Government plant is a huge hydro-electric station which will supply the great amount of electric power needed in the manufacture of nitrates. The construction of this generating station—a work of the first magnitude, that will take years to build and cost millions of dollars—is justified under one condition only: namely, that no other suitable supply of electric power could be obtained in the United States.

But it so happens that such a power supply does exist—a supply already developed, totaling millions of horse power, and immediately available for the manufacture of nitrates. Where is this power supply located? In the surplus power of the 1,500 hydro-electric plants scattered all over the country.

By "surplus power" is meant that power which a plant can generate but cannot apply to any commercial purpose. It is the wasted power, the power in the water that goes over the spillway. Its amount varies with different plants, but almost all have a large surplus at night, when the industries they serve are at rest; others have large amounts during periods of high water; and in some cases a great deal of the normal power is surplus, because many dams have been built to take care of all the water that may flow past, even if only a small part of the total capacity can find a market. According to the Merrill Report, presented to the Senate Jan. 20, 1916, our hydro-electric plants have a total capacity of over 5,000,000 horse power, and at least half of this amount is surplus; or, in other words, over 2,000,000 horse power is at present being wasted, part of it continuously and part of it during certain portions of the day or year.

This surplus power has always been a problem to the managers of power plants. It represents capital on which interest must be paid, but which brings in no returns, and, therefore, forms a heavy financial burden. Could it be applied to some useful purpose it would be of great benefit, not only to the power companies, but also to the nation at large. What is wanted is an industry that requires large amounts of cheap electric power and that need be operated only at times when surplus power is available, closing down temporarily when there is no surplus. Such a plant could operate continuously during periods of abundant water, and at other times when there is sufficient margin above the requirements of the street cars, mills, railroads, and other users of power; and, when these users take the entire power supply in the day time, it could operate at night.

Many power plant managers have made anxious inquiries regarding the manufacture of nitrogen compounds so that they can turn this waste power into profit. Could they do so, nitrogen plants would spring up all over the country, employing hundreds of men, supplying cheap fertilizer to farmers, forming an unlimited supply of explosives in time of war, and utilizing some of our natural resources now going to waste. Certainly this would be a far better solution of the nitrate problem from every point of view than the erection of a Government plant at great public expense.

Well, why is not this being done? Because we do not know how.

This is the crux of the nitrate situation. The electrical processes for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, though simple in principle, require a high degree of special technical knowledge for their successful application. These processes were developed in Europe—in Germany and Norway, mainly—and are not familiar to Americans, with the exception of the representatives of foreign concerns and a few American firms who are keeping their knowledge secret. General information, of course, exists here, but details of construction, apparatus, power supply, costs, production, and other data that must be known before a successful plant can be built are not available to every American who is anxious to obtain them.

It is self-evident that the United States, possessing as it does a ready market for nitrogen compounds for fertilizer, dyes, acids, &c., needing vastly increased facilities for the production of explosives in time of war, and wasting large amounts of the vital element, power, should place in the hands of its business men and engineers the necessary information on the electrical fixation of nitrogen. And this the Government could do without going to the expense of building a huge hydro-electric plant of its own by establishing small, quickly built, and comparatively inexpensive plants at several points where surplus power is available. These plants would supply the Government with its nitrates in normal times; they would be experimental stations where the several electric processes could be investigated and from whence complete information regarding them could be disseminated; and they would form training schools for engineers who would go forth and create a new industry for the United States.

FREDERICK DARLINGTON.

## NEWS LEAKS FROM ALSACE.

### Shortage of Food, High Prices, and Much Misery Revealed.

New York, Feb. 3, 1917.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

When Herr von Batocki and other officials of the Imperial German Government proclaim in or out of the Reichstag that the economical situation in the empire is not what the Entente press represents it to be, they evidently are tampering with facts.

Notwithstanding the barbed wire entanglements that encircle Alsace-Lorraine and the extreme censorship established in the Reichsland, news will occasionally reach the outside world. Information obtained through clever channels depicts a situation that explains, if it does not justify, the apparent desire for peace manifested by the Kaiser.

The truth, the simple truth, is that Germany is hungry, literally hungry. Her people are clamoring, in one breath, for peace and for food.

Two postal cards addressed to a prominent New Yorker, written in German, and mailed in the little town of W— in Alsace, with the red stamp of the censor, give interesting information.

One of the cards, mailed Sept. 20, 1916, bears this sentence:

"Die haupt Daaje hier ist die Achilla."

To the ordinary layman the sentence means nothing, and evidently meant nothing to the censor. But to a person familiar with the Hebrew language the above phrase is a revelation. The word "Daaje" in Hebrew means anxiety, or worry, while the word "Achilla," (from "Ochol," to eat,) means the act of eating. So that the translation of the quoted sentence reads:

"The main anxiety here is for eating."

The other postal card, also bearing the vigilant censor's stamp, was mailed on Oct. 16, 1916, and, among insignificant remarks about the health of the writer, informs the New York friend that

"Onkel Rof and Tante Yaakres sind auch hier und werden wahrscheinlich langere zeit bleiben."

The word "Rof" in Hebrew means "famine, starvation"; the word "Yaakres" signifies "extravagant prices," so that the sentence quoted above reads as follows:

"Uncle Famine and Aunt Extravagant Prices are also here, and will probably stay a long time."

As a confirmation of the present state of things in the empire I submit the following excerpt from a letter from one of my Alsatian correspondents. That gentleman, whose residence is Strassburg, crawled out from Alsace into Switzerland after untold adventures, and is now residing in Lausanne. From that place he sends me the following, written in French and scrupulously translated here:

> The women in Strassburg go to the caserne (military barracks) and beg food from the soldiers. I have seen them standing in line in rain or snow early in the morning with children hanging on their aprons. Hunger is stamped on their emaciated faces. On the other hand, families whose sons or husbands are at the front are writing them to send home whatever they can spare from their allotted rations.

The letter further relates an absolute state of terrorism in unfortunate Alsace:

> Our jails are crowded, not with criminals, but with victims of Prussian brutality, and what is still worse numbers of people are driven to insanity. The asylum at Stephansfeld (in lower Alsace) is overcrowded. Most of the harmless patients have been sent away to make room for miserable creatures who have lost their reason through mistreatment. And yet we suffer with resignation. Our heart swells with hope when we hear above our heads the roar of a French avion (aeroplane).
>
> "A bientôt la délivrance" (soon will come the liberation) are the concluding words, and these words need no comment.

JONAS LIPPMANN,
Formerly of the Journal d'Alsace.

## A REPLY TO DR. FLEXNER.

### Latin and Greek Taught as Well as Other Subjects.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 31, 1917.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In Dr. Flexner's "Modern School" the major argument against the study of Latin in the secondary schools is based upon the following premises: First, a large percentage of the better students of Latin try the examinations of the College Entrance Examination Board. Second, in the board examinations of 1915 "76.6 per cent. of the candidates failed to make even a mark of 60 per cent. in Cicero, and 75 per cent. failed to make a mark of 60 per cent. in the first six books of Vergil, every line of which they had presumably read and reread."

From these two premises Dr. Flexner draws the following conclusion:

> I have quoted figures to show how egregiously we fail to teach Latin. These figures show, instead of getting orderly training by solving difficulties in Latin, pupils guess, fumble, receive surreptitious assistance, or accept on faith the injunction of teacher or grammar. The only discipline that most students could get from their classical study is a discipline in doing things as they should not be done.

The first of Dr. Flexner's premises is a misstatement of fact; his second premise is a weird distortion of fact, worse than a misstatement, and his conclusion is, in its implications, utterly false and misleading. Let us examine these three statements:

Most of the colleges of the country admit by certificate. A few of the larger institutions require examinations. In the past the larger number of students planning to enter this second class of colleges have taken the examinations of the particular institution which they are to enter, for example, Harvard or Princeton. This means that in the case of the very large majority of schools the only students who have taken the board examinations have been those who have been unable to do work of a grade which would enable them to enter the first type of college on certificate—in other words, the poorest students instead of the best.

The two examinations to which Dr. Flexner refers in his second premise were of an old type, given in 1915 for the last time. These two examinations were taken by 128 students. There were 1,986 who took the regular examination in Cicero and Vergil. The showing in Cicero was extremely poor, but it was just 100 per cent. better, and that in Vergil 150 per cent. better, than that named by Dr. Flexner, who also forgot to mention the eight or nine other Latin and Greek examinations which showed results three times better. There were in all 5,775 "regular" papers in Latin. These papers made a showing about two and one-half times better than the 128 "irregular" papers so carefully selected by Dr. Flexner.

Classical teachers know better than any one else how lamentably short of the ideal is the result of their work, but there is not a particle of evidence to bear out the implication of Dr. Flexner's conclusion—that the situation is worse in this respect in Latin and Greek than in other subjects. The evidence is all on the other side. A study of the records of the work done in the colleges shows that the percentage of failures in Latin and Greek, as compared with other subjects, is consistently the lowest or among the lowest. A study of the records of the College Board shows that the examination results in Latin and Greek are consistently the highest or among the highest. In 1916, for example, the only subject which made a better showing than Vergil was the Anabasis. Compare the 75.2 per cent. of the candidates in Vergil, who received a rating of 60 per cent. or over, with the 43.2 per cent. in English literature, 21 per cent. in American history, 23.5 per cent. in English history, 44.3 per cent. in advanced French, 47.1 per cent. in advanced German, 33 per cent. in geometry, 36.1 per cent. in solid geometry, 42.3 per cent. in chemistry, 43.8 per cent. in biology, 49.8 per cent. in physics, 37.3 per cent. in mechanical drawing, &c. If we "fail egregiously to teach Latin," what shall be said about these other subjects?

W. V. [illegible]
President of the [illegible]
of Teachers' Associations.

# MR. TAFT ADVOCATES A CONSCRIPTION LAW

## "Now the War Is On Us," the People Would Support Such a Measure, He Says.

## TAKE ALL BETWEEN 19 AND 24

### Tells Brooklyn Audience That the Country Is "Going to Rally Behind the President."

Conscription to build up an army for the country's defense "now the war is on us," and for the future as well, was advocated yesterday by former President William H. Taft, in an address on the League to Enforce Peace before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. An audience of 2,000 persons applauded vigorously when Mr. Taft made an appeal for all Americans to support President Wilson loyally in the crisis with Germany.

"We are now at a crisis," said Mr. Taft. "We are seeing an exhibition of patriotism that we have not seen since the days of the civil war. We are going to rally behind the President. We are going to do everything that any country can do to vindicate its rights and show that we are a moral people and are willing to make a sacrifice to establish a moral principle. But in the doing of it, as we now look ahead, we ought to take the steps that will lay the broad foundation for a change in a national policy which has been forced upon us."

**People for Conscription.**

"Stirred as the people are by enthusiasm" at the break with Germany, they would support a conscription measure, Mr. Taft believed, not only to meet the present situation but "for the future after the war shall end." Conscription until now, he said, has been of "doubtful expediency," because popular opposition might have halted all plans for reasonable preparedness.

"Now the war is on us, however," he continued; "now that the people see the necessity, why should we not take advantage of this state of public mind and do what justice and real democracy require? Military duty is part of every citizen's duty. In this country, in the happy homes of prosperity, I fear many of the people have lost the vital sense of their obligations to the Government.

"Very little service of any kind has been exacted from the great body of the people. Conscription is needed to discipline our native young men and to teach them respect for authority. It is needed to teach our millions of newly created citizens loyalty. Stirred as they are by enthusiasm, spurred as they are by immediate necessity, they would support Congress in enacting a conscription law making provision not only for the present but for the future after the war shall end."

A wholly volunteer system, he said, takes the "flower of the country's youth anxious to sacrifice themselves, and leaves behind those who can only be dragged in by ultimate resort to law."

"Why not equalize the burden at once?" he asked. "Place it on all. Require at least a year's service with the colors from every man between 19 and 24. This need not interfere with capable men under 40. Such conscription would furnish a permanent trained force from the body of the entire people to supply an adequate defense whenever defense is necessary."

In opening his remarks on conscription, which were in the nature of a preface to his prepared address on the League to Enforce Peace, Mr. Taft said he had been asked to talk on constructive peace.

"Is this topic out of place when this country faces war, as it does today?" he said. "I do not think so. While all deplore our being forced into war and appreciate the sacrifice and the suffering it will entail, we should make its hard necessities a reason for wise action looking not only to the immediate exigency of the war itself but also to our future policy as a country and the future welfare of the world."

**Self-Protection Needed.**

The present situation, he said, should teach the absolute necessity for military preparedness for self-protection. We have no desire, he said, for difficulties with Germany and have done her no wrong, "yet she, in violation of our rights, proposes to do that which, if we value our honor and our vital interests, we must resist by force." There is nothing else for a self-respecting nation of moral principle to do, he declared.

"What would be our situation today if the English navy were not between us and Germany?" he went on. "Can we afford to rely on the protection of another nation always? Would we wish to do so? We ought not to make this a temporary matter. We ought to adopt measures to make us independent.

"There is danger that even now the sense of protection that the forces of the Allies afford us is a barrier to German offensive, may lull us into a false security and weaken our sense of duty to ourselves. The navy we shall doubtless increase in power and efficiency with all dispatch. But the army is likely to be of mushroom growth unless we look ahead. It is said we cannot well use an army in this war. Of all guesses, that limiting the extent or demands of a war is the least reliable. We must resolutely form a strong army."

Mr. Taft answered the objections of his critics to the World Peace League, including those raised by former President Roosevelt.

"Mr. Roosevelt, with his tremendous energy and vigor, condemns the League to Enforce World Peace," he said, "with all the epithetic fervor that he can bring to bear. He says that he invented the plan. Perhaps he did. We don't claim a patent on it. In spite of that he condemns it with tremendous force and he attributes all sorts of bad methods to those who defend it. I don't know of any reason why, having invented it, he should object to it."

## SCOUTS TO PUT OUT FLAGS.

### Chairman Beard Says All Are Ready for Instant Service.

Daniel C. Beard, head of the Boy Scouts of America and Chairman of the National Scout Committee, issued the following statement yesterday from his home at Flushing:

"In these serious times it is all important that the Scouts show the country that they are true to their Scout oath and loyal to their country and to their flag. In order best to do this the National Scout Committee urges that each and every one of them sees that the American flag is flying from his home, and further that he request his neighbors to do likewise."

The Boy Scouts of America, asserted Mr. Beard, are prepared for instant duty, should the occasion rise, as messengers or for patrol work.

# NATIONAL RED CROSS PREPARES FOR WAR

## Washington Headquarters Calls on 265 Chapters Throughout the Country to Prepare.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Measures to put the American Red Cross on a footing for active war relief "in view of present events and possible developments," were ordered today by the society's headquarters here. The 265 chapters throughout the country were directed to organize first aid classes, prepare for assembling hospital equipment and surgical supplies, list volunteer doctors and nurses, and take any other steps necessary to insure complete preparedness for relief work.

The circular order sent to the chapters read as follows:

"In view of present events and possible developments the Central Committee desires each chapter immediately to make adequate preparation to carry out the work for which the Red Cross is chartered by Congress. Call meeting of Executive Committee at once. Make tentative arrangements, capable of quick completion, for roomy, centrally located headquarters and equipment for same.

"If not already active, appoint following committees: Finance, Hospital Garments and Surgical Supplies, Comfort Bags, Packing and Shipping, Publicity and Information, Motor Service, appoint committee on co-operation with outside organizations, which should begin work at once.

"File names and addresses of all volunteers, assigning as far as possible to above committees. For information concerning courses of instruction for lay women inquire of Bureau of Nursing Service, Washington. Refer graduate nurses to same bureau. Doctors volunteering should be referred to Washington. Men wishing to volunteer for service should take first aid courses, and the possibility of organizing sanitary training detachments should be taken up at once.

"Present to public vital importance of a large supporting chapter membership and appoint a special committee to conduct aggressive membership enrollment. Detailed instructions will be sent as needs develop.

"Central Committee asks prompt acknowledgement by letter or telegram of these instructions, giving outline of your preparation. Call freely on headquarters for full co-operation, since Central Committee realizing opportunity of service to country bespeak every effort for complete and thorough organization for possible needs."

Following instructions received in a telegram from the Central Committee of the American Red Cross in Washington, the Executive Committee of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross met yesterday at 130 East Twenty-second Street and took definite action in order to be ready for war. The chapter announced that it was ready to enroll any one who wished to volunteer for possible service, and, according to report, took steps to comply with other instructions from the Central Committee. Enrollment can be made at the executive office of the chapter, 130 East Twenty-second Street, and also at the Fifth Avenue Branch, 411 Fifth Avenue; West Side Branch, 2,158 Broadway; Bronx County office, 470 East 161st Street.

## CITY'S PATRIOTISM AROUSED

### Flags Displayed Everywhere, and Citizens Join in National Anthem.

While no disturbance was reported in any part of the city yesterday, signs of widespread and increasing patriotism were visible in every section. More flags were displayed and in public places citizens lost no chance of showing their feelings.

The Harvard Club literally resounded with patriotic fervor. There was a concert in the afternoon, and while Percy Grainger was at the piano some one rose and said that in view of the stand taken by the Government, it would be timely to sing the national anthem. The 500 or more present sprang to their feet and joined in "The Star-Spangled Banner," which Mr. Grainger played. Into the big room came trooping the two or three hundred other members within hearing distance, and all joined in the singing.

There was a patriotic demonstration at the Waldorf-Astoria last night that started in the foyer and spread all over the lower floor of the hotel. The regular Sunday evening concert had filled the whole foyer and every foot of Peacock Alley with standees. Joseph Knecht, director of the orchestra, had put Victor Herbert's "American Fantaisie" last on the program, and when "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," was played the whole audience arose. When they heard the first bars of "The Star-Spangled Banner" there was tremendous applause, and everybody started singing.

**Ocean Travelers.**

Transatlantic liners which sailed yesterday and some of the passengers on them were:

CARMANIA, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. C. Brown, Mrs. W. A. Edlin, Mrs. Constance Chenette, R. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. I. Grankin, C. I. Haney, Mrs. M. Harper, J. E. Hough, Mrs. M. Evelyn Lambert, Miss Harriet Rose, Miss Mary Scrymgeour, Mrs. M. Smith, E. J. Trott, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wilson.

ROCHAMBEAU, (Bordeaux.)—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Aubert, Francisco Barrelet, Benjamin F. Butler, Richard H. B. Bowie, Jr., Charles W. Brown, M. Battershell, Miss Lucie Charrault, Miss Nellie Clairet, Joseph Clement, Frank J. Colas, H. P. Clarke, Miss Mary Clark, M. Cassidy, Mrs. Leonie Delor, Lionel M. Doherty, David H. Decker, Thomas H. Dougherty, Jr., M. Dempsey, E. A. Farish, George E. Fogarty, Mrs. Celine Giraldon, Miss K. Henderson, Philip V. Houghton, Edouard Jordan, Miss D. Jacelyn, M. Johnson, Dr. Louis R. King, W. E. B. Lyon, Henry Lee, Miss Nina Mitchell, Mrs. Marie Marchand, John K. Mills, C. E. Moore, Mrs. Mary L. McElroy, William A. Notman, Miss Margaret Pursell, Alfred P. Skinner, Miss Anna E. Shaw, and Dr. James E. Wyant.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Copenhagen on the Frederik VIII. were:

Mrs. Jessie Angelo, Mr. and Mrs. S. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Barthman, Joseph Billard, Gerald Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Emile de Bruyne, Charles E. Cardon, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dessau, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Dailey, Alfred Dailey, Thomas J. Falls, B. A. Guthe, Mrs. Elsie Halgreen, Miss Emma Hesse, Miss Magdeline Kramer, John Madsen, G. W. Oliphant, Dr. James Peden, Paul W. Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Springer, Albert Salomon, G. S. Ulrich, George Watson, Jules Venon, and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Wolff, Jr.

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# CLERGY AS ONE MAN UPHOLDS PRESIDENT

## Sunday Sermons Devoted to Pleas for Firmness, Fair Judgment, and Righteous Peace.

## PITY FOR GERMAN PEOPLE

### Kaiser's Government Held to Blame for War's Horrors—Many Sound Warnings Against Hate.

Many New York clergymen spoke from their pulpits yesterday on the break with Germany. Several stood ready for the possible war as a contest for right against wrong, while others expressed hope that war would not come. All urged their hearers to repress any spirit of hatred or suspicion of persons of German origin, and many expressed belief that racial differences and partisan politics would disappear in universal support of the President.

The German-speaking pastors expressed regret that a break between Germany and the United States had taken place, and were practically unanimous in the hope that the present situation would not lead to war, but all proclaimed loyalty to America in any event.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, who has hung an American flag on the outside wall of his home, devoted his sermon to the crisis. He began by saying that the American people were face to face with a situation which demanded high things of them both as citizens and as Christians, and that the time was not "for fear, or doubt, or misgiving," but one "for wise judgment, for clear vision, and for firm purpose." Dr. Manning then said the United States had been compelled to face an issue not of its seeking, and that many persons in the country had felt keenly that the Government had been "too complaisant toward flagrant and inhuman wrongdoing" in earlier stages of the war.

"But," continued Dr. Manning, "all this belongs to the past. Today we stand absolutely united behind our Government in the action it has taken, and in any further action which it may be called upon to take.

"In this great crisis of the world our Government has taken its position against open and brutal lawlessness and unprovoked aggression. Whatever the next few days, or the next few hours, may bring forth we shall be ready to meet our responsibility. We cherish no feeling of anger nor of ill-will, but with God to help us we will, if need be, do our part as Americans and as Christians to help put down this evil."

A somewhat different note was sounded by the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes of the Church of the Messiah, who, when he came to preach yesterday, laid aside a sermon which he had prepared in commemoration of his tenth anniversary as pastor of the church, and, stepping from the pulpit to a low platform so that he might be nearer to his congregation, said:

"We must strain every nerve to prevent the development of hostilities. Even the fiercest militarist cannot regard it as essential either to our dignity or honor actually to take up arms. Banish, if you will, the German Government from our sympathy. Refuse it either economic or political association. Exile it from the recognized family of mankind. But this is enough. If we fail in this and take up war, then must we do this horrid thing without joy and without hate. Not as to a festival must we move, with banners flying and music blaring, but as to a funeral, with sorrow and distress within our hearts.

"And not one trace of bitterness or hatred must we feel. War is to me the essence of hate, and, therefore, do I hate it with a perfect hatred. But so far as it may be possible to others to war without hate, that they must do if war comes.

"Lastly, whether war comes or not, we must every instant be alert to safeguard our democracy. Never was the American Republic, as a nation of free men, in such peril as at this moment. If vigilence is the price of liberty, now is the hour to watch and guard our heritage of freedom."

The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the Old First Presbyterian Church, treated the subject in this way:

"At last peace has come to the United States. There is no peace for a man or a nation except that supreme satisfaction of soul which comes from acting fearlessly in response to the call of duty. The President has acted for the people, acted straightforwardly and bravely. By his action he has made this country in reality what it is in name. Today the United States are united States. Sectional differences, partisan hostilities, individual feelings, and, I firmly believe, racial distinctions will be fused in a common devotion to the patriotic task announced by the President, of 'standing true to the immemorial principles of our people' and 'vindicating our right to liberty and justice and unmolested life.'

"The hour for talk has gone by. The moment has struck for taking a thoughtful grasp upon the tremendous realities which are involved in the supreme and solemn step—and, with clear vision and burning heart, and the whole-souled determination to seek at any cost the establishment of righteousness in the earth, serenely and unswervingly to follow the light as God gives us to see the light."

Dr. Duffield quoted that part of the President's address to Congress in which Mr. Wilson said that he did not desire hostile conflict with Germany and that the principles for which America stood were the bases of peace.

"This proclamation of principles every patriot will reaffirm," he added. To the President's prayer that we may not be challenged to defend America's principles every patriot will say 'Amen.'"

The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner said in his sermon at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church last evening that the time was one when men should seek divine guidance.

"No President since Lincoln," he continued, "has had such problems to face him as now thrust themselves upon President Wilson. The world never saw such a critical hour as now. It behooves us to be humble and teachable. No one man or group can be sure of the right way to act." Dr. Reisner added a warning against hatred of the Germans.

The Rev. John A. Wade, chaplain of the Police Department and rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in his sermon said:

"Thank God the issues of humanity are no longer in the balance. Nothing short of a miracle can now save us from armed conflict. Those of us who for two years and a half have been crying, 'Prepare, prepare, prepare,' have no apologies to make and make none. Our only regret is that our voice was not heard more fully throughout the land. We know of no neutrals in the land this morning. All are either enemies or friends of the flag."

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, summed up his sentiments by saying: "Until yesterday I was neutral. Today I am an American."

German-Americans in some churches, it is said, were offended by the strong words used in the pulpits.

## NEED OUR INTERVENTION.

### World Quarrel Cannot Be Settled Without Us, Says Massingham.

*Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

LONDON, Feb. 4.—H. W. Massingham, editor of The Weekly Nation, whose attitude in regard to President Wilson's policy has been one of keen discernment, made this statement today to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"Those who believe in your President as a great voice of liberty and a great power of rescue and restoration for the world will not abate their belief in his wisdom, now that the time has come for testing it. There cannot be a settlement of this world quarrel without America, and only America's intervention can bring it to a just issue.

"This is increasingly evident to those who have regarded America's first intervention as conclusive of the result of the war and firmly believed that in it lay the only hope of its early termination, and therefore of an economic revival and a period of political freedom without revolution. Their number increases day by day and hour by hour. There is no party here for forcing America's choice, but there are untold numbers who pray silently that, now that the President has put his hand to the plow, he will not take it off again."

# 2,000 AMERICANS IN GERMAN EMPIRE

## Names on Record in Our Embassy at Berlin, but Not at State Department.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—There are approximately 2,000 Americans in the German Empire, according to the best obtainable information in the possession of the State Department. This computation is based on an inventory of Americans in Germany taken some time ago by Consular districts and compiled in the American Embassy at Berlin. The names of the Americans in Germany were not forwarded to the State Department, but are understood to have been registered in our embassy at Berlin.

Attached to the American Embassy in the German capital are approximately 406 persons, all of whom have been ordered withdrawn by the United States Government, and for whom passports will be expected from the German Government in view of the fact that the American Government has handed Count Bernstorff passports broad enough to cover his family and entire suite.

Joseph C. Grew, counselor of the American Embassy in Berlin, is now on his way to this country on leave of absence. Oliver B. Harriman, Third Secretary of the Embassy, has gone to Constantinople. There has been no American Military Attaché assigned to the Berlin Embassy since the recall of Colonel Kuhn, who is now President of the Army War College. Commander Walter R. Gherardi is our Naval Attaché at Berlin.

Other officers on duty at the embassy include Hugh R. Wilson of Illinois, Second Secretary; Alexander Kirk of Illinois, Second Secretary; L. Lanier Winslow of New York, Third Secretary; Robert M. Scotten of Michigan, Third Secretary; Lithgow Osborne of New York, Third Secretary, and Erwin W. Thompson of North Carolina, Commercial Attaché. Charles F. Angel, an Ensign of the navy, who was attached to the embassy, is now on submarine duty with the navy.

**Consular Officers in Germany.**

All American consular officers in Germany have been recalled and Ambassador Gerard is arranging for their return. According to the latest records of the State Department the American consular officers in Germany are:

Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia.—Henry C. A. Damm, Consul, commissioned 1915 from Tennessee; Louis F. Dilger, Vice Consul, commissioned 1916 from Virginia.

Apia, Samoa.—Mason Mitchell, Consul, commissioned 1908 from New York.

Barmen, Prussia.—George Eugene Eager, Consul, commissioned 1906 from Illinois; Frederick J. Dietzman, Vice Consul, commissioned 1916 from Massachusetts.

Berlin.—Julius G. Lay, Consul General, commissioned 1914 from District of Columbia; Harold B. Quarton, Vice Consul, also Consular Assistant, commissioned 1915 from Iowa; Harold G. Waters, Vice Consul, also Consular Assistant, commissioned 1915 from Maryland; Frederick von Versen, Vice Consul, born in Germany, naturalized American citizen, appointed from Maryland 1915.

Bremen.—William Thomas Fee, Consul, appointed from Ohio 1906; Frederick Hoyermann, Vice Consul, born in Germany, naturalized American citizen, appointed from Illinois 1904.

Bremerhaven, Bremen.—Joseph F. Buck, Consular Agent, appointed from Michigan, 1912.

Breslau, Prussia.—Harry G. Seltzer, Consul, appointed from Pennsylvania, 1914.

Chemnitz, Saxony.—John Q. Wood, Consul, appointed from Hawaii, 1914; E. Kilbourne Foote, Vice Consul, appointed from Ohio, 1912.

Cologne, Prussia.—Emil Sauer, Consul, appointed from Texas, 1915; L. Raphael Geisler, Vice Consul, appointed from Oregon, 1916.

Dresden, Saxony.—Leo Allen Bergholtz, Consul General, appointed from New York, 1913; Caspar L. Dreier, Vice Consul, appointed from Iowa, 1915.

Erfurt, Prussia.—Henry C. von Struve, Consul, appointed from Texas, 1916; Albert F. Nurer, Vice Consul, appointed from New York, 1916.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, Prussia.—Heaton W. Harris, Consul General, appointed from Ohio, 1912; Ernest L. Ives, Vice Consul, appointed from Virginia, 1916; Harry Edwin Carlson, Vice Consul, appointed from Illinois, 1916.

Wiesbaden, Prussia.—John B. Breuer, Consular Agent, born in Germany, naturalized American citizen, appointed from New York, 1903.

Hamburg.—Henry H. Morgan, Consul General, appointed 1913 from Louisiana; Francis R. Stewart, Vice Consul, appointed 1915 from New York; James C. McNally, born in England, naturalized American citizen, Vice Consul, appointed 1916 from Pennsylvania.

Hanover, Prussia.—Robert Lee Gray, Jr., Vice Consul, appointed 1914 from Virginia.

Kehl, Baden.—Milo A. Jewett, Consul, appointed 1911 from Massachusetts.

Leipzig, Saxony.—William P. Kent, Consul, appointed 1914 from Virginia.

Eugene C. Harter, Vice Consul, also Consular Assistant, appointed 1916 from Ohio; Raymond H. Searle, Vice Consul, appointed 1916 from Tennessee.

Magdeburg, Prussia.—Alfred W. Donegan, Consul, appointed 1910 from Alabama; W. Bruce Wallace, Vice Consul, appointed 1916 from Iowa.

Mannheim, Baden.—Cornelius Ferris, Jr., Consul, appointed 1916 from Colorado.

C. Inness Brown, Vice Consul, appointed 1915 from South Carolina.

Munich, Bavaria.—William H. Gale, Consul General, appointed from Virginia, 1915; Frederick J. Schussel, Vice Consul, born in Germany, naturalized American citizen, appointed from New York, 1915.

Nuernberg, Bavaria.—Charles S. Winans, Consul, appointed from Michigan, 1914; Ralph W. Dox, Vice Consul, appointed from New York, 1910.

Plauen, Saxony.—Michael J. Hendrick, Consul, appointed from New York, 1915; Arthur C. Roth, Vice Consul, appointed from Pennsylvania, 1912.

Stettin, Prussia.—Theodore Jaeckel, Consul, appointed from New York, 1915; Emil Schmidt, Vice Consul, appointed from Germany, 1909, not naturalized, a German subject.

Koenigsberg, Prussia.—Alexander Eckhardt, Consular Agent, born in Germany, naturalized American citizen, appointed from New York, 1899.

Stuttgart, Wurttemberg.—George N. Ifft, Consul, appointed from Idaho, 1916; Ernest Entenmann, Vice Consul, born in Germany, naturalized, appointed from New York, 1907.

Tsing-tao, China.—Willys R. Peck, Consul, appointed from California, 1914.

There are vacancies in the post of Vice Consul at Apia, Consular Agent at Sorau, Prussia; Vice Consul at Breslau, Consul at Hanover, Vice Consul at Kehl, and Vice Consul at Tsing-tao.

## IRELAND URGES LOYALTY.

### Archbishop Summons the Nation to Rally About the President.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 4.—Archbishop John Ireland, in a patriotic address today, said:

"While a nation would fain repel the advancing shades of war, if President Wilson decides it must come, all must be ready to make sacrifices of personal weal and even of death to preserve the honor and integrity of the United States."

Pleading for a quickening of the patriotic pulse, Archbishop Ireland urged the nation to rally to the cry of the President of the United States and if necessary to pour out its blood in order that no strain of dishonor might darken the nation's flag.

"Years ago," he said, "it may be we were Irishmen, Germans, or Frenchmen. Today we are Americans, and Americans we are resolved to be, in the face of all difficulties."

## WOELFKIN PLEDGES LOYALTY.

### Of German Blood, Minister Says, but Wholeheartedly American.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—At the Sunday Evening Club in Orchestra Hall tonight the Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, who, as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church in New York, is sometimes called "the Rockefeller minister," pledged anew his allegiance to America as against the land of his parentage.

"Despite the fact that every drop of blood in my veins is German," he said, "I find tonight my whole soul, my affections and my will are against my blood. We are all looking with anxiety to what is to take place in the next hours. I think I speak not only for myself, but for all Americans when I say we ought in this hour to take the stand of those who signed their names to the Declaration of Independence after these words: 'To this purpose we subscribe our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.'"

Dr. Woelfkin's statement was greeted with a demonstration.

Lost and Found.
See advertisements on last page.—Advt.

# COLLEGES LAY PLANS FOR SERVICE IN WAR

## President Butler Calls General Meeting of Columbia for Tomorrow Noon.

## PRINCETON BEGINS TRAINING

### President Hibben Proposes to Raise a Battalion—Yale Aviators Volunteer to the Navy.

A general meeting of the Faculty, officers, students, and all others connected with Columbia University will be held tomorrow at noon in the university gymnasium to discuss the present international situation with the view of formulating plans for service to the country.

The President, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, will open the meeting with an address. The following notice was sent out last night from President Butler's office:

"A general assembly of Columbia University will be held in the university gymnasium at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, Feb. 6, for the purpose of considering ways and means by which the members of the university may be of the greatest service to the nation, the State, and the city at this gravely serious moment."

The twelve members of the Aerial Coast Patrol Unit No. 1 yesterday decided to leave Yale and proceed immediately to get their advanced training in naval aeronautics.

The members of the unit are F. Trubee Davison and H. P. Davison, sons of Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Robert A. Lovett, son of Judge Lovett, Chairman of the board of the Union Pacific Railway; John Vorys, John Farwell 3d, Albert Ditman, Wellesley Laud Brown, Artemus L. Gates, Erl Gould, Allan Ames, C. D. Wiman, and A. D. Sturtevant.

The decision was reached after communicating with Henry P. Davison, now in the South. F. Trubee Davison, at the head of the unit, after a conference with the other members, telegraphed his father that they were ready to take up advanced training and to put themselves under orders for active service.

Mr. Davison promptly wired his approval, and notified Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, who advised the Secretary of the Navy.

The unit was organized last year and took part in the naval manoeuvres last Autumn and rendered efficient service. On their return to Yale the members continued their study in naval aeronautics, making their headquarters at New London.

The Aero Club of America was the centre of aeronautical activity here yesterday. Twenty applicants for the Aerial Reserve Corps called and left their names and addresses, while the officials of the club were besieged by telephone all day by those wishing to assist in developing aerial resources.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 4.—President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University announced today that preparations would be launched here tomorrow for the organization of a provisional student battalion to learn military tactics. Captain Stewart Heintzelman, U. S. A., who was detailed here last September as teacher of military science, will be in charge of the training, and will probably be assisted by the students who attended the military training camps last Summer. President Hibben made his statement to the students when they were assembled in the chapel this morning. He advised the undergraduates to consider the crisis seriously, but not to be carried away by any immediate emotions.

The plan outlined is to allow two days for signing up, and then to commence drills on Wednesday. There will be morning, afternoon, and evening meetings of one hour each, and every student who signs is expected to attend at least one of these.

"I think the situation is serious enough to justify our undergraduates in beginning immediately to obtain some knowledge of drill," President Hibben said today. "It is quite fortunate that we have Captain Heintzelman here to take charge of the proposed provisional battalion. It may not be necessary for American citizens to engage in war in the near future, but Princeton should not delay in affording facilities for its undergraduates to prepare themselves for it.

"In case war should be declared and the call should come for volunteers, I think it not a rash prediction that Princeton men as a body would respond. What I most strongly hope to urge is that if war should come there be no helterskelter rush by our undergraduates to enlist in scattered units. I think it by no means unlikely that Princeton could be made into a training camp for officers where every undergraduate could train here for whatever branch of the service he wished to serve in."

## CARRY THE FLAG IN CHURCH.

### Patriotic Service in St. Luke's—Dr. Bonn Cancels Address.

The service and sermon at St. Luke's Episcopal Church yesterday combined to make a patriotic demonstration. The choir appeared marching behind a big American flag, and went through the church singing national airs. And then the Rev. Dr. G. Ashton Oldham, rector of the church, preached a sermon in which he applauded the President's action and said that all patriotic Americans, including himself, were willing to die for their country and her principles if necessary.

During the service two men left the church. One of them was known to be a German-American, and it is thought that both were offended by the demonstration. Other German-Americans in the congregation, however, congratulated the rector after the service. In his sermon, Dr. Oldham said:

"This course may mean war, and war is terrible, but in the famous words of Patrick Henry: 'Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God.' There are worse things than death; worse things than physical pain and suffering, and I, for one, am ready to lay down my life if my country needs it for the rights of humanity and what I believe to be the cause of God. We all hope she will not need it, but we are face to face with tremendous issues. We have got to be ready."

Dr. M. J. Bonn, President of the College of Commerce and also Professor at the University of Munich, was scheduled to speak yesterday morning at the Mount Morris Baptist Church on the subject of Germany's contribution to "The New Internationalism," but he did not appear because, as was explained for him, he thought it unwise to make the talk at the present time. In the place of Dr. Bonn, Professor J. P. Xenides of the Anatolia College in Marsovan, Asia Minor, an Armenian institution, talked about the obligations and services of the United States to Armenia.

**Obituary Notes.**

JOHN C. ADAIR, a retired sea Captain, died on Friday at his home, 883 Bedford Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I. He formerly commanded passenger and freight steamships plying between England and this country.

ALEXANDER FERRIS, President of the printing concern bearing his name in this city, is dead at his home, 613 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, in his sixtieth year.

CARL C. MORCH, who was a veteran of the German-Danish war, died yesterday in his home at 890 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. He was 81 years old and was a leather merchant until he retired twenty years ago.

FREDERICK YAHNKE, a resident of Irvington, N. J., for fifty years, died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. August Ziesmer, of that place, in his eighty-seventh year.

SAMUEL BACON CRONKITE, note teller in the Citizens' National Bank here for more than forty years, died yesterday at his home in Orange, N. J., in his seventy-first year.

Mrs. KATHERINE ROBINSON MOORE, widow of William Taylor Moore of this city and Paris, died on Saturday at her home in Paris, France, in her seventieth year.

C. PERCY HURDITCH, formerly known here as a cricketer, died on Wednesday at Madras in the East Indies.

WILLIAM CROOK, formerly a member of the firm of J. B. Crook & Co., dealers in sporting goods, died yesterday at his home in Rutherford, N. J., in his sixtieth year.

ERNEST JANVIER BRAULATOUR, formerly Secretary of the American Embassy in Paris, died on Sunday at his home there in his sixty-fourth year.

## COSTLY NECKLACE STOLEN.

### Daughter of Theodore Marburg Loses Jewels from Her Home.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—A valuable necklace and a bracelet studded with diamonds, given by Theodore Marburg, ex-Minister to Belgium, to his daughter, now Mme. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer, wife of a member of the Dutch Legation, are missing from the latter's home in Washington.

No report of the loss has been made to either the Washington or the Baltimore police. The matter was reported to a private detective agency which is trying to locate the jewelry. It is reported that the jewels were insured.

**Edgar Beecher Bronson.**

Edgar Beecher Bronson, hunter, author, and aeronaut, died at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the German Hospital, from apoplexy. He was stricken the night before while addressing a dinner of the Alumni Association of that hospital, at Delmonico's. Mr. Bronson was a cousin of the late Henry Ward Beecher and the father of Lieutenant Clarence King Bronson, who was killed on Nov. 8, 1916, with Lieutenant Luther Welsh, by the explosion of an aerial bomb he was testing. He was the first ranchman to cross the North Platte River into the Sioux country with a herd of cattle. At that time he was associated with the late Abram S. Hewitt. Mr. Bronson made the American balloon record which stood for forty years, and he was credited with killing the second largest elephant ever seen in Africa.

**Charles T. Schoen.**

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Charles T. Schoen, said to be the originator of the pressed steel car in general use on railroads, and until he retired fifteen years ago President of the Pressed Steel Car Company, died today at his home in Moylan, near here, in his seventy-third year. He was also the inventor of the solid forged and rolled steel car wheel, and Vice President of the Colonial Trust Company. In 1900 he was decorated with the Legion of Honor for his invention by the French Government.

## Born.

KAUFMAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Bernard J. Kaufman, on Thursday, Feb. 1, at 628 West 151st St., a daughter.

ASH.—Feb. 1, Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Ash, a daughter.

KLEIN.—Feb. 3, 45 West 110th St., to Mr. and Mrs. P. Klein, a son.

ROEDER.—Feb. 2, Rockaway Beach, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Roeder, a son.

## Engaged.

CLARK—HUBERT.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Hubert of Westfield, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Phoebe Marie, to Edward Goddard Clark.

ARONSON—BLOOM.—Stella Bloom to Max Aronson.

ASH—ANKER.—Birdie A. Anker to Harry Ash.

BLACK—SCHROEDER.—Minnie Schroeder to Adrian Black.

BLAUGRUND—MANDELL.—Lucille Mandell to Joe Blaugrund.

BUSSEY—BYRNE.—Cecelia T. Byrne to Raymond Bussey.

COHEN—ROSEN.—Bertha Rosen to Walter Cohen.

DAVIS—MASSBACH.—Jeannette Massbach to Isadore Davis.

EHRLICH—VAN ROOYEN.—Esther Rooyen to Leo Ehrlich.

ENGLANDER—GRANITZER.—Selma Granitzer to Moe Englander.

FELDSTEIN—LAUFER.—Gussie Laufer to Eli Feldstein.

HABER—LEVY.—Gertrude R. Levy to David Haber.

HARRIS—FRANK.—Carrie Frank to Monte Harris.

JACKSON—COHEN.—Jeannette Cohen to Milton R. Jackson.

JANIS—BERNSTEIN.—Sylvia Bernstein to George N. Janis.

KARP—HATOW.—Anna Hatow to Abraham O. Karp.

LAZARUS—GOODMAN.—Lillian Goodman to Milton C. Lazarus.

LEVISON—ZADEK.—Selma Zadek to Isaac Levison.

LEVY—BECK.—Leah Beck to Ben Levy.

MARCUS—JOSEPH.—Beatrice Joseph to Emanuel Marcus.

MARKS—WEINBERG.—Evelyn Weinberg to Samuel Marks.

PINSKY—ZUKERMAN.—Ida Zukerman to Jack Pinsky.

REEBER—STENZ.—Helen Stenz to Joseph Reeber.

ROLLNICK—KARP.—Rose Karp to Louis Rollnick.

SANDMAN—BARR.—Edna Barr to Dr. Mervin F. Sandman.

SASSERATH—THEOBALD.—Edna Theobald to Ira A. Sasserath.

SCHNEIDER—PARIS.—Sadye H. Paris to D. Gus Schneider.

SCHWARTZ—NACHMAN.—Birdie G. Nachman to Martin Schwartz.

SUSSKIND—HOROWITZ.—Gertrude Horowitz to Max Susskind.

WILLHEIM—GROSSMAN.—Helen Grossman to William Willheim.

WOLBURG—ULLMAN.—Helen Ullman to David B. Wolburg.

## Married.

LUBIN—COHEN.—On Feb. 3, 1917, by the Rev. Edward Lessman, Anna E. Cohen of Utica, N. Y., to Charles Lubin of New York City. Utica and Ogdensburg papers please copy.

RIVES—WARREN.—On Saturday, Feb. 3, 1917, in the Chantry of St. Thomas's Church, New York, by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D. D., and the Rev. Daniel T. Manning, D. D., Gabrielle, daughter of Whitney Warren, to Reginald Bulkeley Rives.

CHANDLER—PLACE.—Feb. 3, Katherine L. Place to William Y. Chandler.

**Brooklyn.**

EISENBERG—ASH.—Feb. 1, Jean P. Ash to Isadore P. Eisenberg.

SCOTT—FORMAN.—Feb. 3, Irene M. Forman to Carlos P. Scott.

## Anniversaries.

KINSIE.—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Kinsie of 342 West 19th St. announce the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on Feb. 5, 1917.

## Died.

ABRECHT.—At Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1917, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. Cluzelle, Farragut Road, Philomene, beloved wife of Francis Xavier Abrecht. Funeral services from St. Matthew's Church, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 10 A. M. Interment Mount Hope Cemetery.

APPEL.—Maxim M., in his 34th year, after a short illness, in Montreal, Canada. Funeral to be held at 239 Lenox Av., New York City, at 1 P. M.

ALEXANDER.—Jacob. Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 71, I. O. F. S. of I., Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Jacob Alexander, from 18 East 120th St., Monday, 10 A. M.
GEORGE W. LEWIS, President,
CARSON MINTZ, Secretary.

BAKER.—On Feb. 3, at his residence, 156 Waverley Place, William H., aged 65 years. Services this evening (Monday) at 8 o'clock. Fultonville and Johnstown, N. Y., papers please copy.

BARNETT.—At Newark, N. J., on Feb. 4, 1917, at his late residence, 43 Ingraham Place, Louis, beloved husband of Henrietta, and father of Joseph and Jesse, and brother of Leo and Theodore Barnett, Mrs. Jacob Marks, Mrs. Sarah Davis, and Mrs. Abraham Wielar. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRESSLER.—On Feb. 4, Julius, beloved husband of the late Sarah and devoted father of Max, David, Hilda Gibbs, Rose and Anna. Funeral service at the residence of his daughter, Hilda Gibbs, 1018 E. 163d St., Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1:30 P. M. Interment private.

BRONSON.—Edgar Beecher, suddenly, Feb. 4, in his 61st year. Services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 1 East 29th St., Tuesday, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock. El Paso, Texas, papers please copy.

BROWN.—At Greenwich, Conn., Feb. 3, 1917, James H. B. Brown, in his 89th year. Funeral services at residence of his daughter, Mrs. Henry S. Mead, 350 Lake Av., on Monday, Feb. 5, at 11 A. M. Interment at St. John's Cemetery, Yonkers, N. Y., at 2 P. M.

CHOYKE.—In Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 3, 1917, Isaac Choyke, age 59 years. Friends are invited to attend the funeral, at his late home, 320 Garfield Av., on Monday, 5th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. Burial in Mount Nebo Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday, 6th inst.

CHURCHILL.—Funeral services in memory of Charles E. Churchill will be held Monday, Feb. 5, at 2:30 P. M., at 18 Clinton St., Brooklyn. Please omit flowers.

CONNELLAN.—Suddenly, at Bayshore, L. I., Feb. 3, 1917, Callista E., daughter of Michael J. Connellan. Funeral at St. Patrick's Church, Bayshore, L. I., at 9:30 A. M. on Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1917.

CROOK.—William, aged 59, Rutherford, N. J., Feb. 4. Funeral from Masonic Temple, No. 152, F. and A. M., Rutherford, Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock. Interment in Hillside Cemetery, Wednesday, 10 A. M.

CRONKHITE.—At East Orange, N. J., Feb. 4, 1917, Samuel B. Cronkhite, in his [illegible] year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAUGHN.—On Feb. 3, 1917, at 6:10 P. M., Amelia Daughn of Buffalo, N. Y., at Memorial Hospital, in the 28th year of her age. Services at the Chapel of the Intercession, 155th St. and Broadway, Tuesday, Feb. 6, at 9 A. M. Buffalo papers please copy.

DONOHUE.—On Feb. 4, Nellie Donohue, beloved daughter of Mary and the late Patrick Donohue. Funeral from her late residence, 1,129 Fulton Av., Tuesday, Feb. 6, and thence to St. Augustine's Church, where mass will be offered for repose of her soul, at 10 o'clock. Interment St. Raymond's.

FAIRBANKS.—At Plattsburg, N. Y., on Feb. 4, 1917, Mrs. Ellen Ross Fairbanks. Funeral at St. John's Chapel, Essex, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1917, at 1:30 P. M.

FOSTER.—William Lytle Foster, son of the late Dr. Nathaniel and Josephine Lytle Foster, entered into rest Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1917, at his residence, Cincinnati, O., in his 50th year. Funeral at Christ Church at 2:30 P. M. Sunday, Feb. 4. Kindly omit flowers.

FREEDMAN.—The Directors of the Women's Auxiliary of the Central Jewish Institute wish to express deep sorrow at the sudden death on Feb. 3 of Mrs. Fanny Freedman, greatly esteemed as a good, true, loyal wife and mother in Israel. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to her family.
Mrs. EDWARD EPSTEIN, President.
Mrs. DAVID KASS, Recording Secretary.

HARRIMAN.—At her residence, 159 Park Av., Yonkers, on Friday, Feb. 2, Clara Mellon, widow of the late Edward H. Harriman of New York City. Funeral services on Monday, Feb. 5, at 12:30 P. M., at St. Paul's Church, North Broadway, Yonkers.

HOYT.—On Feb. 4, 1917, Frances Hall, widow of the late Albert Moore Hoyt. Funeral services on Tuesday at 3 o'clock, at her late residence, 180 Field Point Road, Greenwich, Conn. Interment Castleton, Vt.

IDE.—Harry A., 507 West 112th St. Services will be held at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, Feb. 5. Interment at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

JACOBY.—Caroline Jacoby, (nee Pinksohn,) beloved wife of James J. Jacoby, beloved mother of Jacob J., Harriet B. Scharzer, Milton and Frances, beloved sister of Cecilia Misberg. Relatives, friends, and members of Sioux K. of P., No. 357, Manhattan Lodge, I. O. F. S., Rachel Frauen Verein are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 502 West 179th St., Tuesday, Feb. 6, at 10 A. M.

MAYO.—Pierre Lawrence, at New Rochelle, N. Y., Sunday, Feb. 4, 1917, Pierre Lawrence Mayo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl W. Mayo. Interment private.

McKEE.—At Patchogue, N. Y., Feb. 3, Addie L. McKee, daughter of the late Henry and Mary McKee. Funeral services at her late residence Monday, Feb. 5, at 7 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

McKIBBIN.—Martha R., wife of John G. McKibbin, died suddenly, on Feb. 4, 1917, at her residence, 228 West 121st St.

MEACHAM.—Suddenly, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1917, Frederick C. Meacham, beloved husband of Anna G. Meacham. Services at his late residence, 236 Decatur St., Brooklyn, 8:30 P. M., Monday, Feb. 5, 1917. Interment private.

MEACHAM.—Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. & A. M., Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend an emergent communication of the lodge at 236 Decatur St., Brooklyn, on Monday evening, at 8:30 o'clock, for the purpose of holding Masonic service over our late Worshipful Brother Frederick C. Meacham. Subway to Borough Hall, then Fulton St. elevated to Troy Av., thence two blocks north to house.
ARTHUR CARTER HUME, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

MERRALL.—On Sunday, Feb. 4, at his residence, 129 West 72d St., Albert Edward, son of the late William J. and Mary Elizabeth Merrall. Funeral services at his late residence on Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

MORCH.—On Feb. 2, 1917, Carl C. Morch, in his 82d year. Funeral services at Fairchild Parlors, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Feb. 6, at 2 o'clock.

MYHAN.—On Feb. 3, 1917, William P., beloved husband of Margaret Finley and brother of Anna L. Myhan. Funeral from his late residence, 209 West 106th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 6, at 9:45 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of Ascension, West 107th St., near Broadway, at 10 A. M. Knights of Columbus, Friendly Sons, and the Catholic Club are invited to attend.

MYHAN.—William P. Castilian Council, No. 154, Knights of Columbus, sorrowfully records the death of its beloved Brother and Past Grand Knight on Saturday morning, Feb. 3, at his late residence, 209 West 106th St. Members of the Council will meet in the basement of the Church of the Ascension, 219 West 107th St., Monday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Funeral Tuesday morning at 10 A. M. from the Church of the Ascension.
LAURENCE LEO CASSIDY, Grand Knight.
ROBERT J. McNALLY, Recorder.

MYHAN.—Members of the Catholic Club of the City of N. Y. are requested to attend the funeral services of William P. Myhan, at the Church of the Ascension, W. 107th St., near Broadway, at 10 A. M., Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1917.
PERCY J. KING, President.
EDWARD K. HANLON, Secretary.

NIEBUHR.—On Feb. 3, 1917, at her residence, 226 West 70th St., Susan Ridley, widow of Charles C. Niebuhr, in the 78th year of her age. Services at Stockbridge, Mass., Monday.

NIEBUHR.—New York State Chapter, National Society of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, announce with regret and sorrow the death on Feb. 3, 1917, of their member, Mrs. Charles C. Niebuhr of New York City.
Mrs. CHARLES D. WARD, Pres.
Mrs. CHARLES S. BRADLEY, Sec'y.

POWELL.—On Feb. 2, 1917, John R. Powell, aged 61. Funeral will be held at his late residence, 146 West St., Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb. 5, at 9:30 o'clock, thence to the Church of St. Antony, Milton St. and Manhattan Av.

POWERS.—Sister Mary Rusina Powers, at New Haven, Conn., Feb. 3, 1917. Funeral at College Chapel, Convent Station, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 6, at 9 o'clock. Friends and former pupils of the deceased are requested to attend.

ROBINSON.—Sunday, Feb. 4, Sophie, wife of David Robinson and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Alters of Jersey City. Funeral services at her late residence, 203 West 107th St., Manhattan, Tuesday, 10 A. M. Interment Washington Cemetery.

RUBEL.—Florence Toel, widow of the late Alexander Rubel and daughter of Adelaide Taber and the late William Toel, in her 40th year. Funeral services in Grace Church, Tuesday morning, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock.

RUDDY.—On Saturday, Feb. 3, John X. Ruddy, beloved son of Catherine and the late Thomas Ruddy and brother of Stephan A., Michael F., and Joseph A. Ruddy. Funeral from his late residence, 444 East 82d, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. Monica, East 79th St. Interment Mount St. Mary's, Flushing, L. I.

RUSSELL.—On Sunday, Feb. 4, 1917, Mary J., widow of Alexander W. Russell and mother of Mrs. Thomas A. McWhinney and Mrs. James W. McCullough, in her 82d year. Funeral services will be held at her home, 463 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday at 8 P. M.

SCHNEIDER.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 4, 1917, at Englewood, N. J., Louise, youngest child of William E. H. and Julia (nee Bookstaver) Schneider, in her 3d year. Funeral services at the home of her parents, 79 Dean St., Englewood, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SCHOEN.—At Actors' Home, Rose Valley, Moylan, Penn., Feb. 4, Charles T. Schoen, aged 72 years. Funeral services Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Oliver H. Bair Building, 1,820 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Interment private.

SHEER.—Anna. Mutual Benefit and Burial Society, Congregation Gates of Prayer.—You are invited to attend funeral of Anna Sheer, wife of L. J. Sheer, from 228 Lenox Av., Monday, 2 P. M.
GUSTAV STEIN, President.
IRVING SCHACHNE, Secretary.

SMEDES.—At his home, near Boonton, N. J., after a brief illness, Evert Bancker Smedes, aged 53 years. Funeral held in Raleigh, N. C.

SMITH.—Helen Whitney, daughter of William Frothingham and Lizzie Hale Smith. Funeral strictly private at convenience of family, 11 Monroe Place, Brooklyn.

STAVEY.—On Sunday, Feb. 4, 1917, at her late residence, 100 Greenwich Av., Caroline A., wife of Ernest B. Stavey. Notice of funeral hereafter.

STERN.—Samuel, at his residence, 518 West 143d St., Samuel, beloved husband of Hannah Stern and father of Rose Eckstein, Charles K. Stern, and Ella Winterstein. Interment Baltimore.

TERRY.—Suddenly, Feb. 3, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., James Terry, aged 44 years. Funeral at his late residence, 1160 Prospect Av., Hartford, Conn., 2 o'clock Tuesday.

WARNOCK.—At Eldora, Fla., on Thursday, Feb. 1, 1917, William A. Warnock, aged 65 years. Funeral services private. Residence, 122 Sutphin Road, Jamaica, open to friends from 10 A. M. to 12 noon Tuesday, Feb. 6.

WASSERMAN.—Bridget Spelman Wasserman, beloved wife of Eugene Nestor and mother of Thaddeus C., Joseph A., Martin T., Marie A. Glynn, Rose A. Kaufman, and Harriet A. Hamil, native of County Galway, Ireland, suddenly, at her residence, 412 East 89th St. Requiem mass Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, East 90th St., Tuesday, Feb. 6, 9:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

WATTS.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, Feb. 2, John Walter Watts, son of the late George B. and Helen Wood Watts. Funeral private, from his late residence, at 10 A. M. on Monday, Feb. 5. Kindly omit flowers.

WILDES.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 3, 1917, Mabel Thrush, daughter of Ellen and the late Henry Thrush and beloved wife of Robert Sheldon Wildes. Services Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, 416 7th St., Brooklyn.

WILLIAMS.—On Saturday, Feb. 3, Mary Parrot, wife of John Williams, in her 82d year. Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 6, 2 P. M., at Long Hill, N. J. Lackawanna train leaves Hoboken 12:15 P. M., Newark 12:52 P. M. Conveyances at Gillette on arrival.

## Died.

ZELLERS.—On Feb. 4, Martin V. B. Zellers, (formerly of New York,) beloved husband of Rebecca Stone Zellers, aged 74 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 344 Chestnut St., Arlington, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 6, at 8:15 P. M. Train leaves Erie Station, Jersey City, at 7:24 P. M.

ADAMS.—Matthew T., 338 East 30th St., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ALEXANDER.—Jacob, 18 East 120th St., Feb. 3. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BANKS.—Thomas, 322 East 79th St., Feb. 3. Funeral today, 10:45 A. M.

BETZ.—Leonard, Feb. 2, aged 33. Funeral 332 East 86th St.

BURNS.—William, 207 Willis Av., Bronx, Feb. 3. Funeral Feb. 7, 10 A. M.

CARTLIDGE.—Emma, Feb. 3. Funeral 245 East 90th St., today, 2 P. M.

COX.—John J., 220 East 55th St., Feb. 3. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

CUDDIHY.—Margaret, 396 Hudson St., Feb. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DAVIS.—William, 676 2d Av., Feb. 3. Funeral notice later.

DOOLEY.—John, 215 East 59th St., Feb. 3. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DORAN.—James, 133 East 114th St., Feb. 3. Funeral notice later.

DUFFY.—John, 1,857 2d Av., Feb. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FINERTY.—Patrick J., Feb. 2. Funeral 428 West 34th St., today, 9:30 A. M.

FORM.—Sebastian, 130 West 117th St., Feb. 3. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

HILL.—Thomas F., 152 Vermilyea Av., Feb. 3. Funeral notice later.

HODGES.—Luzerne E., 720 Riverside Drive, Feb. 3, aged 48.

HUGHES.—Michael, 2,027 Boston Road, Bronx, Feb. 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LORD.—Colonel Joseph B., 2,680 Briggs Av., Bronx, Feb. 3, aged 69. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

LYNCH.—Thomas, 340 9th Av., Feb. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

McCARTHY.—Florence, 158 East 127th St., Feb. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

McCULLOUGH.—Ellen, 2,847 8th Av., Feb. 3. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McFARLIN.—Blanch M., 455 East 143d St., Feb. 2.

McLOUGHLIN.—Roseanne, 368 East 143d St., Feb. 2. Funeral today.

MARKS.—Hugo, 440 East 100th St., Feb. 2, aged 42.

MATTHEWS.—Ellen, 1,003 Lexington Av., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MEYER.—Catherine M., Seaview Hospital, S. I., Feb. 2, aged 28.

O'BRIEN.—Mary, 68 East 94th St., Feb. 3. Funeral notice later.

RAAB.—William, 100 Allen St., Feb. 2, aged 58. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RICHARDS.—James W., Feb. 3. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av. tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SANDILAND.—Minnie, 460 Willis Av., Bronx, Feb. 2. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

SMITH.—Charles D., Midland Beach, S. I., Feb. 2, aged 68.

SULLIVAN.—Katherine, 300 East 98th St., Feb. 3. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

WALD.—Johanna F., 262 West 31st St., Feb. 2.

WALL.—Annie, 401 West 34th St., Feb. 2. Funeral today.

WALL.—Johanna F., 262 West 31st St., Feb. 2. Funeral private.

WEBSTER.—George, 924 6th Av., Feb. 2.

ZELLER.—Joseph F., 361 East 134th St., Feb. 3. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

**Brooklyn.**

BUSCHMAN.—Anna B., 177 Lincoln Road, Feb. 3, aged 52. Funeral tomorrow.

CONNOR.—Joseph E., 1,333 Sterling Place, Feb. 3. Funeral notice later.

DOLDERER.—Margaret, 417 Humboldt St., Feb. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 8:15 A. M.

HENION.—Charles B., 356 8th St., Feb. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HITT.—Mary, 301 Degraw St., Feb. 3, aged 40. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

HOBDAY.—Catherine, 730 Wythe Av., Feb. 3, aged 43.

HOEHLE.—Caroline E., 346 East 26th St., Feb. 3. Funeral service today.

LITZENBERG.—Ella J., 1,124 Bedford Av., Feb. 3, aged 64. Funeral service today.

MAGUIRE.—Martin B., 102 Newton St., Feb. 3, aged 51. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MILLAR.—Sarah A., 431 80th St., Feb. 2.

REDDEN.—Thomas, 107 Dupont St., Feb. 2. Funeral today 10 A. M.

SMITH.—Susanna, 177 Hall St., Feb. 3, aged 86. Funeral private.

**Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.**

BLAKLEY.—Samuel, 41 Clark St., Newark, Feb. 2, aged 82. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CALDICOTT.—Frederick S., 76 Highland Av., Newark, Feb. 2, aged 42.

DUNBAR.—William, 4,386 Hudson Boulevard, West Hoboken, Feb. 2.

FRANKENHAUSER.—Anna, West Hoboken, Feb. 2. Funeral today.

HANKE.—Albert, 141 Booream Av., Jersey City, Feb. 3, aged 57.

HEILMANN.—Harold K., 20½ Lentz Av., Newark, Feb. 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KING.—Thomas A., 335 8th St., Jersey City, Feb. 3.

NAASBERG.—Frederick A., 20 Sherman Av., Jersey City, Feb. 2, aged 50.

SMITH.—Mary, Newark, Feb. 3. Funeral notice later.

WOODRUFF.—Mary S., 95 Elizabeth Av., Newark, Feb. 3. Funeral service today.

**Long Island.**

GRADY.—John M., 204 Prospect St., Long Island City, Feb. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MOLTER.—William, Maspeth, Feb. 3, aged 79.

POOLE.—Abby, Manhasset, Feb. 3, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

WESTHOSS.—Ferdera, 22 Stephen St., Astoria, Feb. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

## In Memoriam.

CAHN.—Rev. David Cahn. In loving memory of our beloved husband and father, who passed away Feb. 5, 1915. Rest in peace.

HERST.—In sad and loving memory of Herman Herst, Jr., who departed this life Feb. 5, 1915.

KEAN.—Rt. Rev. Mgr. John J. Kean, month's mind mass, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 10 A. M., Holy Name Church.

ARCHIBALD.—Mary C., mass St. Agnes's Church, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

BECK.—Elizabeth, in memory of, died Feb. 6, 1905.

BLANCHARD.—Seraphine, in memory of, died Feb. 5, 1882.

CUSKLEY.—Terence F., mass Resurrection Church, today, 8 A. M.

DAILY.—Cornelius, mass Holy Name Church, today, 10 A. M.

DALY.—Ellen, mass St. John the Baptist Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.

FRIEDSAM.—Mary E., in memory of, died Feb. 7, 1911.

FRIERY.—Ann, mass St. Antoninus's Church, Newark, tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

HEFFERNAN.—Ellen, in memory of, died Feb. 6, 1916.

JACKSON.—Thomas, in memory of, died Feb. 6, 1916.

KOHNFELDER.—Fannie, in memory of, died Feb. 5, 1914.

McCARTHY.—Judge John H., in memory of, died Feb. 5, 1908.

McHENRY.—James, mass St. Agnes's Church, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

23d St. & 8th Av. FRANK E. CAMPBELL B'way & 66th St.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

DEATH NOTICES
should reach ALL of the friends. To do this insert those notices also in
The Tribune
Phone, Beekman 3000

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
THE BIG SHOE STORE
Leather costs more, but we keep up the quality
Arch Support Shoes, $5.00, $6.00
For Weak Arches and Flat Feet
Mahogany Cordovans
$5.50-$8.00-$9.00
Sold Elsewhere at $7.00 to $10.00

Clean-up of Small Lots
$2.85 & $3.85—Not All Sizes
Our prices were $3.98 and $4.98

ANNUAL FEBRUARY SALE
During the entire month we offer at noteworthy reductions
SETS OF BOOKS
of the Standard Authors in attractive Cloth and Leather Bindings. Exceptional opportunity to secure Genuine Bargains.
BRENTANO'S
5th Ave. & 27th St., New York

# THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

In a market such as that created last week by the suddenly announced intention of Germany to make another scrap of paper of its pledges to the United States given after the sinking of the Essex, which has now had its natural consequence in our breaking off of diplomatic relations, investors cannot afford to take too narrow a view of the situation. If they did they would exaggerate the risks which such markets involve and underestimate the opportunities which they afford. In such markets many more investors buy than sell, and they do so because experience has so often shown that it was profitable to do so. There is no good reason to doubt that on this occasion experience will be repeated.

It is necessary, of course, to draw a clear distinction between the temporary and the longer-run effects of such news as that which confronted the stock market last week and now. Speculators may have to sell for reasons which have no direct reference at all to the intrinsic worth of what they sell; they are frequently controlled by the temporary factors. Investors, on the other hand, can, and for the most part do, take a longer view. Speaking broadly, the investor is not concerned with changes in price; it is change in real values which affects him, and the two things are not always influenced similarly or to equal extent by such factors as cause unsettlement in the market.

It is necessary, therefore, to consider last week's occurrences on the Stock Exchange and the outlook from two distinct points of view. It was natural that those who had stocks on margin should have been greatly disconcerted by news which seemed to foreshadow war with Germany. The possibility that this country would be drawn into the conflict had long hung as a threat over the market, but latterly it was not an extension of the war but, on the contrary, the probability of its coming soon to an end which governed market sentiment. The threat of war, therefore, disturbing in itself, was intensified by the fact that it represented a complete reversal of what had been expected the day before. A new message from Germany had been forecast, but it was a message of peace that was looked for, not a message offering new affront to the United States, not a fresh defiance of humanity.

Fearful of the immediate consequences which speculators have to consider far more than do investors, those holding stocks on margin sought to free themselves of their commitments, and so many did so and in such volume that buyers, in the face of an avalanche of selling, stepped aside and took stocks at last only far below the level at which they had been selling the day before. It was fortunate for the market that a short interest existed. It had been built up on the theory that peace was approaching and that it would be a bad thing for the market. The threat of war had much more intense effect than the prospect of early peace had exerted, and the shorts were able for a time to cover at their own prices. It might have remained so longer had support not been extended by banking interests, who steadied the market without attempting to force it back against the current. The public came in to buy, as it always does, but it was some hours before that kind of support gained much volume, and in itself it was not enough to absorb all the stock which sellers offered.

That sort of buying is done without much regard to the probable immediate course of prices. It is predicated not on what prices may do but rather on what values may do, and the investor is confirmed in his belief that violent declines of the sort nearly always carry stocks below their true worth. They do not and cannot know how far prices may go, but they can and do form their own judgment of real value and act on that judgment. It is to be expected that more of markets such as we had last week, if it comes, will find the same sort of support from investors.

And this is so because so many people are convinced that the position of American undertakings is so strong that, taking them as a whole, they can safely withstand even the consequences of war with Germany should it come to that. There is a special as well as a general reason for this. This is still a country of great opportunity and one which will profit greatly by the further development of resources which are far from being used to the maximum. And greater effect is given to this by the fact that of late business has yielded extraordinary profits and industries of many sorts have been strengthened to an extent altogether beyond any ordinary expectation.

A very practical illustration of that, as it happened, was afforded on the very eve of the news which unsettled the market. On Tuesday the United States Steel Corporation announced its quarterly dividends and made public its earnings for the last three months of 1916. The dividends were no more than were expected, but the earnings were. In those three months the corporation earned approximately $106,000,000. A year before, in the same quarter, a new high-water mark had been set at $51,000,000. Those extraordinary earnings were more than doubled, and yet there is trade authority for the prediction that the peak has not yet been reached. Many other concerns have strengthened themselves similarly, if not quite as extensively. Investors are fully aware of this. That is one of the reasons why they have been buying and why they are expected to buy more.

The case would not have been by any means so simple had the market been confronted by this news early in December instead of at the outset of February. Then the speculative position was greatly overextended, as the subsequent developments in the market indicated, and as information since casually obtained regarding the loans of Stock Exchange houses clearly enough shows. Then the short interest was small and the volume of stocks held on margin exceptionally large. The technical position was thus very weak. Last week it was much stronger. There was a relatively large short interest and a relatively small amount of stock carried on margin. Those still carried were better supported than they had been in December, for speculators, besides reducing their commitments, had responded to the demands for margin until the market as a whole was in exceptionally strong position.

Proof of that was afforded by the calm manner in which the Street faced the situation on Thursday last, when it was confronted by Germany's notice that within a few days it would sink neutral as well as enemy ships within zones designated by her. There was none of that concern which would inevitably have been felt among brokers had standard stocks fallen ten points overnight at a time when margins were awake and their own position extended. Losses were suffered, of course, but not the sort of losses which bring panic. This fact supplies another ground for the assumption that recovery from the shock of the news we received last week is fairly well assured, and that even should the market be subjected to further shock before the question of war or peace is settled.

## LONDON MARKET NARROW.

### Treasury Modifies Rules for Requisition of Foreign Securities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Germany's announcement of the extension of her submarine piracy easily overshadowed all other factors in the English markets, relegating even the new war loan to a position of secondary consideration. There is much discussion of the possible consequences of this evidence of Teutonic desperation, particularly as pertaining to the food supply, but confidence is general that the so-called blockade will bring little change in conditions. This confidence is reflected in the failure of the news materially to depress prices on the Stock Exchange.

Declines were recorded, of course, but the shares to suffer were those of American railway and industrial corporations and of Canadian munition companies, and the recessions in these were largely the consequence of the sharp drop in prices on the New York Exchange. Otherwise, it may be said, the influence of Germany's threat to sweep the commerce of neutrals, as well as of the Allies, from the seas was negligible.

Owing to the absence of speculation, all markets continue narrow, with small realizations for purposes of reinvestment in the war loan. No considerable amounts of stock could be disposed of under present conditions, and for this reason the general tendency of the markets is classed as unfavorable.

The Treasury has modified its regulation providing for compulsory requisition of foreign securities, but without elimination of the principle of compulsion. It is now announced that the Treasury will sanction the export of securities on account of future sales after realizations have been completed. It also has waived the condition that the proceeds of such sales must be reinvested in securities here; thus these proceeds can be put to any legitimate use.

The Food Controller, as the result of careful investigation, and not because of the extension of the German submarine campaign, has announced a scheme of voluntary rationing. The public is asked not to consume more than four pounds of bread, two and a half pounds of meat, and three-quarters of a pound of sugar per head each week. It is understood that if these standards are not voluntarily adopted, compulsion may be resorted to in the effort to prevent waste.

Money market conditions are practically unchanged. There was, however, an active movement in credits throughout the week, with supplies plentiful and the demand good. The discount market has been busier, and Treasury bills are now at 5 per cent. or a fraction below for maturities of all dates.

## BOURSE WATCHES EVENTS.

### German Manifesto Causes a Setback in Paris Dealings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Trading on the Bourse early in the week just passed was active, and the prices of many shares were advanced. The demand was consistently strong until Thursday, when the German sink-at-sight manifesto caused a setback. Later prices recovered, particularly of certain war stocks, and held well, except East Asiatic Danois, which lost 220 francs.

Despite the German menace, there was a strong demand for shipping shares, and in three sessions Transatlantique gained 17 francs, Messageries Maritime, 8; Chargeurs Français, 55; Havraise Peninsular, 35, and Chargeurs Reunis, 20.

The demand for rentes and for the war loan was undisturbed by the threat of German submarine ruthlessness, but at the close of the week the market generally had reverted to the watchful-waiting mood, and the undertone was not so strong.

The debate in the Chamber on the coal crisis terminated without untoward incident, but the situation gives rise to much anxiety, as supplies are far from being sufficient.

Money is plentiful, with day loans at 3 per cent. and commercial discounts at 4¾. Gold held in the vaults of the Bank of France amounts to 3,336,006,000 francs, while deposits of the metal abroad foot up 1,795,157,092 francs more. Advances on account of the war to date total 8,200,000,000 francs, and 1,935,000,000 francs have been advanced by France to her allies.

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED FEB. 3, 1917.

| | Last Week. | Year to Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Total sales | 5,971,576 | 20,657,220 |
| Same period a year ago | 4,174,965 | 19,200,265 |

| | Last Week. High. | Last Week. Low. | Year to Date. High. | Year to Date. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average price 50 stocks. | 87.16 | 77.24 | 90.46 | 77.24 |
| Same period a year ago. | 88.55 | 84.47 | 91.83 | 84.47 |

| Sales. | COMPANY. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | ACME TEA | 52 | 52 | 52 | −2 |
| 2,100 | Advance Rumely | 17¾ | 15¼ | 16½ | −1 |
| 8,000 | Ajax Rubber | 77 | 66 | 66 | −11 |
| 7,800 | Alaska Gold Mines | 9⅛ | 8 | 8 | −1⅛ |
| 2,300 | Alaska Juneau | 7¼ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | −⅛ |
| 15,800 | Allis-Chalmers Mfg. | 28 | 20⅞ | 22⅞ | −5¼ |
| 6,900 | Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf. | 85¼ | 79¼ | 81 | −3 |
| 3,000 | Am. Ag. Chem. | 92½ | 83 | 85 | −7¼ |
| 400 | Am. Ag. Chem. pf. | 102⅞ | 101 | 101¾ | −1¾ |
| 100 | Am. Bank Note | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ | −1½ |
| 73,300 | Am. Beet Sugar | 92¾ | 81 | 92¾ | +⅛ |
| 100 | Am. Beet Sugar pf. | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | +¼ |
| 50,100 | Am. Can | 50⅝ | 36 | 43 | −6¾ |
| 1,000 | Am. Can pf. | 110 | 106 | 106 | −4 |
| 16,800 | Am. Car & Fdy. | 69¼ | 57 | 61 | −7⅝ |
| 300 | Am. Car & Fdy. pf. | 117⅞ | 117⅛ | 117⅛ | −⅞ |
| 225 | Am. Coal | 37 | 37 | 37 | +1 |
| 1,600 | Am. Cotton Oil | 48½ | 44 | 44 | −5¾ |
| 3,900 | Am. Hide & Leather | 12¾ | 10 | 10 | −3½ |
| 8,800 | Am. Hide & Leath. pf | 69¾ | 58 | 62 | −8¼ |
| 7,100 | Am. Ice Securities | 29¼ | 24 | 25 | −4½ |
| 9,400 | Am. Linseed | 19⅛ | 15⅝ | 16 | −3¾ |
| 3,300 | Am. Linseed pf. | 52½ | 48 | 48 | −4 |
| 41,500 | Am. Locomotive | 77¼ | 62½ | 68 | −8 |
| 925 | Am. Loco. pf. | 106¼ | 103¼ | 103½ | −3 |
| 500 | Am. Malt | 7½ | 7 | 7 | −½ |
| 100 | Am. Malt t. r. | 7 | 7 | 7 | −1⅝ |
| 1,000 | Am. Malt pf. | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | −6⅞ |
| 101,800 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. | 108¼ | 93½ | 96⅝ | −10⅝ |
| 1,300 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf. | 116⅝ | 114⅛ | 114¼ | −2¼ |
| 600 | Am. Smelt. Sec. pf.A. | 100 | 99 | 99 | −1 |
| 9,100 | Am. Smelt. Sec. pf.B. | 99¼ | 97 | 97 | −1½ |
| 200 | Am. Snuff | 138 | 135 | 135 | −2 |
| 7,100 | Am. Steel Foundries | 62 | 52 | 55 | −7 |
| 7,000 | Am. Sugar Refining | 112 | 104⅝ | 105¼ | −7 |
| 400 | Am. Sugar Ref. pf. | 121 | 117 | 117 | −4½ |
| 136 | Am. Tel. & Cable | 65¾ | 63 | 63 | −1¾ |
| 7,770 | Am. Tel. & Tel. | 127⅞ | 122¼ | 124 | −2¾ |
| 1,000 | Am. Tobacco | 218 | 201 | 204 | −14¾ |
| 600 | Am. Tob. pf. new | 109 | 108 | 108 | −⅛ |
| 8,000 | Am. Woolen | 46½ | 37⅛ | 38¾ | −7¼ |
| 1,300 | Am. Woolen pf. | 96½ | 94 | 94 | −2¾ |
| 5,500 | Am. Writing Paper pf | 47 | 37 | 37½ | −9¾ |
| 13,900 | Am. Zinc, L. & S. | 40¼ | 31½ | 33½ | −6¼ |
| 2,300 | Am. Z., L. & S. pf. | 71 | 64½ | 66¼ | −5¾ |
| 163,050 | Anaconda Copper | 83¼ | 70 | 73⅛ | −9½ |
| 200 | Assets Realization | 3 | 3 | 3 | −⅞ |
| 100 | Assoc. Dry Goods | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | −6½ |
| 200 | Associated Oil | 70 | 69 | 69 | −7 |
| 33,200 | Atch., Top. & S. F. | 107 | *100⅛ | 102⅞ | −1⅞ |
| 5,150 | Atch., T. & S. F. pf. | 100½ | 98⅞ | 99 | −¾ |
| 800 | At., Birm. & At. | 16 | 13⅛ | 13¼ | −2¾ |
| 1,700 | Atl. Coast Line | 117 | 111 | 111 | −5½ |
| 51,200 | Atl., Gulf & W. I. | 117½ | 89½ | 97 | −18½ |
| 4,700 | Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf. | 64⅛ | 55¾ | 57 | −7¾ |
| 32,100 | BALDWIN LOCO. | 55⅝ | 43 | 47 | −7¼ |
| 600 | Baldwin Loco. pf. | 102 | 100 | 100 | −2 |
| 22,200 | Balt. & Ohio | 81⅝ | 74 | 76 | −5⅝ |
| 900 | Balt. & Ohio pf. | 75⅝ | 73½ | 73½ | −1½ |
| 4,000 | Barrett Co. | 125 | 111 | 115⅜ | −11¼ |
| 1,100 | Batopilas Mining | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | .. |
| 6,650 | Bethlehem Steel | 435 | 363 | 400 | −40 |
| 9,690 | Bethlehem Steel rts. | 33¼ | 16 | 25 | .. |
| 10,600 | Bethl. S.. Class B,w.i. | 130 | 116 | 130 | .. |
| 550 | Beth. Steel pf. | 125 | 123 | 125 | −1⅞ |
| 20,400 | Brooklyn Rap. Tr. | 78 | 68½ | 72¾ | −4¾ |
| 500 | Brooklyn Union Gas | 128 | 126 | 126 | −3 |
| 200 | Brown Shoe | 64 | 61 | 61 | −6 |
| 200 | Brown Shoe pf. | 95 | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | −6¾ |
| 1,300 | Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec. | 8½ | 7½ | 7½ | −1¾ |
| 65 | Buff., Roch. & Pitts. | 95 | 94½ | 94½ | .. |
| 11,200 | Burns Bros. | 108 | *97 | 101 | +3¼ |
| 200 | Bush Terminal | 100¼ | 100 | 100¼ | +⅛ |
| 20,100 | Butte & Superior | 51 | 38¾ | 40⅛ | −9⅞ |
| 200 | Butterick Co. | 19⅞ | 19¼ | 19¼ | +1⅛ |
| 25,400 | CAL. PETROLEUM | 28¼ | 20⅛ | 23½ | −4⅝ |
| 11,800 | Cal. Petroleum pf. | 60¼ | 47 | 49⅞ | −9⅞ |
| 80,950 | Canadian Pacific | 162 | 153¾ | 156 | −5¾ |
| 600 | Case (J. I.) pf. ext. | 87½ | 85 | 85 | −3 |
| 107,325 | Central Leather | 90 | 70 | 75 | −13⅞ |
| 500 | Central Leather pf. | 115 | 114 | 114 | −1½ |
| 150 | Cent. R. R. of N. J. | 302 | 302 | 302 | −8 |
| 20 | Cent. & S. A. Tel. | 155 | 153 | 155 | .. |
| 4,400 | Chandler Motor | 100 | 90½ | 92½ | −8¼ |
| 17,700 | Ches. & Ohio | 64 | 56⅞ | 58¼ | −5⅞ |
| 700 | Chicago & Alton | 18¼ | 16 | 16 | −3 |
| 3,300 | Chi. Great West. | 13⅛ | 10½ | 10½ | −2⅝ |
| 5,500 | Chi. Great West. pf. | 39 | 32⅞ | 33⅝ | −5⅝ |
| 35,200 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul | 90½ | 82 | 85⅞ | −4⅝ |
| 1,700 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. | 125½ | 123 | 123 | −2¼ |
| 2,230 | Chi. & Northwest | 122⅜ | 120⅛ | 120½ | −2⅞ |
| 1,270 | Chi., R. I. & Pac. | 31½ | 27 | 27 | −5⅛ |
| 27,750 | Chi., R. I. & P. c. d. | 31⅜ | 25⅝ | 26⅛ | −5⅝ |
| 300 | Chi., St. P., M. & O. | 112⅜ | 107 | 107 | −4 |
| 35,600 | Chile Copper | 25 | 20 | 22¼ | −2¾ |
| 35,800 | Chino Copper | 56 | 48⅛ | 52½ | −2½ |
| 600 | Cleve., C., C. & St. L. | 48 | 40 | 44 | −6 |
| 500 | Cl., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 80 | 70 | 71 | −7¾ |
| 400 | Cluett, Peabody & Co | 72 | 68 | 68 | −5½ |
| 100 | Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf. | 108 | 108 | 108 | −5⅜ |
| 25,400 | Colorado Fuel & Iron | 47⅞ | 38½ | 43 | −4⅜ |
| 150 | Colorado Southern | 27 | 27 | 27 | −2 |
| 200 | Colorado Southern pf. | 57 | 56 | 56 | .. |
| 50,100 | Columbia Gas | 45⅝ | 34⅛ | 37 | −7½ |
| 400 | Computing-Tab.-Rec. | 46 | 44 | 44 | −2 |
| 300 | Cons. Inst. Col. Min. | 18¾ | 18 | 18¼ | +⅜ |
| 1,100 | Continental Ins. | 57 | 52 | 52 | −5½ |
| 100 | Consolidated Coal | 110 | 110 | 110 | −⅜ |
| 6,500 | Consolidated Gas | 131⅝ | 121½ | 124 | −8 |
| 600 | Consolidated Gas, Bal | 124½ | 119 | 120 | −4 |
| 3,250 | Continental Can | 89½ | 82½ | 83 | −6⅝ |
| 62 | Continental Can pf. | 109 | 109 | 109 | .. |
| 41,700 | Corn Prod. Refining | 23⅝ | 18 | 19½ | −3⅞ |
| 6,450 | Corn Prod. Ref. pf. | 104½ | 98⅝ | 99 | −4⅝ |
| 100 | Cripple Creek Cent. | 35 | 35 | 35 | +1 |
| 94,900 | Crucible Steel | 64¼ | 50½ | 57½ | −6 |
| 1,500 | Crucible Steel pf. | 115 | 107 | 107 | −7¼ |
| 91,850 | Cuba Cane Sugar | 48⅝ | 35⅜ | 39 | −9⅞ |
| 10,300 | Cuba Cane Sugar pf. | 94½ | 87⅜ | 90 | −4⅜ |
| 1,040 | Cuban-Am. Sugar | 175½ | 170 | 170 | −6½ |
| 100 | Cuban-Am. Sugar pf. | 102 | 102 | 102 | +1⅝ |
| 300 | DEERE & CO. pf. | 100 | 99 | 99 | −⅜ |
| 1,800 | Delaware & Hudson | 150⅞ | 146 | 146 | −5 |
| 448 | Del., Lack. & West. | 235 | 230 | 230 | −6 |
| 855 | Denver & Rio Grande | 14½ | 13¼ | 13⅝ | −⅝ |
| 6,100 | Denver & R. G. pf. | 84 | 22 | 23½ | −11½ |
| 210 | Detroit Edison | 145 | 140 | 140 | .. |
| 12,400 | Distillers' Securities | 27½ | 22 | 25 | −2½ |
| 8,400 | Dome Mines | 21½ | 20 | 20⅜ | −⅜ |
| 800 | Driggs-Seabury | 45½ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | −10⅝ |
| 200 | Dul., S. S. & Atl. | 5 | 5 | 5 | −¾ |
| 200 | Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf. | 10⅛ | 9 | 9 | −2 |
| 200 | ELEC. STORAGE B. | 64 | 63 | 63 | −3 |
| 40,200 | Erie | 31⅞ | 25 | 26¼ | −5⅝ |
| 11,700 | Erie 1st pf. | 46½ | 37¾ | 39½ | −7⅞ |
| 1,000 | Erie 2d pf. | 37 | 30¼ | 32 | −6 |
| 200 | FED. MINING & S. | 15 | 11¼ | 11¼ | −3⅜ |
| 200 | Federal Mining & S.pf | 40 | 39⅞ | 40 | +1⅜ |
| 1,910 | GASTON, WMS.& W. | 35 | *28 | 28 | −4 |
| 10 | General Chemical | 250 | 250 | 250 | .. |
| 7,800 | General Electric | 170⅝ | 161 | 163 | −8 |
| 88,500 | General Motors | 120¼ | 99 | 109 | −10⅝ |
| 2,800 | General Motors pf. | 91⅜ | 88 | 88 | −4 |
| 29,800 | Goodrich (B. F.) Co. | 59⅝ | *51 | 54⅛ | −4⅛ |
| 1,400 | Goodrich pf. | 112 | 110 | 110 | −1 |
| 2,500 | Granby Consol. | 88 | 75½ | 75½ | −14⅞ |
| 12,400 | Great Northern pf. | 116⅞ | 111½ | 115 | −1⅞ |
| 29,100 | Gt. Nor. cts. for ore p. | 38 | 27⅜ | 30⅞ | −6⅜ |
| 1,800 | Greene-Cananea Cop. | 46 | 41 | 41½ | −4½ |
| 4,800 | Gulf States Steel | 121 | 99½ | 106 | −19 |
| 300 | Gulf States S. 1st pf. | 105 | 102 | 102 | −3½ |
| 100 | Gulf States S. 2d pf. | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | +9 |
| 200 | HARTMAN CORP. | 76 | 73 | 73 | −5 |
| 35 | Homestake Mining | 130½ | 130 | 130 | .. |
| 5,700 | ILLINOIS CENTRAL | 106 | 100½ | 101 | −5 |
| 80,400 | Inspiration Copper | 58 | 48 | 55 | −2⅝ |
| 15,600 | Inter. Consolidated | 15⅞ | 13½ | 13½ | −2 |
| 6,700 | Inter. Consolidated pf | 68⅜ | 64⅝ | 66½ | −2 |
| 900 | Inter. Agricultural | 17 | 13½ | 14 | −2½ |
| 1,000 | Inter. Agricultural pf. | 41½ | 35½ | 35½ | −6½ |
| 2,800 | Inter. Harvester, N.J. | 121 | 114 | 114½ | −5½ |
| 1,200 | Inter. Harvester.Corp. | 84 | 81 | 81 | −4 |
| 200 | Inter. Harv. Corp. pf. | 113¼ | 113¼ | 113½ | −½ |
| 101,300 | Inter. Mer. Marine | 31⅛ | 19⅜ | 22 | −8 |
| 141,400 | Inter. Mer. Marine pf. | 86⅝ | 62⅜ | 66⅜ | −18⅞ |
| 41,700 | Inter. Nickel | 44½ | 37⅛ | 42 | −1½ |
| 100 | Inter. Nickel pf. | 106 | 106 | 106 | .. |
| 49,500 | Inter. Paper | 49¼ | 37⅛ | 41 | −7⅝ |
| 13,400 | Inter. Paper pf. | 104 | 96 | 97½ | −6⅝ |
| 2,600 | JEWEL TEA | 66⅝ | 60½ | 60⅝ | −4⅝ |
| 11,900 | KANSAS CITY SO. | 25¼ | 21 | 21¼ | −3⅜ |
| 400 | Kansas City So. pf. | 58½ | 56 | 56 | −2 |
| 400 | Kayser (Julius) & Co. | 127½ | 120⅝ | 120⅝ | −8¼ |
| 200 | Kayser (J.) & Co. pf. | 118 | 117⅝ | 118 | +2 |
| 2,650 | Kelly Spring. Tire | 56 | 49 | 51 | −5⅝ |
| 105,300 | Kennecott Copper | 46¼ | 40 | 42⅛ | −4⅛ |
| 20 | Kings Co. El. L. & P. | 120 | 120 | 120 | .. |
| 3,100 | Kings Co.E.L.& P.rts. | 2½ | 2 | 2 | −⅝ |
| 31,600 | LACK. STEEL | 85 | 70½ | 74¾ | −10¼ |
| 600 | Laclede Gas | 102⅞ | 101½ | 101½ | −1½ |
| 700 | Lake Erie & Western. | 23 | 17 | 17 | −7 |
| 700 | Lake Erie & West. pf. | 47 | 45 | 45 | −3 |
| 3,900 | Lee Rubber & Tire | 24 | 21½ | 22 | −2 |
| 12,500 | Lehigh Valley | 78 | 72¼ | 73¾ | −4¼ |
| 300 | Liggett & Myers | 255 | 255 | 255 | −22½ |
| 120 | Liggett & Myers pf. | 125½ | 125½ | 125½ | +2½ |
| 9,100 | Long Island | 44¼ | 38½ | 40½ | −3 |
| 700 | Loose-Wiles Biscuit | 26 | 20 | 20 | −6 |
| 200 | Loose-Wiles B. 1st pf. | 90 | 88 | 88 | +½ |
| 100 | Loose-Wiles B. 2d pf. | 62 | 62 | 62 | +7 |
| 300 | Lorillard (P.) Co. | 226¼ | 222 | 222 | −10 |
| 100 | Lorillard (P.) Co. pf. | 120¼ | 120¼ | 120¼ | .. |
| 2,800 | Louisville & Nash. | 130½ | 122¾ | 122¾ | −9¼ |
| 600 | MACKAY COS. | 88 | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | −3⅞ |
| 115 | Mackay Cos. pf. | 65⅞ | 65⅞ | 65⅞ | −1⅛ |
| 100 | Manhattan Beach | 2 | 2 | 2 | +⅜ |
| 200 | Manhattan Elevated | 129 | 128½ | 128½ | +⅜ |
| 100 | Manhattan Shirt | 75 | 75 | 75 | −1⅛ |
| 24,900 | Maxwell Motors | 55¼ | 47½ | 50½ | −4½ |
| 2,200 | Maxwell M. 1st pf. | 72⅜ | 64 | 66 | −6 |
| 4,300 | Maxwell M. 2d pf. | 38 | 32 | 33 | −5½ |
| 700 | May Dept. Stores | 63½ | 58⅞ | 58⅞ | −3⅝ |
| 600 | May Dept. Stores pf. | 107½ | 106⅝ | 106½ | +2½ |
| 86,800 | Mexican Petroleum | 102¾ | 82 | 87 | −14¾ |
| 600 | Mexican Petroleum pf | 95½ | 92 | 93 | −3½ |
| 84,275 | Miami Copper | 42½ | *34 | 35 | −4 |
| 9,400 | Minn. & St. L. new | 32¼ | 23 | 24½ | −7⅞ |
| 1,285 | M., St. P. & S. S. M. | 116⅞ | 110 | 112 | −4 |
| 3,100 | Missouri, Kan. & Tex. | 8⅞ | 7½ | 7½ | −1⅛ |
| 1,700 | Missouri, Kan. & T.pf | 18 | 15 | 15 | −3 |
| 5,800 | Missouri Pacific tr. r. | 15½ | 10½ | 11½ | −4½ |
| 19,470 | Missouri Pac. w. i. | 32¾ | 27 | 29 | −3⅝ |
| 324 | Missouri Pac. pf., w.i. | 57 | 55 | 55 | −4½ |
| 5,100 | Montana Power | 108 | 95 | 95 | −12 |
| 972 | NATIONAL BIS. CO. | 120½ | 120 | 120 | −¼ |
| 600 | National Cloak & Suit | 82 | 79½ | 79½ | −4¾ |
| 410 | National C. & S. pf. | 112½ | 112 | 112 | .. |
| 14,400 | National Enam. & S. | 32 | 24 | 27 | −3⅝ |
| 300 | National En. & S. pf. | 96¾ | 96½ | 96½ | +½ |
| 6,000 | National Lead | 60¼ | 52 | 55 | −6 |
| 400 | National Lead pf. | 113 | 111¾ | 112 | −1 |
| 21,700 | Nevada Con. Copper | 24⅝ | 20⅞ | 22½ | −2⅜ |
| 400 | New Or., Tex. & Mex. | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | −½ |
| 5,900 | New York Air Brake. | 154 | 128 | 140 | −13 |
| 50,337 | New York Central | 101½ | 91 | 94¾ | −6¼ |
| 300 | New York, C. & St. L. | 34 | 30 | 30 | −4⅝ |
| 100 | New York Dock | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | −⅜ |
| 61,925 | New York, N. H. & H | 45⅛ | 39½ | 41⅞ | −3½ |
| 8,600 | New York, Ont. & W. | 27⅞ | 22½ | 23½ | −4⅞ |
| 16,500 | Norfolk & Western | 137⅜ | 127¼ | 128½ | −9⅞ |
| 300 | Norfolk & Western pf | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | +½ |
| 1,700 | North American | 70½ | 66 | 66 | −4½ |
| 24,400 | Northern Pacific | 108½ | 101 | 105⅛ | −2⅝ |
| 1,200 | Nova Scotia S. & C. | 112 | 90 | 90 | −25½ |
| 15,000 | OHIO CITIES GAS | 111¾ | 87 | 91½ | −9 |
| 5,200 | Ontario Mining | 6⅝ | 5 | 5⅞ | −⅞ |
| 5,600 | Owens Bottle Mach. | 106 | 96 | 96 | −8½ |
| 4,700 | PACIFIC MAIL | 21½ | 18 | 19 | −3 |
| 150 | Pacific Tel. & Tel. | 31 | 31 | 31 | −3½ |
| 120 | Pacific Tel. & Tel. pf. | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | −⅛ |
| 750 | Pan-Am. Pet. & T. pf | 97 | 95 | 95 | .. |
| 34,615 | Pennsylvania R. R. | 57⅝ | *53⅞ | 54⅞ | −1⅝ |
| 3,035 | People's Gas, Chicago | 104½ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | −4½ |
| 100 | Peoria & Eastern | 11 | 11 | 11 | −1 |
| 5,300 | Pere Marquette, w. i. | 32 | 27 | 28⅛ | −3⅜ |
| 500 | Pere Mar. pf., w. i. | 73⅜ | 71⅝ | 71⅝ | −1⅛ |
| 2,800 | Philadelphia Co. | 41⅛ | 37½ | 38¼ | −3½ |
| 400 | P., C., C. & St. L. | 80⅞ | 75 | 75 | −7 |
| 286 | P., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 89 | 87 | 87 | −8 |
| 42,250 | Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep. | 49 | 35 | 38⅜ | −10⅛ |
| 2,700 | Pitts. C. pf.cfs.of dep. | 111½ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | −3⅜ |
| 100 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. | 160¼ | 160¼ | 160¼ | +4 |
| 600 | Pitts. Steel pf. | 102 | 99 | 99 | −2⅝ |
| 15,400 | Pressed Steel Car | 82¾ | 73 | 76 | −5⅝ |
| 500 | Pressed Steel Car pf. | 107 | 104 | 104 | −¼ |
| 400 | Public Service, N. J. | 128 | 125 | 125 | −5 |
| 3,090 | Pullman Co. | 166½ | 159⅝ | 159⅝ | −6⅞ |
| 700 | QUICKSILVER | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| 5,900 | RY. STEEL SPRING. | 51½ | 43 | 46 | −6¾ |
| 300 | Railway Steel Sp. pf. | 100 | 100 | 100 | −1 |
| 41,750 | Ray Con. Copper | 26⅞ | 23 | 24⅜ | −2½ |
| 127,700 | Reading | 101 | 88½ | 92 | −8⅝ |
| 200 | Reading 1st pf. | 45 | 44½ | 44½ | .. |
| 1,300 | Reading 2d pf. | 44⅞ | 43 | 43 | −1⅜ |
| 76,300 | Republic Iron & Steel. | 79⅞ | 60 | 74½ | −4½ |
| 2,100 | Republic Iron & S. pf. | 104 | 99 | 100 | −4 |
| 9,427 | St. L. & SAN FRAN. | 23¾ | 19¾ | 21½ | −2 |
| 100 | St. Louis & San Fran. | 35 | 35 | 35 | −7 |
| 1,100 | St. L. & Southwest'n. | 28¼ | 25 | 25 | −3 |
| 400 | St.L.& Southwest'n pf | 51 | 51 | 51 | .. |
| 2,100 | Saxon Motor | 64 | 58 | 59 | −5 |
| 7,300 | Seaboard Air Line | 17½ | 14 | 14 | −3 |
| 8,400 | Seaboard Air Line pf. | 38¼ | 32¼ | 32½ | −6 |
| 6,300 | Sears, Roebuck & Co. | 232¼ | 215 | 215 | −17 |
| 300 | Sears, Roeb'k & Co.pf | 127⅞ | 126¼ | 126¼ | −⅝ |
| 7,900 | Shattuck-Arizona | 27 | 22⅛ | 25 | −2 |
| 6,500 | Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. | 63½ | 50 | 52 | −15 |
| 200 | Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf | 96½ | 95 | 95 | −5 |
| 87,000 | Southern Pacific | 97½ | 90 | 92⅞ | −4½ |
| 400 | South Porto Rico S. | 181 | 168 | 168 | −10 |
| 217 | South Porto Rico S.pf | 114½ | 114¼ | 114¼ | −⅜ |
| 126,800 | Southern Ry. | 33 | 27⅛ | 28⅜ | −2½ |
| 5,400 | Southern Ry. pf. | 70½ | 62 | 62¾ | −5⅝ |
| 200 | Standard Milling | 98 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | −3⅛ |
| 56,500 | Studebaker Co. | 107 | 94¼ | 100⅞ | −5⅝ |
| 200 | Studebaker Co. pf. | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | −2½ |
| 1,800 | Stutz Motor | 53 | 46⅛ | 47 | −6⅞ |
| 6,100 | TENN. COPPER | 15½ | 13 | 13 | −2⅜ |
| 23,000 | Texas Co. | 230½ | 200 | 215 | −14½ |
| 1,600 | Texas & Pacific | 17½ | 15 | 15 | −2⅝ |
| 2,500 | Third Avenue | 45 | 40 | 40 | −6 |
| 16,100 | Tobacco Products | 56 | 48½ | 50¼ | −5⅝ |
| 200 | Tobacco Products pf. | 100 | 100 | 100 | −3 |
| 2,500 | Transue & Wms. | 46½ | 40 | 40 | −6 |
| 310 | Twin City R. T. | 94⅛ | 94 | 94 | −1 |
| 500 | UNDERW'D TYPE. | 104 | 100½ | 100¼ | −4⅞ |
| 2,200 | Union Bag & Paper | 13⅞ | 11½ | 11½ | −2½ |
| 2,300 | Union Bag & P., new. | 109 | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | −19⅞ |
| 78,800 | Union Pacific | 143¾ | 131 | 134½ | −8¾ |
| 1,410 | Union Pacific pf. | 85¼ | 83⅝ | 83⅜ | −1⅛ |
| 600 | United Cigar Mfrs. | 44½ | 42½ | 42½ | −4½ |
| 100 | United Cigar Mfrs. pf | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | −3⅞ |
| 8,000 | United Cigar Stores | 100½ | *91½ | 93 | −7¼ |
| 100 | United Cigar Stores pf | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ | +⅞ |
| 400 | United Drug | 75½ | 73 | 73 | −2 |
| 100 | United Drug 1st pf. | 53 | 53 | 53 | −1 |
| 500 | United Drug 2d pf. | 91 | 90 | 90 | −½ |
| 5,700 | United Fruit | 151 | 135 | 137 | −15⅞ |
| 1,300 | United Rys. Invest. | 9⅝ | 6½ | 7 | −2⅞ |
| 700 | United Rys. Invest. pf | 20½ | 18¼ | 18¼ | −1⅜ |
| 4,400 | U. S. Cast I. P. & F. | 23 | 17 | 18⅝ | −4⅝ |
| 1,000 | U. S. Cast I.P.& F.pf | 63 | 55 | 55 | −7⅞ |
| 147,700 | U. S. Ind. Alcohol | 124½ | 111 | 123¾ | +½ |
| 800 | U. S. Realty & Imp. | 15¼ | 14 | 14 | −1 |
| 29,200 | U. S. Rubber | 60¼ | 51⅜ | 53⅜ | −6⅛ |
| 1,150 | U. S. Rubber 1st pf. | 110 | 105⅞ | 109 | −1 |
| 6,300 | U. S. Smelt., R. & M. | 63½ | 52¾ | 54¾ | −9 |
| 230 | U. S. Sm., R. & M. pf | 52 | 51½ | 51½ | .. |
| 1,581,100 | U. S. Steel | 114½ | 99 | 104 | −9⅛ |
| 7,500 | U. S. Steel pf. | 120¾ | 117 | 120 | −⅞ |
| 221,800 | Utah Copper | 111¼ | 97 | 105⅛ | −1 |
| 5,900 | Utah Securities | 23⅜ | 19⅛ | 19½ | −4¼ |
| 8,000 | VA.-CAR. CHEM. | 43¾ | 34¼ | 37 | −7½ |
| 800 | Va.-Car. Chem. pf. | 112 | 110 | 110 | −2½ |
| 2,900 | Va. Iron, Coal & C. | 51 | 46 | 46½ | −8½ |
| 8,900 | WABASH | 14⅞ | 12½ | 12½ | −2¼ |
| 29,000 | Wabash pf. A | 54½ | 46¼ | 46½ | −5¾ |
| 9,900 | Wabash pf. B | 29¼ | 24⅝ | 25 | −4⅜ |
| 1,725 | Wells Fargo Exp. | 106⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | −6⅞ |
| 6,800 | Western Maryland | 27 | 22 | 24 | −1⅛ |
| 200 | Western Maryland pf. | 40 | 40 | 40 | −1 |
| 4,300 | Western Union Tel. | 98 | 93 | 94 | −4 |
| 40,750 | Westinghouse E. & M | 53½ | 46 | 49 | −4¼ |
| 500 | West. E. & M. rights. | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | −⅝ |
| 100 | Weyman Bruton pf. | 115 | 115 | 115 | .. |
| 300 | Wheel. & L. E.pf.,w.i. | 47 | 46½ | 46½ | −3¼ |
| 100 | Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf t. r., full paid | 30 | 30 | 30 | −5 |
| 9,100 | Wheel. & L. E. w. i. | 20⅝ | 16½ | 17⅛ | −3⅛ |
| 5,400 | White Motors | 51⅝ | 46 | 47½ | −4½ |
| 7,800 | Wilson & Co. | 68 | 58 | 60 | −5⅝ |
| 400 | Wilson & Co. pf. | 104 | 104 | 104 | −2 |
| 52,022 | Willys-Overland | 36¾ | 30 | 32 | −4¼ |
| 900 | Willys-Overland pf. | 98½ | 94 | 94 | −4 |
| 3,000 | Wisconsin Central | 51½ | 46½ | 46½ | −5⅛ |
| 3,600 | Woolworth (F. W.) | 150¾ | 143¾ | 143¾ | −6⅛ |
| 300 | Worthington Pump. | 25 | 25 | 25 | −2⅛ |
| 200 | Worthington P. pf. B. | 56¾ | 53 | 53 | −4 |

*Ex dividend.


Wm. A. Read & Co.

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New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

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principal and interest of which are payable in New York. The income return varies from

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National City Bank Building
New York

TRUSTEES
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what securities constitute a legal investment for the funds left in their charge. We have reprinted in booklet form the law governing the investment of Savings Bank and Trust Funds in New York State, also the

1917 Official List

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$750,000
State of California
4% Gold Bonds
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Principal and semi-annual interest, Jan. 2nd and July 2nd, payable in New York City
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Secured by mortgage on all the properties of the Company, including coal and iron ore lands, blast furnaces, coke ovens, 45 miles of railroad, water plants, electric power plants, etc.

*Price and detailed description on application*

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*We offer, subject to prior sale and change in price*

| | | Rate | Maturity | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $45,000 | United Elec. of New Jersey | 4 | 1949 | 4.87 |
| 40,000 | Columbia Gas & Elect. 1st | 5 | 1927 | 6.48 |
| 20,000 | Utah Power & Light | 5 | 1944 | 5.45 |
| 50,000 | B. R. T. Notes | 5 | 1918 | 4.82 |
| 50,000 | Commonwealth Elec. Co. | 5 | 1943 | 4.77 |
| 50,000 | Erie Railroad Conv. "D" | 4 | 1953 | 5.23 |
| 60,000 | Chic., Mil. & St. Paul | 4 | 1925 | 4.72 |
| 15,000 | Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. Springf'd & Col. Div. | 4 | 1940 | 5.50 |
| 100,000 | Central Pacific 1st | 4 | 1949 | 4.41 |
| 25,000 | Republic Iron & Steel | 5 | 1940 | 5.00 |
| 18,000 | Oregon & California | 5 | 1927 | 4.73 |
| 150,000 | Chesapeake & Ohio Conv. | 5 | 1946 | 5.55 |
| 20,000 | C., C., C. & St. L. Gen. | 4 | 1993 | 5.00 |

*Prices and Circulars on application*

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TULSA CORPORATION
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An ABSOLUTE FIRST (CLOSED) MORTGAGE on entire property of former Tulsa Corporation.
Assumed by Public Service Co. of Oklahoma and PRIOR IN LIEN to its $1,500,000 outstanding 1st and Refunding 5s.
Controlled by the Middle West Utilities Company.
Earnings equal to over SEVEN TIMES interest charges.
Price—100 & Interest, Yielding 5.10%
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115 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Rector 7136
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120 Broadway, New York

# BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED FEB. 3, 1917.

| | Last Week. | Year to Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Total sales | $27,995,000 | $140,324,800 |
| Same period last year | 27,297,500 | 138,157,000 |

| | Last Week High. | Last Week Low. | Year to Date High. | Year to Date Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average price 40 bonds | 89.23 | 87.96 | 89.48 | 87.96 |
| Same period a year ago | 87.35 | 87.05 | 87.35 | 86.68 |

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ADAMS EXP. 4s | 84½ | 83½ | 83½ | 8 |
| Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series A | 78 | 72 | 74⅞ | 14 |
| Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series B | 72 | 72 | 72 | 1 |
| Albany & Susq. 3½s | 88⅝ | 88½ | 88½ | 3 |
| Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s | 105 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 50 |
| Am. Cotton Oil 5s | 97 | 96½ | 96½ | 12 |
| Am. Hide & L. 6s | 104¼ | 103¾ | 103¾ | 8 |
| Am. Ice Secur. 6s | 100¼ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 19 |
| Am. T. & T. col. 4s | 92⅝ | 91⅞ | 92¼ | 227½ |
| Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s, temp. ctfs | 101⅞ | 101 | 101⅛ | 1130½ |
| Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s | 106 | 105 | 105 | 86½ |
| Am. Thread 4s | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99½ | 1 |
| Am. Tobacco 6s | 119½ | 119⅛ | 110½ | 1 |
| Am. Writing P. 5s | 89⅞ | 87 | 87 | 82 |
| Ann Arbor 4s | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | 1 |
| Armour & Co. 6s | 94⅞ | 94½ | 94½ | 85 |
| A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s | 96½ | 94 | 94 | 244 |
| A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '55 | 105⅝ | 105½ | 105¾ | 25 |
| A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60 | 106 | 102½ | 102½ | 98 |
| A., T. & S. F. 5s | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 3 |
| A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s | 88 | 88 | 88 | 15 |
| A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta | 88¼ | 86¾ | 86¾ | 44½ |
| A., T. & S. F. Tr. S. L. 4s | 93¼ | 92½ | 92½ | 2 |
| Atl. & Char. A. L. 5s, Series B | 103¼ | 102¾ | 102¾ | 27 |
| At. Coast Line 1st 4s | 96¼ | 94½ | 94½ | 88 |
| A. Coast L. unif. 4½s | 94⅝ | 93½ | 93½ | 19 |
| At. C. L., L. & N. 4s | 87⅞ | 87¼ | 87¼ | 20 |
| B. & O. PR. LIEN 3½s | 95 | 94¼ | 94¼ | 70 |
| Balt. & Ohio gold 4s | 94⅝ | 92¾ | 93 | 146 |
| Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s | 97 | 95¼ | 95½ | 460 |
| Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s | 101⅝ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 231 |
| Balt. & Ohio, P. L. E. & W. Va. 4s | 89⅝ | 88⅞ | 88⅞ | 45 |
| B. & O., P., J. & M. Div. 3½s | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 1 |
| B. & O. S. W. D. 3½s | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 28 |
| Beech Creek 4s | 97 | 97 | 97 | 1 |
| Beth. Steel ref. 5s | 102 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 25 |
| Beth. Steel ext. 5s | 103¼ | 102½ | 102½ | 15 |
| Braden Copper 6s | 97⅞ | 96½ | 96½ | 19 |
| B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18 | 101⅞ | 100 | 100 | 413 |
| B. R. T. gold 5s | 101¼ | 101 | 101 | 6 |
| B. R. T. ref. 4s | 77¼ | 76⅝ | 77¼ | 14 |
| B'klyn Un. El. 5s | 101⅛ | 100½ | 100½ | 9 |
| B'klyn Un. El. 5s, sta | 101 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 8 |
| B'klyn Un. Gas 5s | 107½ | 107 | 107 | 16 |
| Buff., R. & P. gen. 5s | 111½ | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | 5 |
| Buf. & Sus. Iron 1.f.5s | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 2 |
| Bur., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s | 101 | 101 | 101 | 1 |
| Bush Term. 5s | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 5 |
| Bush Term. Bldg. 5s | 90 | 88 | 88 | 10 |
| CAL. GAS & EL. 5s | 101 | 100 | 100 | 80 |
| Canada So. cons. 5s, Series A | 105¼ | 104⅝ | 105 | 17 |
| Cent. of Ga. con. 5s | 102⅝ | 102½ | 102½ | 5 |
| Cent. of Ga., Mob. Div. 5s | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 2 |
| Central Leather 5s | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 86 |
| Cent. N. E. 4s | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | 2 |
| Cent. of N. J. 5s | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ | 5 |
| Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s | 93¼ | 91½ | 92¾ | 123 |
| Cent. R. R. & B. Co. of Ga. 5s | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | 5 |
| Cent. Vermont 4s | 78 | 78 | 78 | 10 |
| Ches. & O. cv. 4½s | 86 | 84 | 84 | 77 |
| Ches. & O. gen. 4½s | 93 | 92 | 92 | 29 |
| Ches. & O. conv. 5s | 94⅝ | 91¼ | 91½ | 649 |
| Ches. & O. con. 5s | 108½ | 107 | 108 | 21 |
| C. & O. cons. 5s, reg | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 1 |
| Chicago & Alton 3s | 62 | 62 | 62 | 60 |
| Chicago & Alton 3½s | 53¼ | 52½ | 52½ | 24 |
| C., B. & Q. gen. 4s | 96½ | 94½ | 95 | 72 |
| C., B. & Q. jt. 4s | 99⅝ | 98 | 98¼ | 354 |
| C., B. & Q. Den. Div. 4s | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 1 |
| C., B. & Q. I. Div. 3½s | 88¼ | 87 | 87 | 16 |
| C. & E. Ill. g. 5s, t.r. | 88 | 88 | 88 | 12 |
| C. & E. Ill. r. 4s, t.r. | 33⅛ | 33 | 33½ | 4 |
| Chi. & Erie 1st 5s | 109 | 108 | 109 | 18 |
| Chi. G. L. & C. 1st 5s | 103 | 103 | 103 | 1 |
| Chi. Gt. West. 4s | 73¼ | 71 | 71⅝ | 60 |
| Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s | 114⅛ | 114⅛ | 114⅛ | 3 |
| C., M. & St. P. g. 4s | 95 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 17 |
| C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s | 97 | 96½ | 96½ | 268 |
| C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34 | 94⅝ | 93 | 93 | 27 |
| C., M. & St. P. gn. 4½s | 105 | 104½ | 104½ | 62 |
| C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B | 107 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 162 |
| C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25 | 95⅝ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 55 |
| C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s | 101½ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 75½ |
| C., M. & Puget S. 4s | 95 | 95 | 95 | 2 |
| Chi. Ind. & So. 4s | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 1 |
| Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s | 97⅞ | 96½ | 97¼ | 19 |
| C. & N. W. gen. 3½s | 86 | 86 | 86 | 13 |
| C. & N. W. ext. 4s | 98 | 98 | 98 | 4 |
| C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '33 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 2 |
| C. & N. W. imp. fd. 5s | 105¼ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 6 |
| Chicago Rys. 5s | 97⅛ | 97 | 97⅛ | 87 |
| C., R. I. & P. 6s | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 7 |
| C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s | 89⅞ | 88 | 88 | 54 |
| C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s | 74½ | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | 16 |
| C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, trust rcts. stamped | 73¾ | 69½ | 69¾ | 140 |
| C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s | 77¼ | 74¾ | 74¾ | 173 |
| C., S. P., M. & O. deb. 5s | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 5 |
| Chi. Union Sta. 4½s | 101¼ | 100⅝ | 100¾ | 61 |
| Chi. & W. I. con. 4s | 77 | 76⅝ | 76⅝ | 6 |
| Chi. & W. I. gen. 6s | 107½ | 107 | 107 | 12 |
| Chile Copper 7s | 129⅞ | 123⅛ | 123¼ | 179 |
| Cen. H. & O. 2d 4½s | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 10 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s | 81 | 80¾ | 80¾ | 3 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 6s | 116⅛ | 116⅛ | 116⅛ | 1 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s | 87 | 87 | 87 | 5 |
| Cleve. & Mah. V. 5s | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | 1 |
| Cleve. S. L. 4½s | 102¾ | 101½ | 101½ | 34 |
| Col. Industrial 5s | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ | 15 |
| Col. F. & I. gen. 5s | 96 | 96 | 96 | 2 |
| Col. & So. 1st 4s | 95 | 94¼ | 94¼ | 12 |
| Col. & So. ref. 4½s | 87⅛ | 85½ | 85½ | 52 |
| Col. Gas & El. 1st 5s | 90⅛ | 89 | 89 | 11 |
| Col. Gas & E. 5s, sta | 89 | 89 | 89 | 1 |
| Col. & H. Val. 4s | 88 | 88 | 88 | 3 |
| Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s | 87½ | 87 | 87 | 12 |
| Con. Coal, Md., ref. 5s | 94 | 94 | 94 | 4 |
| Con. Gas conv. 6s | 125 | 120⅝ | 120⅞ | 79½ |
| Con. Gas, Bal. Co. 5s | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | 5 |
| Con. Gas, Chi. 5s | 101⅜ | 101⅜ | 101⅜ | 1 |
| Corn Prod. ref. 5s, '31 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 5 |
| Corn Prod. ref. 5s, '34 | 99¼ | 98½ | 98½ | 89 |
| C.-Am. S. col. tr. 6s | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 3 |
| Cumberland Tel. 5s | 101 | 100½ | 100½ | 11 |
| DAYTON & M. 4½s | 96 | 96 | 96 | 1 |
| Del. & H., P. Div. 7s | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 1 |
| Del. & Hud. cv. 5s | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 3 |
| Del. & Hud. ref. 4s | 99 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | 13 |
| D. & R. G. cons. 4½s | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ | 1 |
| D. & R. G. imp. 5s | 88⅝ | 87 | 87 | 13 |
| D. & R. G. con. 4s | 85 | 81½ | 82½ | 61 |
| D. & R. G. ref. 5s | 67¼ | 64¾ | 64¾ | 161 |
| Det. City Gas 5s | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 28 |
| Det. United 4½s | 86¼ | 84 | 84⅝ | 63 |
| Dist. Securities 5s | 68½ | 68 | 68 | 92 |
| Dul. & Ir. R. 1st 5s | 104 | 103 | 103 | 65 |
| Du Pont Powd. 4½s | 104 | 104 | 104 | 91 |
| Dul., Miss. & N. g. 5s | 105 | 105 | 105 | 15 |
| E. T., V. & G. cons. 5s | 108 | 108 | 108 | 6 |
| Ed. El., B'klyn. cons. 4s | 88 | 88 | 88 | 3 |
| Erie Co. 4s, Ser. A | 67 | 65 | 65 | 3 |
| Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B | 67 | 65 | 65 | 25 |
| Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D | 82¾ | 78 | 78 | 130 |
| Erie consol. 4s | 85½ | 85 | 85 | 3 |
| Erie 1st consol. 7s | 109½ | 109¼ | 109½ | 7 |
| Erie, Penn., col. 4s | 90 | 90 | 90 | 16 |
| Erie gen. 4s | 73⅛ | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | 46 |
| FLA. E. COAST 4½s | 95¾ | 95¼ | 95¾ | 8 |
| Ft. W. & R. G. 4s | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¼ | 5 |
| GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s | 106 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 34⅛ |
| Granby Cons. cv. 6s, Series A | 109⅛ | 104 | 104 | 47 |
| Granby Cons. cv. 6s, Series A, stamped | 109¾ | 104 | 104 | 66 |
| Gt. Falls Power 5s | 102⅞ | 102⅜ | 102⅞ | 4 |
| Gt. Northern ref. 4½s | 100⅝ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 11 |
| Green Bay deb. B | 15⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 63 |
| Gulf & S. I. 5s | 85½ | 85½ | 85⅝ | 2 |
| HAV. ELEC. RY. 5s | 94 | 94 | 94 | 5 |
| Hocking Val. 4½s | 92 | 92 | 92 | 5 |
| Hud. & Man. ref. 5s | 69 | 67½ | 67½ | 83 |
| Hud. & Man. adj. 5s | 25 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 58 |
| ILL. CENT. ref. 4s | 95 | 94 | 94 | 85 |
| Ill. Cent. 4s, '53 | 88½ | 88¼ | 88¼ | 13 |
| Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951 | 99⅝ | 99½ | 99½ | 1 |
| Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952 | 92 | 91⅛ | 92 | .. |
| Ill. Cent. & C. St. L. & N. O. joint 5s | 102 | 101⅝ | 102 | 11 |
| Ill. Cent. p. l. 3½s | 85⅝ | 85 | 85⅝ | 5 |
| Ill. Cent. L. Div. 3½s | 83 | 79 | 83 | 7 |
| Illinois Steel 4½s | 94 | 92⅞ | 93⅛ | 66 |
| Indiana Steel 5s | 103⅛ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 48 |
| Ind. Nat. Gas 5s | 92 | 92 | 92 | 2 |
| Interborough R. T. 5s | 99⅝ | 98⅜ | 98⅝ | 671 |
| Int.-Met. 4½s | 71⅞ | 69⅞ | 70 | 123 |
| Int. M. M. s. f. 6s | 95⅛ | 90¼ | 91 | 473 |
| Int. Paper cv. 5s | 100 | 99¼ | 99⅝ | 46 |
| Int. Paper 6s | 102 | 100⅛ | 101 | 49 |
| Iowa Central 1st 5s | 94 | 93½ | 93½ | 5 |
| Iowa Central ref. 4s | 62½ | 59 | 59 | 14 |
| JAMES. F. & C. 4s | 92⅞ | 92⅞ | 92⅞ | 4 |
| KAN. & MICH. 2d 5s | 97¾ | 97 | 97½ | 83 |
| K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s | 77⅛ | 76⅛ | 76½ | 87 |
| Kan. City & Poc. 4s | 71 | 71 | 71 | 1 |
| Kansas City So. 5s | 90 | 89 | 89 | 4 |
| Kan. City Term. 4s | 89⅝ | 88 | 88 | 91 |
| Keok. & D. M. 1st 5s | 62 | 62 | 62 | 8 |
| Kings Co. El. 4s | 85 | 85 | 85 | 1 |
| K. Co. El. 4s, sta | 85 | 85 | 85 | 1 |
| K. Co. E. L. & P. p.m. 6s | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | 6 |
| LACK. STEEL 5, '23 | 101¼ | 100⅞ | 101 | 87 |
| Lack. Steel 5s, 1950 | 98⅝ | 93½ | 93½ | 267 |
| Laclede Gas ref. 5s | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 2 |
| L. Erie & W. 1st 5s | 100 | 98⅜ | 98⅝ | 4 |
| Lake Shore 3½s | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ | 1 |
| Lake Shore 3½s, reg | 87 | 87 | 87 | 4 |
| Lake Shore 4s, 1928 | 96⅝ | 96¼ | 96¼ | 27 |
| Lake Shore 4s, 1931 | 96¼ | 94½ | 94½ | 45 |
| Lehigh Val. con. 4½s | 101⅝ | 101⅛ | 101⅝ | 21 |
| Leh. Val. Term 5s | 114 | 114 | 114 | 15 |
| Leh. & N. Y. 1st 4s | 90 | 90 | 90 | 1 |
| Lex. & East. 5s | 103½ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 5 |
| Liggett & Myers 7s | 127½ | 127¼ | 127¼ | 24 |
| Liggett & Myers 5s | 103¼ | 102½ | 102½ | 10 |
| Long Island ref. 4s | 89⅝ | 89⅝ | 89⅝ | 1 |
| Long Island deb. 5s | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | 1 |
| Lorillard 7s | 126 | 125½ | 126 | 24 |
| Lorillard 5s | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101¼ | 3 |
| L. & N. unif. 4s | 97⅝ | 96 | 96 | 53 |
| L. & N. col. tr. 5s | 106⅞ | 106⅝ | 106⅞ | 1 |
| L. & N. gen. 6s | 113¼ | 113⅛ | 113⅛ | 4 |
| L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963 | 108¼ | 108 | 108 | 4 |
| L. & N., A. K. & C. 4s | 91½ | 89½ | 89½ | 16 |
| L. & N., So. Ry. jt. 4s | 81½ | 81⅛ | 81⅛ | 10 |
| L. & N., N. O. & M. 1st 6s | 114⅛ | 114⅛ | 114⅛ | 9 |
| L. & N., N. O. & M. 2d 6s | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 1 |
| L. & N., St. L. Div. 3s | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ | 5 |
| MAN. CONSOL. 4s | 98⅜ | 93½ | 93½ | 10 |
| Man. con. 4s, tax ex | 94⅞ | 94¼ | 94¼ | 1 |
| Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. A | 106 | 106 | 106 | 9 |
| Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. C | 106 | 106 | 106 | 2 |
| Mich. Cent. deb. 4s | 90½ | 90¼ | 90½ | 25 |
| Mich. State Tel. 5s | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 4 |
| Milwaukee Gas 4s | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 1 |
| Mil., Sp. & N. W. 4s | 94¾ | 94 | 94 | 15 |
| M. & St. L. cons. 5s | 91 | 89 | 90 | 3 |
| M. & St. L. ref. 4s | 64 | 58¼ | 59 | 90 |
| M. & St. L. ref. & ext. 5s | 61⅞ | 61⅞ | 61⅞ | 5 |
| M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 5 |
| Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s | 70½ | 70 | 70 | 4 |
| Mo., K. & O. tr 5s | 84 | 84 | 84 | 2 |
| Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s | 78½ | 77 | 77 | 100 |
| Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | 11 |
| Mo., K. & T. 1st & ref. 4s, tr | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ | 2 |
| M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s | 41⅛ | 41⅛ | 41⅛ | 1 |
| Mo. Pacific con. 6s | 105⅝ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 295 |
| Mo. Pac., 5s, 1965, w.i. | 96 | 96 | 96 | 1 |
| Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1923, w.i. | 99⅝ | 99¼ | 99¼ | 4 |
| Mo. P. 5s, '17, tr. recta | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 70 |
| Mo. P. 5s, '17, triple st | 100⅝ | 99½ | 100⅛ | 18 |
| Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, tr. r. | 58⅛ | 56½ | 58½ | 6 |
| Mo. Pacific 4s | 58⅜ | 55½ | 55½ | 8 |
| Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r. | 58⅛ | 58½ | 58½ | 13 |
| Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w.i. | 67⅞ | 66 | 66¼ | 362 |
| Mont. Power 5s | 100⅛ | 99 | 99 | 65 |
| Montreal T. 1st 5s | 96⅞ | 96¼ | 96¼ | 10 |
| Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s | 78⅝ | 78⅝ | 78⅝ | 1 |
| Morris & Co. s. f. 4½s | 93⅞ | 93⅞ | 93⅞ | 8 |
| Morris & Essex 3½s | 88 | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 7 |
| NASSAU ELEC. 4s | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | 1 |
| National Tube 5s | 102¼ | 101½ | 102 | 6 |
| N. O., Tex. & M. 6s | 99 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 12 |
| N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s | 47½ | 47 | 47 | 18 |
| N. Y. Air Brake 6s | 105½ | 104 | 104½ | 16 |
| N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s | 112¾ | 107⅛ | 107⅝ | 1318½ |
| N. Y. C. con. 4s, S. A. | 88¼ | 86½ | 86½ | 26 |
| N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34 | 94 | 93½ | 94 | 88 |
| N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s | 86¼ | 85 | 85¼ | 59 |
| N. Y. Cen. g. 3½s, reg | 85 | 85 | 85 | 1 |
| N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s | 98⅝ | 96⅞ | 96⅞ | 246 |
| N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s | 80⅝ | 80⅛ | 80⅛ | 12 |
| N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, registered | 79¾ | 79½ | 79½ | 2 |
| N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 10 |
| N. Y. C. eq. 4½s, '23 | 100⅝ | 100⅛ | 100⅝ | 10 |
| N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s | 95 | 94⅞ | 95 | 7 |
| N. Y. C. & St. L. deb. 4s | 81¼ | 81¼ | 81¼ | 1 |
| N. Y. & Erie 1st ext. 4s | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | 2 |
| N. Y. & E. 4th ext. 5s | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 1 |
| N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s | 105⅝ | 104 | 104 | 54 |
| N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | 2 |
| N. Y. & Jersey 1st 5s | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s | 104⅝ | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | 88 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s, reg | 104 | 104 | 104 | 15 |
| N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s | 82 | 79½ | 79½ | 29 |
| N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s | 69⅝ | 69 | 69 | 17 |
| N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s | 40⅝ | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | 180 |
| N. Y., Rock B'ch 5s | 103 | 103 | 103 | 5 |
| N. Y. Teleph. 4½s | 100⅛ | 99 | 99 | 134 |
| N. Y., W. & B. 4½s | 74 | 73⅝ | 74 | 19 |
| Niagara F. P. 5s | 102¼ | 102 | 102 | 2 |
| N. Lock. & O. 1st 5s | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 2 |
| Norf. & So. 1st 5s | 97¼ | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 39 |
| N. & W., P. C. & C. 4s | 98 | 92 | 92 | 15 |
| N. & W. 10-20 cv. 4s | 136⅝ | 136⅝ | 136⅝ | 1 |
| Norf. & W. div. 4s | 93⅛ | 92⅞ | 92⅞ | 19 |
| Nor. Pacific 4s | 96¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ | 294½ |
| Nor. Pacific 3s | 69 | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | 41 |
| N. P. & St. P. & Dul. 4s | 91⅞ | 91⅞ | 91⅞ | 1 |
| Nor. States Pow. ref. 5s | 99 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | 25 |
| OG. & LAKE CH. 4s | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | 1 |
| Ontario Pow. s. f. 5s | 94½ | 93½ | 93½ | 10 |
| Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s | 101 | 101 | 101 | 10 |
| Ore. R. R. & N. c. 4s | 94½ | 93⅝ | 94⅛ | 5 |
| Oreg. S. L. ref. 4s | 94¼ | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 19 |
| Oreg.-W. 1st & r. 4s | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ | 6 |
| PAC. COAST 1st 5s | 96 | 96 | 96 | 8 |
| Pac. Gas & El. 5s | 93⅝ | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | 91 |
| P. P. & L. 1st & r. 5s | 95 | 95 | 95 | 1 |
| Pac. T. & T. 5s | 102 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 104 |
| Paducah & Ill. 4½s | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 1 |
| Penn. 4s, 1948 | 100⅝ | 100 | 100 | 31 |
| Penn. gtd. 4½s | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101¼ | 3 |
| Penn. gtd. 4s | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 3 |
| Penn. gen. 4½s | 104 | 103½ | 103½ | 59 |
| Penn. gtd. 3½s | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | 8 |
| Penn. con. 4½s | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106½ | 35 |
| Peo. G., Chi., ref. 5s | 102⅛ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 8 |
| Peo. & East. 1st 4s | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | 2 |
| Peo. & East. inc. 4s | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ | 1 |
| Pere M. 1st 5s, w. i. | 94⅞ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 92 |
| P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A | 108 | 108 | 108 | 1 |
| P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. 3½s | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ | 1 |
| Portland Gen. El. 5s | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 1 |
| Portland R. & L. 5s | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | 1 |
| Public Service 5s | 92⅞ | 92 | 92 | 60 |
| READING gen. 4s | 96½ | 95½ | 95½ | 177 |
| Read., J. C. col. 4s | 97 | 96⅝ | 97 | 50 |
| Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40 | 100⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 37 |
| Rich. & Dan. con. 6s | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 10 |
| Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s | 84¼ | 83 | 83 | 39 |
| Rio Gr. W. col. tr. 4s | 70 | 70 | 70 | 11 |
| R. I., A. & L. 4½s | 74 | 73½ | 73½ | 10½ |
| Roch. & P. con. 6s | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | 2 |
| STL., I. M. & SO. gen. 5s | 103¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | 5 |
| St. L., I. M. & So. un. 4s | 85 | 85 | 85 | 1 |
| St. L., I. M. & So., Rio Grande 4s | 82½ | 81 | 81 | 14 |
| St. L., R. M. & P. 5s | 86 | 86 | 86 | 4 |
| St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s | 112⅛ | 112⅛ | 112⅛ | 4 |
| St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s | 104 | 103 | 103⅜ | 13 |
| St. L. & S. F. pr. ln. 4s, A | 70¼ | 67⅝ | 67⅛ | 1,882 |
| St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Ser. B, w. i. | 88 | 83 | 83 | 233¼ |
| St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s | 73¾ | 70¼ | 70½ | 972 |
| St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s | 53 | 50½ | 51 | 101½ |
| St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s | 80 | 79½ | 79½ | 31 |
| St. L. S. W. con. 4s | 72 | 70 | 70 | 21 |
| St. L. S. W. 1st term. 5s | 70⅝ | 70 | 70 | 63 |
| St. L. S. W. 2d. inc. 4s | 64½ | 64 | 64 | 9 |
| St. P. & Dul. 2d 5s | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 3 |
| St. P. & K. C., So. L. 4½s | 75 | 74 | 75 | 27 |
| St. P., M. & M. 6s | 121 | 121 | 121 | 8 |
| St. P., M. & M., M. C. 6s | 123½ | 123½ | 123½ | 20 |
| S. Fe, P. & P. 1st 5s | 104 | 104 | 104 | 3 |
| San An. & A. P. 4s | 64½ | 63⅝ | 64 | 47 |
| Seab. Air L. ref. 4s | 69⅞ | 69½ | 69½ | 10 |
| Sea. A. L. g. 4s, stpd | 82½ | 82 | 82 | 14 |
| Seab. Air L. adj. 5s | 67¾ | 62 | 62 | 89 |
| Seab. Air L. g. 4s | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 9 |
| So. Bell Tel. 5s | 101½ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 33 |
| So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s | 101 | 101 | 101 | 1 |
| So. Pac. conv. 4s | 88⅝ | 85½ | 85½ | 223 |
| So. Pac. conv. 5s | 108⅞ | 100 | 100 | 221 |
| So. Pac. col. 4s | 85¾ | 85½ | 85½ | 5 |
| So. P., S. F. Term. 4s | 89¼ | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| So. Pac. ref. 4s | 94½ | 92½ | 92½ | 135 |
| Southern Ry. 1st 5s | 102⅝ | 102 | 102 | 133 |
| Southern Ry. gen. 4s | 77 | 73¼ | 73¼ | 471 |
| So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s | 83 | 83 | 83 | 2 |
| Spokane Int. 5s | 96 | 96 | 96 | 3 |
| Stand. G. & E. cv. 6s | 102 | 102 | 102 | 2 |
| Stand. Milling 5s | 100½ | 100 | 100 | 6 |
| TENN. C. 6s, cfs., f.p. | 90 | 90 | 90 | 1 |
| Term. of St. L. 4½s | 101⅝ | 101½ | 101⅝ | 2 |
| Texas Co. deb. 6s | 106⅛ | 105⅝ | 106⅛ | 89 |
| Texas & Pac. 1st 5s | 101⅞ | 101⅝ | 101⅞ | 54 |
| Tex. & Pac. 2d inc. | 64 | 64 | 64 | 1 |
| Third Av. ref. 4s | 79 | 79 | 79 | 2 |
| Third Av. adj. 5s | 71 | 70 | 70 | 20 |
| Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s | 104½ | 104½ | 104⅛ | 5 |
| Tol. & O. C. gen. 5s | 87 | 87 | 87 | 5 |
| Tol. & O. C., West. Div. 5s | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1 |
| To., St. L. & W. p. l. 3s | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | 1 |
| Tol., St. L. & W. 4s | 60 | 59⅛ | 59⅛ | 5 |
| Tri-City 5s | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 10 |
| UN. B. & P. 5s, sta | 90⅝ | 90⅝ | 90⅝ | 2 |
| Union Pac. 1st 4s | 99 | 98¼ | 98¼ | 133 |
| Un. Pac. 1st & ref. 4s | 94⅞ | 93½ | 93⅞ | 80 |
| Union Pacific cv. 4s | 95 | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | 19½ |
| United Fuel Gas 6s | 101¼ | 101 | 101 | 7 |
| Un. R. R. of S. F. 4s | 38¼ | 34½ | 34½ | 89 |
| U. S. Realty & I. 5s | 59 | 55 | 55⅞ | 11 |
| U. S. Rubber 6s | 103¼ | 102 | 103 | 108 |
| U. S. Sm., Ref. & M. cv. 6s | 107½ | 106½ | 106½ | 32 |
| U. S. Steel 5s | 106¾ | 105⅝ | 105⅞ | 449 |
| U. S. Steel 5s, reg | 106¼ | 106 | 106 | 10½ |
| Utah Pow. & L. 5s | 96½ | 95⅞ | 95⅞ | 56 |
| Utica Gas & E. ref. & ext. 5s | 101 | 101 | 101 | 1 |
| VA.-CAR. C. 1st 5s | 100⅜ | 100 | 100 | 114 |
| Va.-Car. Ch. cv. 6s | 102⅝ | 102 | 102 | 8 |
| Va. Ry. & Power 5s | 93½ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 1 |
| Vandal. cons. 4s, Sr. B. | 92 | 92 | 92 | 1 |
| Va., I., C. & C. 5s | 85 | 85 | 85 | 5 |
| Va. Ry. 1st 5s | 100½ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 91 |
| Va. S. W. con. 5s | 91 | 91 | 91 | 1 |
| WABASH 1st 5s | 106⅞ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 24 |
| Wabash 2d 5s | 100½ | 100 | 100 | 91 |
| Wab., Om. Div. 3½s | 77 | 76½ | 76½ | 20 |
| W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. T. R., full paid | 86¼ | 83 | 83 | 254 |
| Western Electric 5s | 102¾ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 41 |
| Westch. Light. 5s | 105½ | 104½ | 104½ | 2 |
| W. N. Y. & Pa. 1st 5s | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 2 |
| Western Md. 4s | 75⅝ | 75⅝ | 75⅝ | 144 |
| W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 9 |
| W. U. T. R. E. 4½s | 99¼ | 96 | 96 | 12 |
| West Shore 4s | 93⅞ | 93⅞ | 93⅞ | 1 |
| West Shore 4s, reg | 93⅛ | 93 | 93⅛ | 11 |
| West E. & M. 5% nts | 101 | 101 | 101 | 1 |
| W. & L. E. con. 4s | 82 | 80½ | 80½ | 24 |
| W. & L. E. con. 4s, t.r. | 82 | 80⅜ | 82 | 87 |
| W. & L. E. 1st 5s | 101 | 101 | 101 | 1 |
| Wil. & East. 1st 5s | 75 | 75 | 75 | 1 |
| Wilson & Co. 1st 6s | 103⅞ | 101 | 101 | 152 |
| Wis. Central 4s | 88½ | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | 5 |
| W. Cent. S. & D. 4s | 89⅝ | 89½ | 89 | 18 |

Total sales ....................$21,745,500

**Government Bonds**

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 3s, coupon | 101 | 101 | 101 | 1 |
| U. S. 4s, reg | 110 | 110 | 110 | 1 |
| Panama 7s, C. | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 2 |
| Am. For. Sec. 5s | 97⅞ | 96 | 96½ | 242½ |
| Anglo-French 5s | 93⅛ | 91¼ | 92 | 2,610 |
| Argentine 5s | 90 | 90 | 90 | 55 |
| Chinese Ry. 5s | 72 | 72 | 72 | 1 |
| City of Paris 6s | 96 | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | 376 |
| City of Tokio 5s | 78 | 77⅞ | 77⅞ | 11 |
| Dom. of Can. 5s, '21 | 100¼ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 17 |
| Dom. of Can. 5s, '26 | 99⅞ | 99½ | 99¾ | 67 |
| Dom. of Can. 5s, '31 | 100⅛ | 99½ | 99½ | 102 |
| Japanese 4½s | 88⅜ | 88¼ | 88⅜ | 76 |
| Jap. 4½s, 2d Series | 88¼ | 88 | 88 | 5 |
| Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser., g. sta. | 81⅛ | 78¼ | 78¼ | 68 |
| Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1904 | 100 | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | 20 |
| Rep. of Cuba 4½s | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | 10 |
| U. K. of Gt. Britain & Ireland 5s | 98½ | 96½ | 96¼ | 804 |
| U. K. of Gt. Britain & Ireland 5½s, '19 | 97¼ | 96⅜ | 96¼ | 666 |
| U. K. of Gt. Britain & Ireland 5½s, '21 | 97⅝ | 96 | 96¼ | 314 |

Total sales ....................$6,113,500

**New York City Bonds**

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4s, 1956, reg | 102 | 102 | 102 | 1 |
| 4s, 1957 | 102¼ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 5 |
| 4s, 1958 | 102¼ | 102 | 102⅛ | 3 |
| 4s, 1959 | 102⅛ | 101 | 101 | 11 |
| 4s, 1959, reg | 102 | 102 | 102 | 1 |
| 4½s, 1966 | 104⅛ | 104⅜ | 104⅝ | 15 |
| 4½s, 1960 | 104½ | 103⅞ | 104⅜ | 24 |
| 4½s, 1964 | 105½ | 105½ | 105⅝ | 108 |
| 4½s, May, 1957 | 110¼ | 109⅜ | 109⅜ | 23 |
| 4½s, Nov., 1957 | 110¼ | 109⅜ | 109⅜ | 16 |
| 4½s, 1963 | 110⅜ | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | 12 |
| 4½s, 1965 | 109⅜ | 109⅜ | 109⅜ | 1 |

Total sales ....................$129,000

**State Bonds**

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961 | 106½ | 106⅛ | 106 | 1 |
| N. Y. State 4½s | 117⅞ | 117 | 117 | 6 |

Total sales ....................$7,000

Grand total ....................$27,995,000

# MONEY RATES

**On Call.**

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Renewals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 29 | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| Jan. 30 | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 2 |
| Jan. 31 | 2 | 1¾ | 2¼ | 1¾ |
| Feb. 1 | 3 | 2 | 2½ | 2 |
| Feb. 2 | 3 | 2½ | 2½ | 2¼ |
| Feb. 3 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |

| | | Renewals. |
|---|---|---|
| Week's range— High | 3 | 2¼ |
| Low | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| Same week last year— High | 2 | 1¾ |
| Low | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| Year to date— High | 3 | 2½ |
| Low | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| Same period last year— High | 3 | 2 |
| Low | 1¾ | 1¾ |

**On Time.**

| | 60 Days. | 90 Days. | 6 Mos. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 29 | 2¼@3 | 2¼@3 | 3 @3¼ |
| Jan. 30 | 2¾@3 | 3 | 3 @3¼ |
| Jan. 31 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 3¼ |
| Feb. 1 | 2¾@3 | 2¾@3 | 3¼ |
| Feb. 2 | 3¼@3½ | 3¼@3½ | 3½@3¾ |
| Feb. 3 | 3¼@3½ | 3¼@3½ | 3½@3¾ |
| Week's range— High | 3½ | 3½ | 3¾ |
| Low | 2½ | 2½ | 3 |
| Same week last year— High | 2¾ | 2¾ | 3 |
| Low | 2½ | 2½ | 2¾ |
| Year to date— High | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Low | 2½ | 2½ | 2¾ |
| Same period last year— High | 3 | 3 | 3½ |
| Low | 2½ | 2½ | 3 |

**Bank Acceptances.**

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 6 to 90 days ....2⅜@2⅝

Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ....2¾@3

**Commercial Paper.**

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days ....3

4 to 6 months ....3¼@3½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ....3¾@4

**DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.**

| | 15 or Less. | Over 15, up to 30. | Over 30, up to 60. | Over 60, up to 90. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | *3½ | †4 | 4 | 4 |
| New York | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Philadelphia | 3½ | 4 | 4½ | 4½ |
| Cleveland | 3½ | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| Richmond | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| Atlanta | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| Chicago | 3½ | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| St. Louis | 3½ | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| Minneapolis | 4 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| Kansas City | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| Dallas | 3½ | †3½ | 4 | 4½ |
| S. Francisco | *3 | 4 | 4 | 4½ |

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

**Trade Acceptances.**

| | Agricul. Over 90. | Up to 60. | 60 to 90. | Commodity. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | 4 |
| New York | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| Philadelphia | 4½ | †3½ | 4 | 3½ |
| Cleveland | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| Richmond | 4½ | 3½ | 3½ | .. |
| Atlanta | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| Chicago | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | 4 |
| St. Louis | 4½ | 3½ | 3½ | 4 |
| Minneapolis | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3½ |
| Kansas City | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | *3½ |
| Dallas | 5 | 3 | 3½ | .. |
| S. Francisco | 5½ | .. | .. | .. |

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

**EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.**

| | Boston. | Chicago. | St. L. | San F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 29 | Par | †15c | †15@5c | *15c |
| Jan. 30 | Par | †20c | †15@5c | *15c |
| Jan. 31 | Par | †20c | †15@5c | *15c |
| Feb. 1 | Par | †25c | †10c@Par | *15c |
| Feb. 2 | Par | †25c | †10c@Par | *15c |
| Feb. 3 | Par | †25c | .. | .. |

*Premium. †Discount.

**LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.**

| | Money. | Short Bills. | 3 Mos. | Paris Ex. on London. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 29 | 3½ | 5@5¼ | 5@5¼ | 27f 81¼c |
| Jan. 30 | 3½ | 5@5¼ | 5@5¼ | 27f 81¼c |
| Jan. 31 | 3½ | 5@5¼ | 5@5¼ | 27f 81¼c |
| Feb. 1 | 3½ | 5@5¼ | 5@5¼ | 27f 81¼c |
| Feb. 2 | 3½ | 5@5¼ | 5@5¼ | 27f 81¼c |
| Feb. 3 | 3½ | 5@5¼ | 5@5¼ | 27f 81¼c |

**FOREIGN GOVERNMENT RENTES.**

| | Brit. Consols. London. | British 4½%. | Rentes. Paris. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 29 | 51½ | 99⅝ | 62f 25c |
| Jan. 30 | 51½ | 99⅝ | 62f 25c |
| Jan. 31 | 51½ | 99⅝ | 62f 25c |
| Feb. 1 | 52 | 99⅝ | 62f 25c |
| Feb. 2 | 52 | 99⅝ | 62f 25c |
| Feb. 3 | .. | .. | .. |

**BAR SILVER.**

| | London. | New York. |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. 29 | 37¼d | 76⅜c |
| Jan. 30 | 37¼d | 76⅜c |
| Jan. 31 | 37¼d | 76⅜c |
| Feb. 1 | 37¼d | 76⅜c |
| Feb. 2 | 37¼d | 76⅜c |
| Feb. 3 | 37⅝d | 76⅜c |

## NICARAGUANS DUN AMERICA.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, Feb. 4.—There was a spirited debate in Congress yesterday in regard to the proposed Public Credit Commission of two Americans and one Nicaraguan, which would have the disposal of the $3,000,000 due Nicaragua from the United States on account of the canal treaty concessions.

The Finance Minister was called before the Chamber of Deputies and asked why the money had not been paid, inasmuch as Nicaragua had complied with the treaty, and whether interest was being paid on the amount due. He replied that the money was still in the United States Treasury, and was not drawing interest. One of the Deputies proposed denunciation of the treaty on the ground that the United States had not fulfilled its obligations under it.

The Minister of War was asked why American soldiers are in Nicaragua at a time when there appears to be no prospect of disturbance of the peace.

## RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Feb. 3, 1917.

**STOCKS, (SHARES.)**

| | 1917. | 1916. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 436,113 | 914,961 | 286,846 |
| Tuesday | 570,990 | 721,372 | 201,769 |
| Wednesday | 731,043 | 644,063 | 154,346 |
| Thursday | 1,964,753 | 643,067 | 204,602 |
| Friday | 1,276,046 | 893,567 | 312,707 |
| Saturday | 992,631 | 358,935 | 110,727 |
| Total wk. | 5,971,576 | 4,174,965 | 1,270,991 |
| Year to date | 30,657,220 | 19,200,265 | 6,346,708 |

**BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)**

| | 1917. | 1916. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | $4,241,500 | $4,688,000 | $1,462,000 |
| Tuesday | 4,506,500 | 5,148,000 | 2,122,000 |
| Wednesday | 4,819,000 | 5,118,000 | 1,940,000 |
| Thursday | 5,802,500 | 4,177,500 | 2,232,500 |
| Friday | 5,528,500 | 5,466,500 | 2,553,000 |
| Saturday | 3,095,000 | 2,704,500 | 1,489,500 |
| Total wk. | $27,995,000 | $27,207,500 | $11,800,000 |
| Year to date | 140,324,800 | 138,157,000 | 68,346,000 |

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week a year ago:

**STOCKS.**

| | Feb. 3, '17. | Feb. 5, '16. | Change. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. R. & mis. | 5,971,576 | 4,174,965 | + 796,611 |

**BONDS.**

| | Feb. 3, '17. | Feb. 5, '16. | Change. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. R. & mis. | $21,745,500 | $21,975,500 | − $230,000 |
| Government | 6,113,500 | 5,099,500 | + 1,014,000 |
| State | 7,000 | 25,000 | − 18,000 |
| City | 129,000 | 197,000 | − 68,000 |
| Total all | $27,995,000 | $27,297,000 | + $698,000 |

## FOREIGN BANK RATES.

| Bank of— | Rate. | When Fixed. |
|---|---|---|
| England | 5½ | Jan. 18, 1917 |
| France | 5 | Aug. 20, 1914 |
| Germany | 5 | Dec. 23, 1914 |
| Holland | 4½ | July 1, 1915 |
| Austria | 5 | Apr. 12, 1915 |
| Italy | 5½ | Nov. 9, 1914 |
| Russia | 6 | July 29, 1914 |
| Spain | 4½ | Oct. 27, 1915 |
| Switzerland | 4½ | Jan. 2, 1915 |
| Portugal | 5½ | July 30, 1914 |
| Sweden | 5½ | Jan. 5, 1915 |
| Norway | 5½ | Dec. 13, 1915 |
| Denmark | 5½ | July 10, 1915 |

TO THE HOLDERS OF MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD., OF DELAWARE First Lien and Refunding Gold Bonds, Series "A," "B," and "C," DATED OCTOBER 1ST, 1911.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as provided in Article V. of the Indenture, dated October 1, 1911, made by the Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., of Delaware, to the Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Successor, that bonds bearing the following serial numbers have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund, and will be paid on and after April 1, 1917, at 105% of par, upon presentation at the COUPON DEPARTMENT of the undersigned, No. 140 Broadway, New York City. After April 1, 1917, interest on these bonds will cease. Bonds should have coupons due April 1, 1917, and subsequent attached.

SERIES A—$1,000.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 204 | 421 | 587 | 813 | 1026 | 1621 | 1870 |
| 3 | 206 | 423 | 591 | 821 | 1027 | 1623 | 1872 |
| 4 | 207 | 425 | 595 | 823 | 1028 | 1708 | 1874 |
| 6 | 208 | 427 | 596 | 824 | 1029 | 1713 | 1876 |
| 8 | 215 | 428 | 598 | 825 | 1032 | 1714 | 1879 |
| 9 | 216 | 432 | 601 | 826 | 1034 | 1719 | 1881 |
| 10 | 218 | 439 | 607 | 853 | 1038 | 1720 | 1888 |
| 11 | 220 | 440 | 613 | 855 | 1041 | 1722 | 1891 |
| 12 | 222 | 448 | 616 | 858 | 1043 | 1725 | 1892 |
| 15 | 224 | 451 | 617 | 860 | 1046 | 1726 | 1898 |
| 16 | 225 | 456 | 620 | 862 | 1047 | 1727 | 1899 |
| 17 | 226 | 457 | 621 | 863 | 1049 | 1731 | 1900 |
| 19 | 227 | 460 | 622 | 866 | 1051 | 1732 | 1901 |
| 20 | 228 | 461 | 624 | 868 | 1052 | 1735 | 1902 |
| 26 | 230 | 462 | 626 | 871 | 1053 | 1748 | 1903 |
| 28 | 231 | 463 | 637 | 877 | 1054 | 1752 | 1905 |
| 30 | 232 | 464 | 641 | 878 | 1059 | 1753 | 1907 |
| 39 | 234 | 466 | 644 | 880 | 1061 | 1754 | 1910 |
| 46 | 236 | 468 | 646 | 891 | 1062 | 1756 | 1920 |
| 48 | 239 | 471 | 650 | 908 | 1065 | 1763 | 1921 |
| 49 | 240 | 473 | 653 | 909 | 1066 | 1766 | 1922 |
| 58 | 243 | 474 | 657 | 912 | 1067 | 1767 | 1924 |
| 60 | 244 | 475 | 658 | 914 | 1068 | 1770 | 1926 |
| 61 | 246 | 476 | 661 | 915 | 1078 | 1771 | 1927 |
| 67 | 247 | 478 | 664 | 917 | 1080 | 1772 | 1935 |
| 68 | 249 | 480 | 665 | 919 | 1096 | 1773 | 1938 |
| 70 | 252 | 485 | 666 | 920 | 1097 | 1776 | 1939 |
| 77 | 254 | 487 | 669 | 921 | 1099 | 1778 | 1940 |
| 85 | 255 | 489 | 670 | 922 | 1150 | 1780 | 1942 |
| 87 | 258 | 490 | 679 | 926 | 1151 | 1781 | 1946 |
| 93 | 268 | 496 | 680 | 927 | 1164 | 1782 | 1947 |
| 96 | 271 | 500 | 681 | 929 | 1183 | 1787 | 1948 |
| 97 | 274 | 504 | 682 | 932 | 1189 | 1788 | 1950 |
| 109 | 276 | 505 | 684 | 933 | 1193 | 1791 | 1951 |
| 110 | 277 | 506 | 691 | 939 | 1206 | 1792 | 1953 |
| 111 | 281 | 510 | 692 | 942 | 1208 | 1795 | 1954 |
| 112 | 282 | 512 | 694 | 943 | 1211 | 1797 | 1955 |
| 113 | 284 | 515 | 697 | 944 | 1214 | 1800 | 1959 |
| 114 | 285 | 519 | 698 | 945 | 1223 | 1807 | 1961 |
| 118 | 286 | 522 | 705 | 946 | 1224 | 1808 | 1964 |
| 134 | 288 | 524 | 706 | 947 | 1235 | 1809 | 1965 |
| 139 | 290 | 526 | 707 | 950 | 1237 | 1813 | 1966 |
| 140 | 291 | 527 | 710 | 953 | 1238 | 1814 | 1968 |
| 143 | 296 | 528 | 712 | 955 | 1240 | 1816 | 1969 |
| 145 | 297 | 529 | 714 | 960 | 1246 | 1818 | 1971 |
| 149 | 318 | 530 | 715 | 961 | 1248 | 1824 | 1975 |
| 150 | 320 | 532 | 722 | 963 | 1249 | 1829 | 1976 |
| 159 | 321 | 533 | 725 | 964 | 1251 | 1833 | 1979 |
| 161 | 324 | 535 | 726 | 965 | 1252 | 1835 | 1981 |
| 167 | 370 | 542 | 727 | 978 | 1254 | 1844 | 1985 |
| 169 | 374 | 543 | 730 | 974 | 1258 | 1845 | 1986 |
| 176 | 376 | 546 | 734 | 975 | 1250 | 1853 | 1989 |
| 185 | 379 | 553 | 790 | 977 | 1264 | 1854 | 1991 |
| 189 | 383 | 557 | 795 | 990 | 1278 | 1855 | 1998 |
| 190 | 386 | 563 | 797 | 991 | 1344 | 1857 | |
| 191 | 388 | 565 | 799 | 993 | 1606 | 1858 | |
| 192 | 398 | 566 | 800 | 994 | 1608 | 1860 | |
| 196 | 400 | 572 | 803 | 997 | 1611 | 1864 | |
| 199 | 406 | 574 | 806 | 1008 | 1613 | 1866 | |
| 201 | 412 | 585 | 807 | 1019 | 1615 | 1868 | |
| 203 | 417 | 586 | 811 | 1024 | 1618 | 1869 | |

SERIES B—£200.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 301 | 435 | 596 | 846 | 959 | 1101 | 1277 | 1380 |
| 323 | 436 | 612 | 849 | 967 | 1104 | 1281 | 1381 |
| 324 | 459 | 619 | 855 | 972 | 1113 | 1284 | 1383 |
| 336 | 482 | 623 | 895 | 980 | 1118 | 1300 | 1384 |
| 346 | 485 | 628 | 896 | 988 | 1122 | 1309 | |
| 347 | 486 | 629 | 905 | 992 | 1145 | 1310 | |
| 351 | 493 | 641 | 920 | 993 | 1173 | 1312 | |
| 354 | 497 | 642 | 922 | 994 | 1175 | 1315 | |
| 366 | 525 | 661 | 923 | 1006 | 1182 | 1316 | |
| 369 | 531 | 662 | 931 | 1027 | 1183 | 1321 | |
| 370 | 532 | 669 | 935 | 1030 | 1184 | 1322 | |
| 410 | 535 | 677 | 936 | 1031 | 1185 | 1361 | |
| 411 | 539 | 825 | 937 | 1070 | 1223 | 1369 | |
| 433 | 572 | 827 | 946 | 1087 | 1228 | 1373 | |
| 434 | 578 | 829 | 953 | 1094 | 1229 | 1379 | |

SERIES B—£100.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 130 | 297 | 395 | 522 | 620 | 890 | 1044 |
| 7 | 133 | 303 | 398 | 524 | 622 | 898 | 1045 |
| 62 | 136 | 306 | 420 | 526 | 664 | 903 | 1046 |
| 65 | 137 | 309 | 421 | 530 | 666 | 905 | 1057 |
| 67 | 139 | 328 | 424 | 531 | 680 | 915 | 1058 |
| 70 | 145 | 332 | 427 | 535 | 687 | 917 | 1060 |
| 87 | 154 | 335 | 430 | 538 | 688 | 921 | 1066 |
| 92 | 176 | 338 | 447 | 567 | 689 | 940 | 1075 |
| 94 | 238 | 348 | 450 | 570 | 712 | 963 | 1082 |
| 97 | 239 | 357 | 452 | 572 | 715 | 964 | 1093 |
| 98 | 240 | 358 | 453 | 576 | 718 | 971 | 1094 |
| 100 | 241 | 363 | 466 | 582 | 740 | 976 | 1096 |
| 101 | 243 | 365 | 488 | 588 | 774 | 979 | 1097 |
| 105 | 248 | 367 | 490 | 593 | 787 | 981 | 1105 |
| 108 | 249 | 368 | 491 | 595 | 800 | 983 | 1114 |
| 112 | 250 | 372 | 496 | 597 | 824 | 990 | |
| 115 | 265 | 383 | 499 | 601 | 875 | 1038 | |
| 118 | 296 | 386 | 501 | 610 | 876 | 1042 | |

SERIES C—$1,000.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 96 | 258 | 447 | 541 | 698 | 829 | 951 |
| 3 | 103 | 269 | 452 | 592 | 701 | 831 | 960 |
| 5 | 105 | 287 | 456 | 623 | 710 | 832 | 975 |
| 9 | 116 | 337 | 475 | 625 | 714 | 880 | 978 |
| 11 | 117 | 338 | 484 | 628 | 717 | 886 | 979 |
| 23 | 137 | 350 | 491 | 638 | 742 | 890 | 1001 |
| 27 | 140 | 362 | 500 | 643 | 768 | 891 | 1017 |
| 29 | 157 | 370 | 502 | 657 | 769 | 892 | 1021 |
| 34 | 160 | 382 | 506 | 661 | 778 | 893 | 1043 |
| 35 | 165 | 397 | 515 | 664 | 775 | 897 | 1047 |
| 37 | 169 | 398 | 519 | 670 | 803 | 903 | |
| 44 | 108 | 402 | 521 | 678 | 806 | 900 | |
| 46 | 187 | 433 | 523 | 683 | 811 | 922 | |
| 51 | 196 | 437 | 527 | 684 | 819 | 924 | |
| 80 | 228 | 458 | 530 | 692 | 823 | 937 | |
| 88 | 235 | 444 | 537 | 694 | 827 | 940 | |

SERIES C—$500.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | 779 | 880 | 993 | 1407 | 1486 | 1669 | 1822 |
| 24 | 789 | 886 | 1003 | 1408 | 1487 | 1673 | 1825 |
| 43 | 793 | 893 | 1004 | 1415 | 1498 | 1678 | 1832 |
| 48 | 798 | 898 | 1005 | 1417 | 1519 | 1702 | 1834 |
| 50 | 799 | 900 | 1027 | 1420 | 1520 | 1704 | 1837 |
| 79 | 808 | 901 | 1036 | 1431 | 1530 | 1707 | 1844 |
| 87 | 814 | 903 | 1133 | 1434 | 1535 | 1724 | 1847 |
| 95 | 821 | 909 | 1184 | 1437 | 1537 | 1728 | 1853 |
| 702 | 831 | 927 | 1213 | 1440 | 1546 | 1732 | 1856 |
| 705 | 833 | 945 | 1215 | 1449 | 1550 | 1740 | 1862 |
| 730 | 837 | 976 | 1217 | 1452 | 1558 | 1751 | 1869 |
| 735 | 838 | 978 | 1239 | 1455 | 1564 | 1769 | 1881 |
| 741 | 853 | 981 | 1261 | 1467 | 1566 | 1772 | 1882 |
| 743 | 870 | 982 | 1274 | 1468 | 1578 | 1804 | |
| 749 | 871 | 988 | 1390 | 1471 | 1587 | 1816 | |
| 762 | 882 | 991 | 1405 | 1483 | 1592 | 1821 | |

Dated January 23, 1917.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

Chicago, Illinois, January 30, 1917.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY:—

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 12th day of December, 1916, the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLVED: That to obtain funds for the purpose of reimbursing the Company for moneys actually expended in constructing, extending, improving and equipping its railway, not directly or indirectly secured by or obtained from the issue of any stocks, stock certificates, bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness of said Company, within five (5) years next prior to the filing of application for authority therefor, there be issued an additional amount of common capital stock equal to ten (10) per cent. of the total preferred and common shares now outstanding, represented by shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each and fractions thereof; such additional stock not, however, to be entitled to participate in any dividends payable prior to July first, 1917;

RESOLVED: That the Common and Preferred Stockholders of the Company shall be entitled to subscribe to such additional stock at the rate of One Hundred Dollars ($100) per share, to the extent of ten (10) per cent. of their respective holdings as shown upon the stock books at the close of business on Thursday, March first, 1917, and that the right to such subscription shall terminate with Saturday, April seventh, 1917, on or before which last mentioned day payments shall be made. Certificates of stock of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each for the amounts so paid shall be issued and dated on Monday, April ninth, 1917, for all full shares, which stock shall not be entitled to participate in any dividends payable prior to July first, 1917; and scrip certificates, which shall pass by delivery, but which shall not be entitled to participate in dividends, shall be issued for fractions of shares. Such scrip certificates for amounts aggregating a full share or a multiple thereof shall be exchangeable for stock certificates in like amount, providing such exchange shall be made on or before Monday, October first, 1917. After that date no exchange shall be made, but fractions shall be redeemable at their proportionate value at the rate of One Hundred Dollars ($100) per share. The Board of Directors shall have power to sell or dispose of such stock as may not be subscribed for by stockholders, or, if subscribed for by them, shall not be paid for, in such manner and at such price, but not less than One Hundred Dollars ($100) per share, as may in their judgment be deemed best;

RESOLVED: That for the purpose of the issue of such additional common stock, the transfer books of the stocks of this Company be closed on Thursday, March first, 1917, at the close of business on that day, and re-opened on Monday, the ninth of April following, and that notice thereof be published in the usual manner.

Warrants representing the subscription rights in the additional stock authorized by such resolutions, accompanied by a circular containing full explanations, will be mailed by the Treasurer to stockholders as soon as possible after the closing of the transfer books upon March 1, 1917.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RICHARD H. AISHTON, President.
JOHN D. CALDWELL, Secretary.

## THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

New York, January 30, 1917.

To the Stockholders of THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY:

The time within which subscriptions may be made to $25,000,000 of additional stock of The New York Central Railroad Company under and on the terms of the warrants dated January 2, 1917, evidencing the right to subscribe, is hereby extended to February 13, 1917; and the time within which payment of such subscriptions shall be made is hereby extended to February 16, 1917.

This extension is made because the Supreme Court of Ohio, on Clarence H. Venner's appeal from the order of the Ohio Public Utilities Commission, entered on January 5, 1917, granting the Company's application to issue stock, has postponed the effective date of that order until after the decision of the appeal, the argument of which is set for January 31, 1917.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
By A. H. SMITH, President.

## AMERICAN ICE SECURITIES COMPANY

1480 Broadway, New York City.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.

Notice is hereby given that all outstanding debenture bonds of the American Ice Securities Company, being a total issue of $3,000,000 known as the Twenty-Year Six Per Cent. Debentures, and due according to their terms on April 1, 1925, are hereby called for redemption and payment on March 31st, 1917, and interest ceases from that date. Said debentures are called for redemption by exercise of the option reserved in the same bonds to the Company to redeem the same at any time at par and accrued interest by a previous notice of 60 days. The debentures will be paid on presentation and surrender at the office of the Columbia Trust Company, 60 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Dated, January 26, 1917.
WALTER LEE, Treasurer.

BINGHAMTON LIGHT, HEAT & POWER COMPANY, FIRST REFUNDING MTGE.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned up to close of business February 15th, 1917, for sale to it, for account of the Sinking Fund created by the First Refunding Mortgage of the Binghamton Light, Heat & Power Co., dated July 1st, 1902, of bonds secured by said mortgage to an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of Ten thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine and 86/100 Dollars ($10,979.86).

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By W. J. WORCESTER, Sec'y.
Dated February 1, 1917.

**United Drug Company**

Second Preferred Stock Dividend No. 4.

The Directors of the United Drug Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¼% on the Second Preferred Stock of the United Drug Company, payable March 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record February 15th, 1917.
JAMES C. M'CORMICK, Treasurer.
Boston, February 3, 1917.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY.

Dividends of Three Dollars per share on the preferred stock and Three Dollars per share on the common stock of this Company have been declared, payable February 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record February 9th, 1917.
ERNEST ISELIN, Secretary.

JEFFERSON & CLEARFIELD COAL & IRON COMPANY.

A dividend of two and one-half dollars per share has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable February 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record February 9th, 1917.
GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.

Notice.—GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MFG. CO.

Annual stockholders' meeting and election will be held at the office of the Corporation Trust Company of America, Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday, February 6, 1917, at 11 A. M. J. P. Hall, Secretary.

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# Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

### PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

| SECURITIES. | Rate | When Payable. | Quotation Feb. 3, 1917. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany Southern, '39 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 90 | 95 |
| Anac. & Pot. R., '49 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 98 | 101 |
| Ariz. Power 1st, '33 | 6 | May & Nov. | 88 | 92½ |
| Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 97 | 98½ |
| Auburn & Syr. Elec. 1st, '42 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 90 | 93 |
| Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35 | 5 | June & Dec. | 68 | 73 |
| Balt. County Water & Elec., '46 | 5 | May & Nov. | 93½ | 96 |
| B. Rouge El. 1st, '39 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 91 | 93½ |
| Binghamton R. 1st, '31 | 5 | May & Nov. | 94½ | 97½ |
| Birm. Ry., Lt. & Pwr. gen., '54 | 4½ | Apr. & Oct. | 90 | 91½ |
| Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 101½ | .. |
| Do 1st & ref., '39 | 5 | Jan. & July | 100 | 101 |
| Buf. Ry. cons., '31 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 103 | 104 |
| Buf. & Niag. F. El. L. & Pwr. 1st, '42 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 96½ | .. |
| Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35 | 5 | Jan. & July | 101 | .. |
| Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38 | 5 | Jan. & July | 96 | 98 |
| Buf. & Sus. 1. 1st, '32 | 5 | June & Dec. | 98½ | .. |
| Cape Breton El. 1st, '32 | 5 | Jan. & July | 89 | 92 |
| Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48 | 5 | June & Dec. | 102¼ | 103 |
| Capital Trac. 1st, '47 | 5 | June & Dec. | 106¾ | 107 |
| Cent. Me. Pwr. 1st, '39 | 5 | May & Nov. | 98 | 100 |
| Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 97 | 100 |
| Charleston Ry. 1st, '23 | 5 | Jan. & July | 103 | 104 |
| Cit. Lt., H. & P., '25 | 5 | Jan. & July | 100 | 101½ |
| City & Sub. 1st, '22 | 5 | June & Dec. | 102¼ | .. |
| Cleveland Ry. 1st, '31 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 102½ | .. |
| Colo. Power 1st, '53 | 5 | May & Nov. | 93 | 96 |
| Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36 | 5 | Jan. & July | 94 | 95 |
| Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 96 | .. |
| Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51 | 4½ | Jan. & July | 101 | 103 |
| Do unstamped, '51 | 4½ | Jan. & July | 101 | 103 |
| Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39 | 5 | Jan. & July | 105 | 107 |
| Do '54 | 4½ | Jan. & July | 96 | 97 |
| Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35 | 4½ | Jan. & July | 93½ | 93¾ |
| Cons. G. of N. J., '36 | 5 | Jan. & July | 102 | .. |
| Do 1st, '65 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 96 | 98 |
| Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33 | 5 | June & Dec. | 103 | 103½ |
| Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30 | 5 | Jan. & July | 102 | 104 |
| Do deb., '30 | 5 | Jan. & July | 94 | 98 |
| Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36 | 5 | Jan. & July | 98 | 100 |
| Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32 | 5 | May & Nov. | 102½ | 103¼ |
| Dallas Elec. 1st, '22 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 100 | .. |
| Dayton Gas 1st, '30 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 98 | 100 |
| E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42 | 5 | May & Nov. | 92 | 95 |
| Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56 | 5 | June & Dec. | 99 | 102 |
| Eliz. & Trenton 1st, '62 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 93½ | .. |
| Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32 | 6 | June & Dec. | 97½ | 100 |
| Fed. Lt. & Tr. 1st, '42 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 88 | 92 |
| Do deb., '22 | 6 | Mar. & Sep. | 90 | 95 |
| Ft. Worth P. & L., '31 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 98½ | 100 |
| Frontier Tel. (Buffalo) 1st, '22 | 5 | Jan. & July | .. | 60 |
| Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 90 | 95 |
| Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40 | 5 | May & Nov. | 90 | 94 |
| Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49 | 5 | June & Dec. | 102 | 103½ |
| Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32 | 5 | Jan. & July | 77 | 82 |
| Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46 | 5 | Jan. & July | 89½ | 91 |
| Harwood Elec. 1st, '39 | 5 | Jan. & July | 102 | .. |
| Hob. Ferry cons., '46 | 5 | May & Nov. | 101 | .. |
| Houston Gas 1st, '20 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 99 | 100 |
| Houston Elec. 1st, '25 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 99 | 101 |
| Hudson Co. Gas., '49 | 5 | May & Nov. | 104 | 104½ |
| Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49 | 4 | Jan. & July | 60 | 61 |
| Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49 | 4 | May & Nov. | 78 | 79 |
| Joplin & Pitts. 1st, '30 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 94 | 97 |
| Kan. City Home Tel. 1st, '23 | 5 | Jan. & July | 94 | 95 |
| Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44 | 5 | Jan. & July | 97½ | 98⅞ |
| Do 2d, '44 | 6 | Jan. & July | 96 | 98 |
| Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44 | 5 | Jan. & July | 97 | 98 |
| Do 2d, '44 | 6 | Jan. & July | 96 | 98 |
| Do 2d, '44 | 5 | Jan. & July | 85 | 89 |
| Kings Co. Lighting, '54, tax exempt | 5 | Jan. & July | .. | 95 |
| Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '38 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 104 | 106 |
| Little Rock Ry. & El. 1st, '33 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 103½ | .. |
| Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20 | 5 | Jan. & July | 96 | .. |
| Los Angeles G. & Elec. 1st, '39 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 97½ | 100 |
| Met. Ry. (D.C.) 1st, '25 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 103¼ | .. |
| Middle West Util., '25 | 6 | Jan. & July | 97½ | 99 |
| Miss. R. Power 1st, '51 | 5 | Jan. & July | 76⅝ | 77¼ |
| Mobile Electric 1st, '46 | 5 | May & Nov. | 90 | 92½ |
| Musk. G. & El. 1st, '26 | 5 | June & Dec. | 96 | 98 |
| Nash. R. & L. cons., '53 | 5 | Jan. & July | 101 | 102½ |
| Do ref., '58 | 5 | Jan. & July | 89 | 90½ |
| Newark Gas, '48 | 6 | June & Dec. | 105 | 106 |
| Newark Pass. Ry., '30 | 5 | Jan. & July | 105 | 106 |
| No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48 | 4 | May & Nov. | 78½ | 80 |
| N. Y. & Hoboken F. gen., '46 | 5 | June & Dec. | 99¼ | .. |
| N. Y. & Q. Gas 1st, '34 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 94 | 97 |
| N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004 | 4 | Jan. & July | 81 | 83 |
| Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32 | 5 | Jan. & July | 102½ | 103½ |
| Do ref., '32 | 6 | Apr. & Oct. | 107¼ | 108¼ |
| Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36 | 5 | June & Dec. | 86 | 86½ |
| Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49 | 5 | May & Nov. | 99 | 100 |
| N. Hudson Co. 1st, '28 | 5 | Jan. & July | 101½ | .. |
| Do improvement, '24 | 5 | May & Nov. | 99½ | .. |
| N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31 | 6 | Jan. & July | 84 | 88 |
| N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 98½ | 99 |
| N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40 | 5 | Jan. & July | 90 | 94 |
| Nor. Texas T. 1st, '33 | 5 | Jan. & July | 100 | 101½ |
| Okla. Gas & Elec., '29 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 97 | 99 |
| Okla. Ry. 1st & ref., '41 | 5 | Jan. & July | 91 | 93½ |
| Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry cons., '28 | 5 | Jan. & July | 95 | 98 |
| Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28 | 5 | Jan. & July | 95 | 98 |
| Ontario Power 1st, '43 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 93 | 94 |
| Do deb., '21 | 6 | Jan. & July | 96 | 98 |
| Oregon El. Ry. 1st, '33 | 5 | May & Nov. | .. | 90 |
| Paterson Ry. 1st, '44 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 102 | .. |
| Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 88 | .. |
| Portland G. & C., '40 | 5 | Jan. & July | 96 | 98 |
| Portland Gen. El., '35 | 5 | Jan. & July | 100½ | 101½ |
| Port'd (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30 | 5 | May & Nov. | 90 | 93 |
| Poto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29 | 5 | June & Dec. | 105 | 105½ |
| Do cons., '36 | 5 | Jan. & July | 101½ | 101¾ |
| Riverside Traction, '60 | 5 | June & Dec. | 93 | .. |
| Roch. Ry. & Lt. cons. '54 (tax exempt N.Y.) | 5 | Jan. & July | 100½ | 102 |
| Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 78 | .. |
| St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37 | 5 | May & Nov. | 99 | 102 |
| Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 89½ | 91½ |
| Sag. Valley Trac., '20 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 96½ | 99½ |
| Salt L. & Ogden 1st, '34 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 95 | 98 |
| San Diego Cons. Gas & Electric 1st, '39 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 97½ | 99 |
| Do deb. 6s, '22 | 6 | June & Dec. | 98 | 100 |
| Scioto Val. Tr. 1st, '23 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 96½ | 98½ |
| Scranton Electric, '37 | 5 | Jan. & July | 101½ | 102½ |
| Seattle Elec. cons. '29 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 95½ | 97½ |
| Seattle Lighting, '49 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 92½ | 93½ |
| Second Av. rec. cfs., '14 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 70 | 85 |
| Sierra & Santa Fe Pr. 1st, '49 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 91 | 93½ |
| So. Cal. Edison gen., '39 | 5 | Jan. & July | 98 | 99 |
| Southern Power, '30 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 100¼ | 101½ |
| So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 99 | 100 |
| Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31 | 4 | May & Nov. | 85 | 87 |
| Syracuse Gas 1st, '46 | 5 | Jan. & July | 100 | 101½ |
| Syr. L. & P. col. tr., '54 | 5 | June & Dec. | 86 | 88 |
| Syracuse Light 1st, '51 | 5 | June & Dec. | 102 | 103½ |
| Tampa Electric 1st, '33 | 5 | June & Dec. | 99 | 101 |
| Texas Traction 1st, '37 | 5 | Jan. & July | 92½ | .. |
| United Electric Light & Power, (Balt.) '29 | 4½ | May & Nov. | 94¼ | .. |
| United El. of N. J., '49 | 4 | June & Dec. | 85½ | 86 |
| Unit. R. & E. cons., '49 | 4 | Mar. & Sep. | 84 | 84½ |
| Do income, '49 | 4 | June & Dec. | 65 | 66 |
| Utica & M. V. Ry., '41 | 4 | June & Dec. | 93 | 95½ |
| Wash., Balt. & A., '41 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 87 | 88 |
| Washington Gas, '60 | 5 | May & Nov. | 106½ | 107 |
| Wash. R. & E. con., '51 | 4 | Jan. & July | 81½ | 81⅞ |
| Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31 | 5 | Jan. & July | 98 | 101 |
| Wisc. Edison deb., '24 | 6 | Mar. & Sep. | 98 | 100¼ |
| **INDUSTRIAL BONDS.** | | | | |
| Am. Graphohpone, '30 | 6 | June & Dec. | 101⅝ | 102 |
| Chesapeake & Pot. Tel. cons., '29 | 5 | Jan. & July | 102½ | 104 |

### INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

| SECURITIES. | Rate | When Payable. | Quotation Feb. 3, 1917. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kan. City (Mo.) Stock Yards deb., '20 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 100 | 102 |
| Lima Locomotive, '32 | 6 | May & Nov. | 97 | 100 |
| Monon Coal 1st, '36 | 5 | June & Dec. | 50 | 60 |
| New Jersey Zinc, '26 | 4 | Apr. & Oct. | 96½ | 98 |
| Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57 | 5 | Jan. & July | 95 | 96 |
| Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40 | 5 | Jan. & July | 92½ | .. |

### PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

| SECURITIES. | Per C't. | Period | Date. | Quotation Feb. 3, 1917. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adirondack Elec. Pwr. | .. | .. | ....... | 25 | 26 |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | Jan 2, 17 | 88½ | 90 |
| Am. Gas & El. ($50) | a2½ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 140 | 145 |
| Do pf. ($50) | 1½ | Q | Feb 1, 17 | 50½ | 51½ |
| Am. Light & Trac. | c5 | Q | Feb 1, 17 | 365 | 367 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Feb 1, 17 | 112 | 115 |
| Am. Power & Light | 1 | Q | Dec 1, 16 | 85 | 90 |
| Do pf. | 1¼ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 92 | 94 |
| Am. Public Utilities | ¾ | .. | Jan 1, 16 | 40 | 42 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Jan 1, 17 | 71 | 73 |
| Am. W. Wks. & Elec. | .. | .. | ....... | 11¼ | 12 |
| Do 1st pf. | .. | .. | ....... | 71 | 73 |
| Do participating pf. | .. | .. | ....... | 27 | 28 |
| Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf | 3 | S | J. & D. | 89 | 92 |
| Buffalo Gen. Electric | 1½ | Q | Dec 30,16 | 110 | 111 |
| Cal. Electric Gen. pf. | 1½ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 91 | 95 |
| Capital Traction | 1¼ | Q | Jan 1, 17 | 84 | 84¾ |
| C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf | 1½ | Q | Dec 1, 16 | 70 | 75 |
| Charleston Cons. Ry., Gas & Electric | .. | .. | ....... | 48 | 50 |
| Cities Service | b1 | M | Feb 1, 17 | 278 | 282 |
| Do pf. | ½ | M | Feb 1, 17 | 93¾ | 94½ |
| Colorado Power | ½ | Q | Jan 15,17 | 30 | 32 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Dec 15, 16 | 100 | 103 |
| Columbia Ry., G. & E. | .. | .. | ....... | 45 | .. |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Jan 1, 17 | 80 | 90 |
| Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt. | 1 | Q | Feb 1, 17 | 59½ | 60 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Feb 1, 17 | 84 | 85 |
| Con. Trac. of N. J. | 4 | S | Jan 15,17 | 72½ | .. |
| Dayton Pr. & Lt. pf. | 1½ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 93 | 96 |
| Eastern Texas Elec. | 2½ | .. | Jan 2, 17 | 64 | 67 |
| Do pf. | 3 | .. | Jan 2, 17 | 90 | 92 |
| Elec. Bond & Share pf. | 1½ | Q | Feb 1, 17 | 100 | 103 |
| Elizabeth & Trenton | .. | .. | ....... | 26½ | .. |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | ....... | 35 | .. |
| El Paso Electric | 2½ | Q | Dec 15,16 | 122¼ | 125 |
| Essex & Hudson Gas | 8 | A | ....... | 133 | 135 |
| Federal Light & Trac. | .. | .. | ....... | 15 | 16½ |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | ....... | 55 | 57 |
| Gas & Elec. of Bergen | .. | .. | ....... | 90 | 92 |
| Hudson County Gas | 4 | S | J. & D. | 131 | 133 |
| International Traction | 1½ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 50 | 52 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | .. | 90 |
| Do pf. | 1 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 48 | 52 |
| Kan. City Lt. & Pwr. | .. | .. | ....... | 43 | 46 |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | ....... | 64 | 69 |
| Kan. City Home Tel. | .. | .. | ....... | 103 | 106 |
| Kan. City Railways | .. | .. | ....... | 19 | 22 |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | ....... | 60 | 64 |
| Kansas G. & Elec. pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 95 | 100 |
| Mich. State Tel. pf. | 1½ | Q | Dec 30, 16 | 93¼ | 96 |
| Middle West Util. pf. | 1½ | Q | Dec 1, 16 | .. | .. |
| Milw. El. Ry. & Lt. pf | 1½ | Q | Jan 31,17 | .. | .. |
| Muskogee G. & El. pf. | 1¾ | Q | Dec 15, 16 | 90 | .. |
| Nashville Ry. & L. pf. | 1¼ | Q | Jan 1, 17 | 72¼ | 75 |
| Newark Con. Gas | .. | .. | ....... | 95½ | 97 |
| Niagara Falls Power | 2 | Q | Jan 15,17 | 167 | .. |
| No. Ont. Light & Pwr. | .. | .. | ....... | 13 | 16 |
| Do pf. | 3 | S | J. & J. | 55 | 60 |
| No. States Power | 1¾ | Q | Jan 20,17 | 106 | 107 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jan 15,17 | 99 | 100 |
| Do warrants | .. | .. | ....... | 15¼ | 16¼ |
| Nor. Texas Electric | 1 | Q | Dec 1, 16 | 60 | .. |
| Ontario Power | .. | .. | ....... | 54 | .. |
| Pacific Gas & Electric | 1¼ | Q | Jan 15,17 | 64 | 64½ |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Nov, 1916 | 93 | 93½ |
| Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf. | 1¾ | Q | Feb 1, 17 | .. | .. |
| Pug. Sd. T., L. & P. pf. | c75 | Q | Jan 1, 17 | 70 | .. |
| Republic Ry. & Light | 1 | Q | Jan 15,17 | 46 | 47 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Jan 15,17 | 74 | 76 |
| Riverside Traction | .. | .. | ....... | 17¼ | 20¼ |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | ....... | 84 | .. |
| Southern Cal. Edison | 1¾ | Q | Nov 15,16 | 94 | 96 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jan 15,17 | 107 | 109 |
| So. Jersey G. & E. Tr. | 8 | A | ....... | 129 | 131 |
| S. W. Pwr. & Light pf. | 1¾ | Q | Dec 1, 16 | 97½ | 100 |
| Standard Gas & Elec. | .. | .. | ....... | 14 | 15 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Dec 15, 16 | 41½ | 42 |
| Sup. W., Lt. & Power | 1 | Q | ....... | 50 | 60 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Jan 1, 17 | 75 | .. |
| Tampa Electric | 2½ | Q | Nov 15,16 | 126 | 130 |
| Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr. | .. | .. | ....... | 8¾ | 9½ |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | ....... | 42 | 44 |
| United Elec. N. J. | 2½ | .. | Jan 2, 17 | .. | .. |
| United Light & Rys. | 1 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 49 | 50 |
| Do 1st pf. | 1½ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 77½ | 78¼ |
| Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.) | 1 | .. | July 1, 16 | 33 | 34 |
| Washington Gas | 6 | Q | Nov 1, 16 | 71 | 72 |
| Wash. Ry. & Electric | 1¾ | Q | Dec 1, 16 | 78⅝ | 82 |
| Do pf. | 1¼ | Q | Dec 1, 16 | 83 | 84 |
| Western Power | .. | .. | ....... | 18¼ | 19¼ |
| Do pf. | 1.20 | Q | Jan 15,17 | 68 | 69 |
| West. States Gas & E. | ½ | Q | Aug 15,16 | 30 | 35 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jan 15,17 | 90 | 93 |

a—2% payable in common stock. b—Incl. ½% extra. c—2½% payable in common stock.

### BANKS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| America | $1,500,000 | 14 | S | Jan 2, 17 | 570 | 580 |
| Am. Exc. N. | 5,000,000 | 5 | S | Nov 1, 16 | 240 | 245 |
| Atlantic($100) | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Jan 2, 17 | 180 | 190 |
| Batt'y Pk. N. | 200,000 | *4 | S | Jan 2, 17 | 160 | 180 |
| Bowery | 250,000 | *4 | Q | Feb 1, 17 | 400 | 430 |
| Bronx Nat. | 200,000 | 3 | S | Jan 2, 17 | 160 | 175 |
| B'w'y Cent'l. | 100,000 | .. | .. | ....... | 140 | 150 |
| Bronx Boro. | 150,000 | .. | .. | ....... | 160 | 170 |
| Bryant Park. | 200,000 | .. | .. | ....... | .. | 155 |
| Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25) | 300,000 | .. | .. | ....... | 100 | 110 |
| Chase Nat'l. | 10,000,000 | 4 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 352 | 355 |
| Ch.-P. Nat. | 3,500,000 | 3 | Q | Jan 1, 17 | 254 | 255 |
| Chelsea Ex. | 400,000 | 3 | Q | Oct 1, 16 | 115 | 130 |
| Chemic. Nat. | 3,000,000 | 2½ | B | Jan 2, 17 | 395 | 397 |
| Cit's C. Nat. | 2,550,000 | 2 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 190 | 195 |
| City (Nat'l) | 25,000,000 | 5 | S | Nov 1, 16 | 515 | 520 |
| Coal & I. N. | 1,000,000 | 2 | Q | Oct 2, 16 | 197 | 200 |
| Colonial | 400,000 | a6 | Q | Dec 30,16 | 450 | .. |
| Columbia | 300,000 | 8 | S | Jan 1, 17 | 325 | .. |
| Com. Nat. | 25,000,000 | b4 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 188 | 189 |
| Corn Exch. | 3,500,000 | 4 | Q | Feb 1, 17 | 343 | 347 |
| E.R.Nat.($25) | 250,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 68 | 75 |
| Europe | 150,000 | .. | .. | ....... | 110 | 130 |
| Fidelity | 200,000 | 3 | S | Nov 1, 16 | 150 | 160 |
| Fifth Av. | 100,000 | 25 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 4500 | 4850 |
| Fifth Nat. | 250,000 | 3 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 250 | 300 |
| First Nat. | 10,000,000 | †27 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 1000 | 1050 |
| Garfield Nat. | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | Dec 30,16 | 180 | 187 |
| Ger.-Am.($75) | 750,000 | e4 | Q | Feb 1, 17 | 135 | 145 |
| German Ex. | 200,000 | 10 | S | Jan 2, 17 | 380 | 400 |
| Germania | 200,000 | 10 | S | Nov 1, 16 | 510 | 520 |
| Gotham Nat. | 200,000 | 2 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 200 | 210 |
| Greenwich | 500,000 | a6 | Q | Dec 23,16 | 305 | 325 |
| Hanover Nat | 3,000,000 | 6 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 700 | 710 |
| Harriman N. | 1,000,000 | .. | .. | ....... | 323 | .. |
| Imp.& T.Nat. | 1,500,000 | 12 | S | aJn 2, 17 | 522 | 530 |
| Irving Nat. | 4,000,000 | 2½ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 220 | 226 |
| Liberty Nat. | 1,000,000 | c17½ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 950 | 1050 |
| Lincoln Nat. | 1,000,000 | 2½ | Q | Feb 1, 17 | 325 | 350 |
| Manh'n ($50) | 2,050,000 | $4 | S | Jan 2, 17 | 330 | 335 |
| M. & Ful. Nat | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 268 | 270 |
| Mech. & Met. | 6,000,000 | 3 | Q | Nov 8, 16 | 315 | 325 |
| Mer.Nat.($50) | 2,000,000 | $2 | S | Jan 2, 17 | 250 | .. |
| Metropolis | 1,000,000 | 4 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 285 | 300 |
| Metropolitan. | 2,000,000 | 2 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 187 | 195 |
| Mutual | 200,000 | d13 | .. | Jan 2, 17 | 375 | .. |
| N. Netherl'd. | 200,000 | 4 | S | July 1, 16 | 210 | 225 |
| N.Y. (N.B.A.) | 2,000,000 | b10 | S | Jan 2, 17 | 400 | .. |
| N.Y. Co. Nat. | 500,000 | 20 | S | July 1, 10 | .. | 750 |
| N.Y. Prod.Ex | 1,000,000 | 5 | S | A. & O. | 190 | 200 |
| Pacific ($50) | 500,000 | 2 | Q | Feb 1, 17 | 250 | .. |
| Public | 750,000 | 2½ | Q | Dec 30,16 | 235 | 245 |
| Park Nat. | 5,000,000 | 5 | Q | Jan 1, 17 | 550 | 560 |
| People's ($25) | 200,000 | 5 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 220 | 235 |
| Seab'd Nat. | 1,000,000 | c13 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 425 | .. |
| Second Nat. | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 395 | 425 |
| Sherman Nat | 200,000 | .. | .. | ....... | 125 | 135 |
| State | 1,500,000 | 3 | S | Jan 2, 17 | 100 | 110 |
| 23d Ward | 200,000 | 3 | S | Feb 1, 17 | 100 | 135 |
| Un. Ex. Nat. | 1,000,000 | 4 | S | Jan 2, 17 | 160 | 164 |
| Wash. Hgts. | 100,000 | 2 | Q | Dec 31,16 | 275 | .. |
| West Side | 200,000 | 6 | S | Jan 2, 17 | .. | 375 |
| Yorkville | 100,000 | 6 | Q | Dec 31,16 | 600 | .. |

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 20% extra and 3% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 3% extra. b—Incl. 2% extra. c—Incl. 10% extra. d—Incl. 6% extra. e—Incl. 1% extra.

### TRUST COMPANIES.

| SECURITIES. | | Per C't. | Period | Date. | Quotation Feb. 3, 1917. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Astor Trust | $1,250,000 | 4 | Q | Feb 1, 17 | 490 | 510 |
| Bankers Tr. | 10,000,000 | 5 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 470 | 475 |
| B'way Trust | 1,500,000 | 1½ | Q | Feb 1, 17 | 153 | 162 |
| Brooklyn | 1,500,000 | *20 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 600 | 615 |
| Central | 3,000,000 | †22 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 790 | 800 |
| Columbia | 5,000,000 | 3½ | Q | Jan 5, 17 | 312 | 315 |
| Commercial | 500,000 | *4 | .. | Jan, 1916 | 100 | .. |
| Empire | 1,500,000 | ‡4½ | Q | Dec 30,16 | 290 | 300 |
| Equitable rts | ....... | .. | .. | ....... | 190 | 195 |
| Equitable Tr. | 6,000,000 | a12 | Q | Dec 31,16 | .. | 535 |
| Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25) | 1,000,000 | d3.12½ | Q | Feb 1, 17 | 470 | 480 |
| Do rights | ....... | .. | .. | ....... | 278 | 283 |
| Fidelity | 1,000,000 | ‡4 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 205 | 210 |
| Franklin | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | Dec 30,16 | 250 | 257 |
| Fulton | 500,000 | ‡7 | S | Jan 2, 17 | 270 | 285 |
| Guaranty | 20,000,000 | b17½ | Q | Dec 30,16 | 450 | 455 |
| Hamilton | 500,000 | 3 | Q | Feb 1, 17 | 265 | 275 |
| Hudson Tr. | 500,000 | 3½ | S | Jan 2, 17 | 140 | 150 |
| Kings Co. | 500,000 | 6 | Q | Feb 1, 17 | 640 | 650 |
| Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co. | 4,000,000 | 1¼ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 133 | 137 |
| Lincoln | 1,000,000 | 3 | .. | Sep 30,07 | 105 | 115 |
| Manufact're. | 1,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 150 | .. |
| Metropolitan. | 2,000,000 | 6 | Q | Dec 30,16 | 395 | 403 |
| New York | 3,000,000 | 8 | Q | Dec 30,16 | 605 | .. |
| N.Y.L.I. & T. | 1,000,000 | 25 | S | Dec 11, 16 | 965 | 980 |
| People's Tr. | 1,000,000 | 3½ | Q | Dec 30,16 | 285 | .. |
| Q. Co. Jama. | 600,000 | .. | .. | ....... | 80 | 100 |
| Title G. & T. | 5,000,000 | 5 | Q | Dec 30,16 | 368 | 375 |
| Transatlantic | 700,000 | 5 | S | Jan 1, 17 | 145 | 155 |
| Union | 2,000,000 | 4 | Q | Jan 1, 17 | 420 | .. |
| United States | 2,000,000 | 25 | S | J. & J. | 1005 | .. |
| U.S. M. & T. | 2,000,000 | c11 | Q | Dec 30,16 | 455 | 465 |

*Incl. 15% extra. †Incl. 16% extra. ‡Incl. 2% extra. a—Incl. 6% extra. b—Incl. spec. div. of 12½%. c—Incl. 5% extra. d—New stock.

### NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock | $900,000 | ¾ | S | J. & J. | 15 | 23 |
| Do 1st 4s, '50 | 700,000 | 4 | S | J. & J. | 60 | 80 |
| B'way&7thAv | 2,100,000 | 2½ | Q | Jan 15,17 | 155 | 170 |
| B'l'nC.R.($10) | 12,000,000 | 2 | Q | Jan 15,17 | 188 | 193 |
| Ch. & 10th St | 650,000 | 2 | Q | J,A,J,O | 115 | 125 |
| 8th Av. R. R. | 1,000,000 | 4 | Q | J,A,J,O | 275 | 325 |
| 42d St & G.St | 748,000 | 4½ | Q | F,M,A,N | 225 | 260 |
| Ninth Av. | 800,000 | 2 | Q | Jan 1, 17 | 135 | 150 |
| 2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48 | 5,631,000 | 2½ | .. | Feb 1, 08 | 2 | 7 |
| 6th Av. stock | 2,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | F,M,A,N | 108 | 118 |

*Including 1% extra.

### INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Surety | $5,000,000 | *2¼ | Q | Dec 30,16 | 140 | 150 |
| Bd. & Mtg.G. | 5,000,000 | 4 | Q | Nov 15,16 | 280 | 290 |
| City of N. Y. | 580,000 | 2 | .. | July 1, 15 | 100 | 110 |
| Commonw'lth | 500,000 | 5 | S | J. & J. | 300 | 325 |
| Continental | 10,000,000 | 1.50 | .. | Jan 4, 17 | 55 | 58 |
| Fidel. & Cas. | 1,000,000 | 20 | .. | Jul 15, 16 | 550 | .. |
| Fidel. Ph'nix | 2,500,000 | 10 | S | J. & J. | 360 | 365 |
| Ger. Alliance | 400,000 | 7½ | S | J. & J. | 260 | 290 |
| Ger.-Amer. | 2,000,000 | 15 | S | J. & J. | 565 | 585 |
| Germ'a ($50) | 1,000,000 | 10 | S | J. & J. | 365 | 380 |
| Globe & Rut. | 700,000 | 8 | Q | Jan, 1917 | 725 | .. |
| Hanover ($50) | 1,000,000 | 2½ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 165 | 172 |
| Home Fire | 6,000,000 | 12½ | S | J. & J. | 495 | 505 |
| Lawyers Mtg | 6,000,000 | 3 | Q | Dec 30,16 | 159 | 161 |
| Mtg. Bond Co | 2,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | Dec 30,16 | 107 | 110 |
| Nat. Surety | 4,000,000 | 3 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 235 | 238 |
| N.Y. T. & M. | 2,125,000 | 1¾ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 92 | 98 |
| Niagara ($50) | 1,000,000 | 10 | S | J. & J. | 360 | 380 |
| N. River($25) | 500,000 | 5 | S | A. & O. | 150 | 165 |
| Pacific | 400,000 | 5 | S | J. & J. | 150 | 165 |
| Realty Asso. | 4,000,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 100 | 103 |
| Stuyv't ($100) | 700,000 | 1½ | .. | Nov 1, 16 | 90 | 110 |
| Westc'r ($10) | 500,000 | 10 | Q | Feb 1, 17 | 660 | 670 |

### INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Brass | *5 | Q | Dec 20,16 | 295 | 305 |
| American Chicle | 1½ | .. | Jan 20,16 | 63 | 64 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 78 | 80 |
| Amer. Graphophone | 1¾ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 150 | 154 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Feb 1, 17 | 148 | 153 |
| American Piano pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jan 1, 17 | 75 | 79 |
| Amer. Typefounders | 1 | Q | Jan 15,17 | 40 | 43 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jan 15,17 | 90 | 92½ |
| Atlas Powder | d10 | Q | Dec 11,16 | 158 | 163 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Feb 1, 17 | 99½ | 102 |
| Automatic Elec. | 4 | A | ....... | 46 | 52 |
| Babcock & Wilcox | 1¾ | Q | Jan 1, 17 | 113 | 116 |
| Barn. Bros. & S. 1st pf | 1¾ | Q | Feb 1, 17 | 89 | 91 |
| Borden's Cond. Milk | 4 | S | Aug 16,16 | 108 | 111 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Dec 15,16 | 104 | 106 |
| Bucyrus | .. | .. | ....... | 12 | 13¼ |
| By Products Coke | 8 | A | ....... | 170 | 174 |
| Carbon Steel 1st pf. | 4 | .. | Jan 5, 17 | 90 | 100 |
| Card.-Am. Sugar pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 80 | 90 |
| Celluloid | ‡4 | Q | Dec 30,16 | 180 | 190 |
| Central Aguirre Sugar | 2½ | .. | Jan 2, 17 | 160 | 164 |
| Central Coal & Coke | .. | .. | ....... | 60 | 61 |
| Do pf. | 1¼ | Q | Jan 15,17 | 74 | 76¼ |
| Chi. Lumber & Coal | .. | .. | ....... | 70 | .. |
| Do 2d pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jan 1, 17 | 99½ | .. |
| Childs | b1½ | Q | Dec 11,16 | 74 | 76½ |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Dec 11,16 | 98 | 100 |
| Crocker-Wheeler | 2 | Q | Jan 15,17 | 97 | 98 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jan 15,17 | 101 | 104 |
| Del., Lack. & W. Coal | 1.25 | Q | Jan 15,17 | 170 | 180 |
| Dixon Crucible | .. | .. | ....... | 390 | 415 |
| Du Pont de Nem. pf. | 1¼ | Q | Feb 1, 17 | 103½ | 104½ |
| Empire Steel & I. pf. | 3 | .. | Jan 1, 17 | 77 | 82 |
| Fajardo Sugar | 2½ | Q | Feb 1, 17 | 124 | 128 |
| General Baking pf. | 1 | Q | Jan 1, 17 | 40 | 46 |
| German-Am. Sugar | 8 | A | ....... | .. | 28¼ |
| Goodyear Tire & Rub. | 3 | Q | Dec 1, 16 | 274 | 280 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 107¼ | 108 |
| Great Lakes D. & D. | 8 | A | ....... | 115 | 120 |
| Harrison B. & Co., Inc | 2 | Q | Dec 15,16 | 195 | 205 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Feb 1, 17 | 98 | 101 |
| Hercules Powder | 2 | Q | Dec 23,16 | 290 | 298 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Feb 1, 17 | 116 | 118 |
| Holland-St. L. Sugar | .. | .. | ....... | 12½ | 13½ |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Dec 1, 16 | 9 | 10¼ |
| Holly Sugar | .. | .. | ....... | 35 | 40 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Feb 1, 17 | 93 | 98 |
| Ingersoll-Rand pf. | 3 | .. | Jan 2, 17 | 245 | 250 |
| Inland Steel | 2 | Q | Dec 1, 16 | 430 | 440 |
| Int. Educational pf. | 7 | .. | ....... | .. | 2½ |
| International Salt | a2 | Q | Dec 30,16 | 56 | 59 |
| Int. Silver | .. | .. | ....... | 70 | .. |
| Do pf. | 1¼ | Q | Jan 1, 17 | 107 | 109 |
| Kan. City S. Y. (Me.) | 1¼ | .. | May 1, 16 | 84 | 88 |
| Do pf. | 1¼ | .. | May 1, 16 | 77¼ | 78½ |
| Kellogg Switch. & S. | f2 | Q | Jan 27,17 | 270 | 276 |
| Lanston Monotype | .. | .. | ....... | 73 | 75 |
| Manati Sugar | 2½ | .. | Dec 1, 16 | 110 | 130 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 97 | 100 |
| Mergenthaler Linotype | c5 | Q | Dec 30,16 | 166 | 167¾ |
| Michigan Sugar | 8 | A | ....... | 88 | 91 |
| Do pf. | 6 | .. | ....... | 97 | 99 |
| Midwest Refining | $1 | Q | Feb 1, 17 | 85 | 87 |
| Nat. Sugar Refining | 1½ | Q | Jan 1, 17 | 97 | 99 |
| New Jersey Zinc | ‡14 | Q | Feb 10,16 | 335 | 340 |
| Niles-Bement-Pond | 2½ | Q | Dec 20,16 | 165 | 170 |
| Northwestern Yeast | 12 | A | ....... | 309 | 312 |
| Otis Elevator | 1¼ | Q | Jan 15,17 | 58 | 61 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Jan 15,17 | 87 | 91 |
| Packard Motor Car pf. | 1¾ | Q | Dec 15,16 | 98 | 102 |
| Prestolite | .. | .. | ....... | 125 | .. |
| Remington Typewriter | .. | .. | ....... | 15 | 16 |
| Do 1st pf. | 1¾ | .. | Oct 1, 14 | 79 | 81 |
| Do 2d pf. | 2 | .. | Oct 1, 14 | 44½ | 45 |
| Royal Baking Powder | ‡4 | Q | Dec 30,16 | 155 | 160 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Dec 30,16 | 102 | 104 |
| Safety Car H. & Ltg. | 2 | Q | Dec 23,16 | 99½ | 101 |
| Singer Sew. Machine | 2½ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 242 | 248 |
| Shredded Wheat | .. | .. | ....... | 136 | 138 |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | ....... | 95½ | 97 |
| Temple Coal pf. | 2 | Q | Jan 10,17 | 107 | .. |
| Union Ferry | 2 | S | J. & J. | 36 | 40 |
| U. S. Gypsum | .. | .. | ....... | 41 | 43½ |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Dec 31,16 | 99¼ | 100¼ |
| Wappler Electric, Inc. | .. | .. | ....... | 42 | .. |
| Do 7% pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 95 | 99 |

*And $5 extra. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡Incl. 10% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Incl. ½% extra. c—Incl. 2½% extra. d—Incl. 8% extra. f—And 33 1-3% payable in common stock.


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**Simon Lake, who invented the type of Submarine which the Germans are using, in an announcement appearing in the financial columns of the Sun, Post and Herald Tuesday, the 6th, warns Financial America that a Declaration of War between this country and Germany will be a play into Germany's hands, and explains why.**

SIMON LAKE.


**REORGANIZATION**

**New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago Railroad Company**

Bondholders Agreement dated June 14, 1913
Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated March 24, 1915

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the above-mentioned Bondholders' Agreement and under the above-mentioned Plan and Agreement:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Voting Trust Certificates and Scrip for stock of the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad Company (the new company organized pursuant to the above-mentioned Plan and Agreement of Reorganization) deliverable in accordance with the terms and provisions of said Plan and Agreement, and the cash payable in accordance therewith, will be ready for delivery and payment respectively, on February 21st, 1917, upon surrender of Certificates of Deposit aforesaid, properly endorsed in blank, with signature identified to our satisfaction by guaranty of bank or trust company or of New York Stock Exchange house or by notarial acknowledgment, at the office of the Depositary or Sub-Depositary.

February 5th, 1917.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, *Depositary*, 55 Cedar Street, New York.
MERCANTILE TRUST AND DEPOSIT COMPANY OF BALTIMORE, *Sub-Depositary*, Baltimore, Maryland.


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**SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY**
**First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds**

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1916, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,371.07, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

Dated January 12, 1917.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
**LA EMPRESA de AGUA POTABLE de VALPARAISO**
**6% Bonds, Loan of 1915.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that bonds Nos. 87, 137, 159, 269, and 394 of the above issue have been drawn for redemption by the Amortization Fund and will be paid on and after February 9th, 1917, at par, upon presentation at the COUPON DEPARTMENT of the undersigned, 140 Broadway, New York City. After February 9th, 1917, interest on these bonds will cease. Coupons due February 9th, 1917, will likewise be paid by the Coupon Department.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated, January 24th, 1917.

NOTICE.

The Third National Bank, located at Buffalo, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs.

All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

GEORGE A. DRUMMER, Cashier.
Dated Jan'y 16th, 1917.

**The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.**
General Office, Broad Street Station.
Philadelphia, 11th January, 1917.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Tuesday, the 13th day of March, 1917, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Witherspoon Hall, 1,321 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, at which meeting will be submitted for consideration and action by the Stockholders, the Annual Report of the Board of Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1916; an agreement for the acquisition by this Company of the franchises, corporate property, rights and credits of The Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy, and Lancaster Railroad Company; an increase of the indebtedness of this Company, to be made when and as prescribed by the Directors, and other appropriate subjects.

Stockholders may obtain copies of the Annual Report of the Company, and the necessary tickets of admission to the meeting, on and after the 6th day of March, 1917, by personal application at, or by letter to, the Secretary's office, Room 269, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

LEWIS NEILSON, Secretary.

**NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY,**
130 East 15th St., N. Y., Feb. 5th, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 130 East 15th Street, New York City, on Thursday, March 1st, 1917, at twelve o'clock Noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

MALCOLM M. GRAHAM, Secretary.

195 BROADWAY CORPORATION.
New York, February 5th, 1917.

To the Stockholders:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the 195 Broadway Corporation will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, N. Y., on Monday, the 19th day of February, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election and the transaction of such other business as may then properly come before the stockholders.

WALTER BROWN, Secretary.

**The Citizens Central National Bank of New York**

New York, January 23, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of The Citizens Central National Bank of New York will be held at its banking office, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on February 28, 1917, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking action on the proposition, which has been approved by the Board of Directors of the said Bank, to change its corporate name to

**The Citizens National Bank of New York**

By order of the Board of Directors.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President.
Albion K. Chapman, Cashier.

**To the Stockholders of the Edgar Bloxham, Inc.:**

Please take notice that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of Edgar Bloxham, Inc., is called to take place at the office of the Company, Grand Central Terminal Building, East 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixth day of February, 1917, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Dated January 27th, 1917.
EDGAR BLOXHAM, President.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF TRANSUE & WILLIAMS STEEL FORGING CORPORATION.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this corporation will be held at Room No. 1801, No. 14 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, February 6, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

Dated New York, January 22, 1917.
F. E. DUSSEL, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF UNITED ALLOY STEEL CORPORATION:

The annual meeting of stockholders of this corporation will be held at the Company's office, No. 90 West Street, New York City, on Tuesday, February 20, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

E. L. HANG, Secretary.
Dated, New York, February 5, 1917.

NOTICE OF MEETING.
New York, February 5, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of ALCO-GRAVURE, INCORPORATED, will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 52 East 19th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on the 19th day of February, 1917, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

(Signed) ROBERT M. DONALDSON, Secretary.

February 1st, 1917.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of ATLANTIC TERRA COTTA COMPANY for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 1,170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 11 A. M., Thursday, February 15th, 1917.

PATRICK H. HART, Secretary.

**Manhattan Motors Corporation,**
NEW YORK CITY.
February 3, 1917.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Manhattan Motors Corporation, for election of Directors and Inspectors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the United States Corporation Company, Cedar and Nassau Streets, New York City, at 12 o'clock Noon, on Tuesday, February 13th, 1917.

SAMUEL B. HOWARD, Secretary.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, the preferred and common stock transfer books of this Company will close February 5th, 1917, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen March 1st, 1917.

FRED. E. KNAPP, Secretary.
New York, January 23rd, 1917.

126TH CASH DIVIDEND.
**Illinois Central Railroad Company.**

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) in cash, payable March 1, 1917, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, February 5th, 1917.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, December 27, 1916.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
**PURE OIL COMPANY.**
Philadelphia, Pa., January 24, 1917.

The Directors of the Pure Oil Company have declared the regular dividend of six per cent. and an extra dividend of four per cent., payable March 1, 1917, to stockholders of record February 8, 1917.

Transfer books of the company will be closed February 8 to March 1, 1917.

N. H. WEBER, Treasurer.

**F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.,**
**Common Stock Dividend No. 19.**
January 10th, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two ($2) Dollars per share on the Common Capital Stock, payable March 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 10th, 1917. Stock books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed.

C. F. VALENTINE, Secretary.

**Superior Steel Corporation.**

The Directors of the Superior Steel Corporation have declared an initial dividend of 8% from December 26th to February 15th on the entire outstanding First Preferred and Second Preferred Stocks of the Corporation, payable February 15th, 1917, to holders of record February 5th, 1917.

J. F. HEDGES, Secretary and Treasurer.

**Green Bay & Western Railroad Co.**

The Board of Directors has fixed and declared Five Per Cent. to be the amount payable on Class "A" Debentures, a dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, and One Per cent. on Class "B" Debentures out of the net earnings for the year 1916, payable at No. 40 Wall Street, New York, on and after February 15, 1917, the dividend on the stock to be payable to stockholders of record February 5, 1917, and said amounts payable on the Debentures to be paid upon presentation of the Debentures for notation thereon of such payment. Income tax ownership certificates will be required in respect of the Debentures.

CHARLES W. COX, Treasurer.

**THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP.**
43 Exchange Place, New York City.

The regular quarterly dividend (16th quarter) of One and Three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable March 1, 1917, to stockholders of record February 15, 1917.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

**PROPOSALS.**

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, February 5, 1917.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., February 20, 1917, for the construction of a Central Garage on D Street, between 13th and 13½ Streets, Northeast, Washington, D. C. Blank forms of proposal, specifications, and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to guarantee the return of plans and specifications in good condition. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners. D. C.

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY CORPORATION invites proposals for Reconstructing Canarsie Line from Livonia Avenue to Rockaway Parkway. Bids to be opened February 14, 1917. For plans and further information apply to Chief Engineer's Office, Room 602, No. 85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., March 7, 1917, for the sale of Rondout unused Light Station, Hudson River, N. Y. Information upon application to the above office.


**INVALUABLE FOR INVESTORS.**

The Annalist, every Monday, provides information for investors, students of economics and business men of all grades. Ten cents—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

# MAGAZINE TO PUSH NATIONAL SERVICE

## Organ of the Military Training Camps Association to be Issued Today.

## PREPAREDNESS ITS THEME

### Secretary Baker, General Wood, and Dr. Charles W. Eliot Among the Contributors.

National Service, the official organ of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States, will be put on sale at all news stands this morning. The magazine is directed by an editorial and managing board, the members of which are Willard D. Straight, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., De Lancey K. Jay, Nelson Doubleday, E. F. Strother, Anson C. Goodyear, Grenville Clark, and J. Lloyd Derby.

The contributors to the first issue, which contains seventy-five pages, are Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Secretary of War Baker, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Sydney Brooks, Captain G. A. Lynch, U. S. A.; Major John McA. Palmer, U. S. A.; Louis L. Babcock, and Hermann Hagedorn. The objects of National Service are thus set forth in an editorial announcement:

"National Service represents the belief of the younger generation that a revival of readiness to sacrifice personal interests in some degree to the common welfare is desirable and necessary for the security and best development of American institutions.

"Such a spirit may take many forms; but the obvious and immediately essential direction in which it is needed is in the equal assumption by the youth of the nation of the burden of military duty, in order to provide the necessary safeguards upon which all national development ultimately depends.

"The necessity of the hour is for the dissemination of accurate information among the citizens of the United States, and the formulation of sound policies founded on knowledge and intelligent consideration. A permanent and workable system of defense must rest upon the informed opinion of the people, expressing itself, slowly perhaps, but surely, through their representatives. No permanent plan will be put into effect until a majority of the people, understanding the issues and forming a deliberate judgment, decide once for all that the day of the mercenary and volunteer army is past.

"We shall seek to contribute in some degree to the practical accomplishment of this end by presenting, without heat, partisanship, or bias, the facts as to the state of our own military organization and the systems of other nations. We shall hope for the support and active co-operation of all those who believe in the fundamental importance of a system of military service under equal obligation and who believe with Washington that 'a free people ought not only to be armed but disciplined.'"

The title of Dr. Eliot's article is "Universal Service and Peace." In the article Dr. Eliot refers to Germany's announced approval of a league to enforce peace. However, he does not think Germany is ready for the proposed league, and the reason he gives is as follows:

"In view of the fact that Germany has lately professed a willingness to place herself at the head of a league to enforce peace, and to take part in securing to all nations, large and small, their independence and their natural development, it seems desirable that the American people should appreciate the impossibility of arriving at any durable peace for Europe, and hence for the rest of the world, until the central military empires change their form of government from the autocratic military form to the constitutional form, under which a representative assembly has power to change the ministers of the Crown, and to forbid secret preparations for war, and the declaration of war without its consent.

"There are today no visible signs of such fundamental changes in the governments of those empires; so that no present action can be based on expectation of such serious internal changes. Hence the present necessity of securing peace by international naval and military forces."

Secretary Baker pays this tribute to the work of the training camps:

"If the legislative branch of the Government keeps the armed force of the country upon a volunteer basis, the turning out yearly of 30,000 to 50,000 men instructed in the fundamentals of the military profession will mean no insignificant contribution to the potential soldiery of the nation; more than that, it will constitute a sort of personification of the patriotism, the responsibility, the self-sacrifice, which all of us may well help to spread abroad in the land. These men, returning 'prepared' to the peaceful pursuits of their various vocations, represent one of the forces that we must depend upon to give virility to our republic."

General Wood, who discusses "The Plattsburg Idea," says that the country must realize that the United States "can be organized and ready and yet be just and tolerant. She can be prepared for defense and still be free from the spirit of aggression. The Plattsburg idea is the embodiment of these principles."

National Service is to appear every month.

# WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

## CHICAGO.

| WHEAT. | May High. | May Low. | July High. | July Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 29 | $1.79¾ | $1.70¾ | $1.51 | $1.45 |
| Jan. 30 | 1.75⅜ | 1.70¼ | 1.49½ | 1.45½ |
| Jan. 31 | 1.75½ | 1.71 | 1.50 | 1.46⅛ |
| Feb. 1 | 1.65 | 1.56 | 1.42½ | 1.36 |
| Feb. 2 | 1.64½ | 1.59⅞ | 1.45 | 1.41¼ |
| Feb. 3 | 1.68⅛ | 1.54½ | 1.48½ | 1.40⅜ |
| Week's range.. | 1.79¾ | 1.54½ | 1.51 | 1.36 |

| | Sept. High. | Sept. Low. |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. 29 | $1.39¼ | $1.34⅞ |
| Jan. 30 | 1.38½ | 1.35¼ |
| Jan. 31 | 1.38⅝ | 1.36¼ |
| Feb. 1 | 1.33½ | 1.29 |
| Feb. 2 | 1.35 | 1.32 |
| Feb. 3 | 1.38 | 1.31⅛ |
| Week's range | 1.39¼ | 1.29 |

| CORN. | May High. | May Low. | July High. | July Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 29 | 1.01⅝ | 98⅝ | 1.00 | 97¼ |
| Jan. 30 | 1.00⅝ | 99⅛ | 99⅞ | 97⅛ |
| Jan. 31 | 1.01 | 99½ | 99⅞ | 98⅛ |
| Feb. 1 | 97⅝ | 95 | 96¼ | 93½ |
| Feb. 2 | 98¼ | 96⅛ | 97⅛ | 95½ |
| Feb. 3 | 98½ | 93⅜ | 97⅛ | 93 |
| Week's range | 1.01⅝ | 93⅝ | 1.00 | 93 |

| OATS. | May High. | May Low. | July High. | July Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 29 | 57⅞ | 55⅛ | 55⅝ | 53⅝ |
| Jan. 30 | 56⅝ | 55 | 54⅝ | 53½ |
| Jan. 31 | 56⅝ | 55¼ | 54⅝ | 53⅛ |
| Feb. 1 | 54⅝ | 49⅞ | 54 | 49⅞ |
| Feb. 2 | 53⅝ | 52⅛ | 52⅝ | 51⅛ |
| Feb. 3 | 53⅝ | 50½ | 52⅝ | 49⅝ |
| Week's range | 57⅞ | 49⅞ | 55⅝ | 49⅞ |

### Provisions.

| LARD. | May High. | May Low. | July High. | July Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 29 | $16.65 | $16.52 | | |
| Jan. 30 | 16.65 | 16.42 | $16.77 | $16.60 |
| Jan. 31 | 16.75 | 16.55 | 16.87 | 16.70 |
| Feb. 1 | 16.40 | 15.70 | 16.37 | 15.92 |
| Feb. 2 | 16.30 | 16.00 | 16.40 | 16.17 |
| Feb. 3 | 16.22 | 15.85 | 16.37 | 16.07 |
| Week's range | 16.75 | 15.70 | 16.87 | 15.92 |

| RIBS. | May High. | May Low. | July High. | July Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 29 | $15.75 | $15.65 | | |
| Jan. 30 | 15.72 | 15.60 | $15.82 | $15.80 |
| Jan. 31 | 15.77 | 15.55 | 15.87 | 15.70 |
| Feb. 1 | 15.15 | 14.50 | | |
| Feb. 2 | 15.20 | 14.90 | 15.30 | 15.22 |
| Feb. 3 | 15.17 | 14.77 | 15.32 | 15.25 |
| Week's range | 15.77 | 14.50 | 15.87 | 15.22 |

| PORK. | May High. | May Low. | July High. | July Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 29 | $30.05 | $29.77 | | |
| Jan. 30 | 30.00 | 29.62 | $29.67 | $29.42 |
| Jan. 31 | 30.25 | 29.72 | 29.85 | 29.42 |
| Feb. 1 | 28.20 | 26.50 | 28.00 | 27.60 |
| Feb. 2 | 28.75 | 28.00 | 28.45 | 27.70 |
| Feb. 3 | 28.35 | 27.70 | 28.10 | 27.50 |
| Week's range | 30.25 | 26.50 | 29.85 | 27.50 |

## NEW YORK.

### COTTON.

| | Feb. High. | Feb. Low. | Mar. High. | Mar. Low. | May High. | May Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 29 | .. | .. | 17.42 | 17.08 | 17.67 | 17.27 |
| Jan. 30 | .. | .. | 17.29 | 17.18 | 17.47 | 17.29 |
| Jan. 31 | .. | .. | 17.49 | 17.17 | 17.69 | 17.85 |
| Feb. 1 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 13.75 | 17.25 | 12.50 |
| Feb. 2 | .. | .. | 15.17 | 13.98 | 15.26 | 14.05 |
| Feb. 3 | .. | .. | 15.15 | 13.72 | 15.20 | 13.98 |
| W'k's re. | 17.00 | 17.00 | 17.49 | 13.72 | 17.69 | 12.50 |

| | July High. | July Low. | Aug. High. | Aug. Low. | Sept. High. | Sept. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 29 | 17.58 | 17.25 | 17.17 | 17.17 | .. | .. |
| Jan. 30 | 17.45 | 17.28 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jan. 31 | 17.63 | 17.33 | 17.17 | 17.17 | .. | .. |
| Feb. 1 | 17.00 | 13.90 | 14.70 | 14.60 | 14.62 | 14.00 |
| Feb. 2 | 15.10 | 14.05 | 14.65 | 14.65 | 14.72 | 14.66 |
| Feb. 3 | 15.20 | 13.90 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| W'k's re. | 17.63 | 13.90 | 17.17 | 14.60 | 14.82 | 14.00 |

| | Oct. High. | Oct. Low. | Dec. High. | Dec. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 29 | 16.64 | 16.38 | 16.66 | 16.50 |
| Jan. 30 | 16.50 | 16.38 | 16.58 | 16.50 |
| Jan. 31 | 16.67 | 16.39 | 16.75 | 16.49 |
| Feb. 1 | 16.60 | 14.00 | 16.05 | 14.41 |
| Feb. 2 | 14.00 | 13.75 | 14.65 | 13.98 |
| Feb. 3 | 14.75 | 13.65 | 14.50 | 13.77 |
| Week's range | 16.67 | 13.65 | 16.75 | 13.77 |

# CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

### Trading by Days

| | Indust'ls. | Oils. | Mining. | Bonds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mon. | 58,068 | 238,950 | 398,885 | $476,000 |
| Tues. | 51,891 | 219,230 | 420,560 | 762,000 |
| Wed. | 74,110 | 172,632 | 387,020 | 610,000 |
| Thurs. | 82,952 | 203,215 | 353,550 | 2,013,000 |
| Fri. | 80,125 | 167,615 | 313,800 | 3,870,000 |
| Sat. | 62,344 | 127,500 | 173,120 | 2,832,000 |
| Total | 409,490 | 1,129,142 | 2,051,935 | $10,563,000 |

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **INDUSTRIALS** | | | | |
| 27,500 | *Aetna Expl.. | 6⅝ | 4 | 6⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 3,000 | Am. Int. Cor. ($50 paid)... | 54½ | 51½ | 51½ | −2½ |
| 1,000 | Am. Su. Tob.. | 19¼ | 15 | 15 | −3 |
| 600 | Am. Wr. Pap. | 4¼ | 3½ | 3½ | −⅝ |
| 1,800 | Beth. St., w.i. | 134 | 130 | 130 | −3½ |
| 2,300 | Brit.-Am.Tob., Ord. B. .... | 19½ | 18 | 19 | −1 |
| 1,300 | Cal. Packing. | 38⅝ | 33¼ | 33¼ | −5 |
| 75 | Can. C. & F. | 30 | 30 | 30 | .. |
| 9,200 | Can. Nat. Gas | 1 | ¾ | 1 | .. |
| 45 | Carbon Steel. | 95 | 95 | 95 | .. |
| 5,450 | Carwen Steel. | 12⅞ | 10 | 11 | −1⅜ |
| 200 | *Cent. Fdry.. | 21 | 20 | 20 | −3 |
| 800 | Charcoal Iron Co. of Am.. | 8 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | −⅝ |
| 600 | Charcoal Iron of Am. pf.. | 7 | 6¼ | 6¼ | −⅝ |
| 11,200 | Chev. Motor.. | 115 | 88 | 93 | −23 |
| 1,270 | *Emer. Motor | 3½ | 2⅝ | 3 | .. |
| 9,615 | Emer. Phon.. | 13¼ | 10⅜ | 11 | −⅝ |
| 1,300 | Erick. Wheel | 33 | 30 | 33 | +3 |
| 200 | Fisher B. pf. | 95 | 94½ | 95 | .. |
| 1,230 | *Hart Bell Co. | 4 | 3½ | 3½ | −¼ |
| 4,750 | H. & B. Car. | 44 | 37⅝ | 38 | .. |
| 105 | Holly Sugar.. | 45 | 40 | 40 | −6½ |
| 210 | Holly S. pf.. | 98⅜ | 98 | 98 | −1 |
| 9,260 | Hupp Motor.. | 5½ | 4⅝ | 4½ | −⅝ |
| 25,400 | *Imp. Carbon Chaser .... | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | +1/16 |
| 400 | Int.A.FuseSec | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | .. |
| 3,100 | Inter. Rubber | 12½ | 11 | 12½ | +1¼ |
| 100 | Inter. Motors. | 68 | 68 | 68 | .. |
| 20,300 | *Joplin Ore Spelt. (new) | 32 | 25 | 30 | −4 |
| 1,100 | Keystone Tire & Rubber .. | 15⅜ | 14 | 15¼ | −⅝ |
| 9,800 | *Lake Tor. B. | 9¼ | 6⅝ | 8½ | +1⅜ |
| 1,800 | *L.T.Bt.1st pf. | 8½ | 8 | 8½ | .. |
| 3,000 | *Lima Loco... | 59⅝ | 55 | 55 | −3⅜ |
| 50 | *Lukens Steel. | 33 | 33 | 33 | .. |
| 640 | *Luk.St.1st pf. | 99⅝ | 96 | 96 | −3½ |
| 1,440 | Man. El. Sup. | 42 | 38½ | 42 | +3 |
| 200 | M. E. Sup. pf. | 97⅞ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | .. |
| 100 | Marconi of A. | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | −⅛ |
| 6,800 | Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs.... | 82 | 68½ | 74 | −6 |
| 81,100 | *Midvale Steel | 59 | 50 | 53¼ | −6 |
| 1,100 | *Mitchell Mot. | 53 | 49 | 49 | −2 |
| 1,895 | †Nat. Acme... | 38¼ | 32 | 32½ | −5⅜ |
| 1,700 | Nev. Smelting | ⅝ | ½ | ½ | .. |
| 1,400 | *N. Y. Ship.. | 41½ | 36½ | 36½ | −5½ |
| 9,200 | N. A. P. & P. | 8⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | −2⅜ |
| 1,100 | Old Col. Choc. | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | +⅛ |
| 100 | Otto Eisenlohr | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | .. |
| 3,100 | *Pierce-Arrow | 52½ | 45 | 45 | −6½ |
| 300 | Pierce-Ar. pf.. | 104 | 101 | 101 | .. |
| 400 | Peer. T. & M. | 17 | 15 | 15 | .. |
| 355 | *Poole E.& M. | 90 | 78 | 80 | −20 |
| 800 | *Rep. Mot. Tr. | 68 | 62 | 65 | .. |
| 670 | *Santa C. Sug. | 27 | 25 | 25½ | −1⅝ |
| 810 | San. C. Su. pf. | 60 | 58½ | 60 | .. |
| 20,510 | *Smith Mo. Tr. | 9 | 6½ | 8 | .. |
| 1,300 | Smith & Terry Trans. pf.... | 9⅞ | 9½ | 9⅝ | −¼ |
| 4,200 | *St. Jo. Lead. | 19½ | 17 | 17⅞ | −1⅜ |
| 400 | Strom. Carb... | 34 | 33¼ | 34 | +2 |
| 6,700 | *Steel A. Cp. | 9¼ | 8½ | 8½ | −⅛ |
| 41,500 | S.B..v. t. ctfs. | 24¼ | 18½ | 24 | +3 |
| 308 | *Sup. Steel.... | 34 | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | −⅝ |
| 905 | *Su. S. 1st pf. | 100⅛ | 99½ | 100 | .. |
| 422 | *Todd Ship... | 84⅝ | 78 | 78 | −7 |
| 4,600 | T. F. v.t.ctfs. | 2⅞ | 2¼ | 2¼ | −⅝ |
| 1,100 | *U. S. L. & H. Corp... | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | −⅛ |
| 6,100 | U. S. Ste. Co. | 5⅜ | 4⅝ | 5 | −⅝ |
| 27,000 | *United Mot. | 44½ | 35 | 37½ | −6¼ |
| 7,800 | *Un. A. S. Cp. | 51 | 42 | 45 | −5¼ |
| 3,165 | *Un. Su. w. i. | 35¼ | 35 | 35¼ | .. |
| 2,250 | W. F. Corp., t. ctfs...... | ⅞ | ⅝ | ⅝ | −⅛ |
| 8,200 | *W.-M.A. Cp. | 12½ | 11 | 11⅛ | −1½ |
| 610 | *W.-M. A. pf. | 51 | 50 | 50 | −7 |
| 600 | *Z. Con. Co.. | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| | **RAILROADS** | | | | |
| 3,250 | *R. Isl., w. i. | 38⅝ | 33 | 34 | −4⅝ |
| 350 | *R. I. pf (A). | 87⅞ | 87½ | 87½ | −⅜ |
| 850 | *R. I. pf. (B). | 73½ | 72½ | 72⅝ | −⅞ |
| 400 | St. L., R. Mt. & Pac. v... | 32¼ | 31½ | 31½ | −1⅞ |
| | **STANDARD OIL** | | | | |
| 1,200 | Anglo-Am. O. | 17 | 16¼ | 16¼ | .. |
| 25 | Buck. P. L... | 115 | 115 | 115 | .. |
| 30 | Gal.-S. Oil... | 175 | 172 | 172 | −6 |
| 1,040 | Ohio Oil..... | 435 | 400 | 420 | −22 |
| 85 | Natl. Tran... | 20 | 19 | 19 | .. |
| 20 | So. P. Oil Co. | 575 | 575 | 575 | .. |
| 20,450 | S. Oil (N. Y.). | 345 | 275 | 300 | .. |
| 500 | St. Oil Cal... | 445 | 402 | 435 | +32 |
| 884 | St. Oil N. J. | 800 | 675 | 680 | −109 |
| 838 | Vacuum Oil.. | 490 | 448 | 475 | +60 |
| | **OTHER OIL STOCKS** | | | | |
| 600 | Alcoken Oil .. | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | −¼ |
| 2,400 | *†Alpha.O.& G. | 85 | 75 | 75 | −5 |
| 78,000 | *†Am.Vent.Oil. | 32 | 25 | 29 | +1 |
| 5,000 | *Barn. O. & G. | 3 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | −¼ |
| 12,550 | Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)...... | 17¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | −2⅝ |
| 35,000 | *Cos. O. & G.. | 15⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | −⅝ |
| 1,700 | *C. O. & G. pf.. | 5⅜ | 5 | 5 | −⅜ |
| 5,600 | *Elk Bas. Pet. | 8⅞ | 7½ | 7⅞ | −⅝ |
| 188,500 | *Esmer. Oil C. | 1⅛ | .71 | .71 | −10 |
| 12,150 | *Federal Oil... | 6¼ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | −1¼ |
| 620 | *Houston Oil.. | 20 | 18½ | 18 | −3 |
| 12,700 | Gen. R. & Pr. | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | −⅜ |
| 21,200 | *Int. Petrol... | 14½ | 11 | 11 | −2½ |
| 39,250 | Ken. O., (a p.) | [illegible] | [illegible] | ½ | −[illegible] |
| 20,000 | *Merritt O. C. | 17 | 13 | 14 | −2⅝ |
| 25,500 | Metro. Petrol.. | 3 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | −⅝ |
| 2,500 | *Mid-Cont. C. Oil & Utility | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12½ | −⅛ |
| 41,000 | *†Midwest Oil. | 77 | 60 | 60 | −17 |
| 3,600 | *†Midw.Oil pf. | 99 | 87 | 87 | −10 |
| 3,300 | Monong. Oil. | ⅝ | ½ | ⅝ | −⅛ |
| 26,800 | *N. Y. & T. O.. | 2½ | 2 | 2⅛ | −⅜ |
| 1,200 | Ohio Fuel Oil. | 21⅝ | 19½ | 19½ | −2 |
| 88,000 | Oklahoma Oil. | 14½ | 10 | 11 | −3 |
| 15,000 | Okla. P. & R. | 13 | 10 | 11⅛ | −1⅜ |
| 126,500 | †Omar O. & G. | 65 | 50 | 52 | −11 |
| 28,500 | *Osage H. O.. | 9⅝ | 8⅜ | 8⅝ | −1¼ |
| 3,700 | Penn. Gaso.... | 1⅝ | 1 | 1 | −⅝ |
| 10,900 | *Royal Dutch. | 67 | 58⅝ | 60 | −6⅞ |
| 8,300 | *Sap. Oil & R. | 10⅞ | 9 | 9 | −2 |
| 300 | Savoy Oil .... | 12 | 10 | 10⅜ | −1¼ |
| 104,400 | Seq. Oil & R.. | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | −½ |
| 25,000 | *Sinclair Oil... | 62⅛ | 50 | 52⅞ | −8⅜ |
| 52,600 | *Un. West. Oil | 1⅛ | ⅝ | [illegible] | +[illegible] |
| 1,500 | †Utah Petrol. Co., (a pros.) | 54 | 52 | 52 | −2 |
| 20,800 | Vac. Gas & O.. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 49,600 | *Victoria Oil.. | 1⅝ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | −⅜ |
| 17,400 | *†W. E. O. & G. | 35 | 30 | 30 | .. |
| 700 | Way. O. & G. | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | .. |
| | **MINING STOCKS** | | | | |
| 200 | Aguacate M... | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| 11,600 | A.-Br. Col. M.. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. |
| 42,900 | Alaska M. C.. | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | +[illegible] |
| 9,900 | Alaska S. C.. | ¾ | ½ | ½ | −¼ |
| 19,700 | Am. Comman. | 8½ | 7 | 7 | −1 |
| 94,200 | *Arizona Chl.. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4,100 | *Arizona Cop. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 236,000 | *†Atlanta .... | 19 | 13¾ | 14 | −4 |
| 5,200 | A. Amazon.... | 1¼ | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 3,900 | Big Jim ...... | 1¾ | 1½ | 1¾ | .. |
| 40,800 | Big Ledge C.. | 6¼ | 4 | 4¼ | −1 |
| 19,500 | *Bisbee Copper (a prospect). | 1⅛ | ⅝ | ⅝ | −⅝ |
| 1,500 | *Bitter Creek, (a prospect). | ⅜ | ¼ | ¼ | −¼ |
| 6,400 | *†Booth ...... | 12 | 10 | 10 | −[illegible] |
| 18,000 | *Boston Creek. | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | −1/16 |
| 20,800 | Boston & Mon. | 76 | 65 | 68 | −7 |
| 25,600 | *Bradshaw C.. | 1⅝ | 1 | 1¼ | −⅝ |
| 5,800 | Buffalo Mines. | 1⅛ | 1¼ | 1½ | −¼ |
| 3,500 | Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs..... | 10⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | −2½ |
| 400 | Butte-N. Y... | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1½ | −⅛ |
| 6,900 | Butte Detroit. | 1⅜ | [illegible] | 1 | −⅜ |
| 400 | *Calaveras C.. | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | −⅛ |
| 10,200 | *†Caledonia .. | 50 | 50 | 51 | −3 |
| 89,050 | *C. & Jerome. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | −¼ |
| 1,000 | Cashboy ..... | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | .. |
| 4,800 | Canada Cop.. | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | −⅛ |
| 4,600 | *Carlisle Min. | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | −⅛ |
| 9,400 | C. de Pasco C. | 39⅜ | 34 | 34 | −5 |
| 600 | Cerro Gordo.. | 2 | 1⅝ | 2 | .. |
| 8,600 | Columbia M.. | ½ | ⅜ | ⅜ | .. |
| 38,300 | Cons. Ariz. S. | 2⅛ | 1⅝ | [illegible] | −[illegible] |
| 12,800 | *Cons.-Hom'd. | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | .. |
| 5,950 | Cresson C. G. | 7 | 6⅝ | 6½ | −½ |
| 400 | Crown Reserve | 45 | 45 | 45 | +1 |
| 1,600 | Darwin L.&S.. | 12 | 10½ | 12 | .. |
| 10,450 | Dexteretta M.. | ⅝ | ½ | ⅝ | +⅛ |
| 3,400 | Dundee-A. C., (a prospect). | 2⅛ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | −⅜ |
| 26,000 | Ely Consol.... | 17 | 13 | 13 | −5 |
| 54,950 | *Emma Cons.. | 2 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | −⅝ |
| 3,700 | First Nat. C.. | 3⅛ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | −⅝ |
| 51,500 | Globe D. Cop. | ⅝ | ⅜ | [illegible] | .. |
| 17,400 | †Goldfield C.. | 74 | 63 | 63 | −11 |
| 41,000 | *†Goldfield M. | 9 | 7 | 7 | −1⅝ |
| 29,000 | *Greenmonster | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1⅝ | −1/16 |
| 8,000 | Great Bend... | 9 | 9 | 9 | .. |
| 100,000 | Hargraves M.. | 23 | 16 | 16 | −2 |
| 6,200 | Hecla Mines.. | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | −⅛ |
| 1,575 | Howe Sound.. | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | −⅜ |
| 19,000 | Ind. Lead..... | 20⅝ | 19½ | 19⅝ | +3½ |
| 4,600 | Ins. N. Cop., (a pros.)..... | ½ | 7/16 | ½ | .. |
| 7,400 | *Iron Blos..... | 1 1/16 | 1⅛ | 1¼ | .. |
| 250 | Jerome Victor | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | .. |
| 32,100 | Jerome Verde, (a pros.)..... | 1⅝ | 1 1/16 | 1⅛ | −⅝ |
| 7,900 | *†Jim Butler. | 77 | 73 | 74 | −3 |
| 19,300 | †Jumbo Ext.. | 34 | 29 | 29 | −5 |
| 200 | Kerr Lake... | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | .. |
| 4,500 | Keystone Min. | 92 | 85 | 85 | −10 |
| 10,200 | *†Kewanas ... | 20 | 15 | 15 | −4 |
| 3,800 | Lom. P. M.C., (a pros.).... | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | −⅛ |
| 66,800 | Louisiana Con | 1⅛ | .85 | .90 | .. |
| 9,400 | La Rose Con. | [illegible] | ½ | ½ | .. |
| 800 | Loon Lake... | 55 | 51 | 55 | +5 |
| 100 | Magma Chf... | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | .. |
| 8,300 | Magma Cop.. | 51 | 41⅞ | 47 | −3 |
| 23,400 | *†Magmatic C. | 35 | 28 | 32 | −1 |
| 11,000 | Majestic Min. | [illegible] | [illegible] | ⅝ | −⅛ |
| 83,500 | *†Marsh Min.. | 11 | 10 | 10 | .. |
| 400 | Marysv. G. M. | 1⅝ | 1¼ | 1⅝ | −⅛ |
| 6,500 | Mason Valley. | 6⅝ | 5 | 5 | −⅞ |
| 10,700 | †McK.-Dar. | 56 | 50 | 54 | +4 |
| 66,500 | *†Miami M.C. | 2⅛ | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | −⅛ |
| 3,500 | *†Mogul Min.. | 38 | 28 | 37 | −13 |
| 12,200 | *Moj. Tung... | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | −⅛ |
| 6,800 | Monitor Silv.. | 1 | ⅞ | 1 | .. |
| 25,400 | *Monster Chf. | [illegible] | [illegible] | ⅝ | −[illegible] |
| 3,700 | *†Mont. G. M. | 60 | 55 | 60 | .. |
| 40,000 | Mother Lode. | 45 | 40 | 40 | −4 |
| 6,600 | *†N. H. Ment. | 82 | 80 | 82 | .. |
| 15,700 | *Newray Min. | 1⅝ | 1¼ | 1⅝ | −¼ |
| 7,100 | Nipissing M.. | 8⅝ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | −⅝ |
| 1,200 | N. U. Bing... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6,500 | *Ohio Copper, new, w. i.... | 1⅛ | ⅝ | [illegible] | −[illegible] |
| 46,910 | *†O. Em.Leas. | 65 | 35 | 40 | −20 |
| 6,135 | *†Peerless J... | 80 | 76 | 76 | −4 |
| 400 | Pitts. Jerome. | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | −1/16 |
| 15,600 | Prog. M. & M. | [illegible] | ½ | [illegible] | −[illegible] |
| 6,200 | *Ray Hercul.. | 4⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | −⅝ |
| 46,100 | *†Rex. Con.M. | 45 | 30 | 34 | −11 |
| 11,200 | †Rochester M. | 62 | 58 | 58 | −4 |
| 1,400 | *†Round Mt.. | 47 | 43 | 45 | +3 |
| 7,500 | *Sac. V. Dev. | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1⅝ | +⅛ |
| 880 | *S. Rita Dev. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. |
| 15,800 | †Sc. Gr. G. M. | 65 | 59 | 60 | −5 |
| 1,970 | *Sec. Thirty.. | 12½ | 10 | 10 | −2½ |
| 5,200 | San Toy...... | 15 | 14 | 15 | .. |
| 14,200 | *Seneca Cop.. | 16 | 13⅝ | 14⅛ | −1⅞ |
| 17,600 | Senorito Cop.. | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | .. |
| 12,700 | Sil. K. of Ar. | ⅝ | [illegible] | ½ | −⅛ |
| 16,700 | *†Silver Pick. | 24 | 16 | 17 | −8 |
| 300 | Sil. K. of Ut. | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | −⅛ |
| 19,800 | Slocan Star... | 28 | 26 | 28 | +2 |
| 6,500 | *St. N. Zinc.. | ⅝ | ½ | ½ | −⅜ |
| 6,300 | Std. Sil.-Lead | ⅝ | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. |
| 20,700 | *†Suc. Min.... | 39 | 33 | 34 | −4 |
| 16,700 | †Superst'n M., (a pros.)..... | 44 | 36 | 37 | −4 |
| 100 | Stewart Mines | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. |
| 1,700 | Thomp. Krist. | 30 | 29 | 30 | −1 |
| 1,100 | *Tom Reed... | 2⅛ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | −⅛ |
| 80,900 | †T. Burns G'd | 45 | 34 | 36 | −14 |
| 2,000 | *Ton. Belm't.. | 4⅝ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | −⅛ |
| 8,850 | Tono. Exten.. | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | −[illegible] |
| 300 | Tono. Mining. | 6⅝ | 6 | 6 | .. |
| 3,000 | Ton. Res. Eu. | 28 | 28 | 28 | .. |
| 5,800 | Tuol. Copper.. | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | .. |
| 7,800 | Tri-Bullion .. | ½ | ⅜ | [illegible] | .. |
| 15,400 | *†Troy-Ariz... | 59 | 45 | 47 | −11 |
| 225 | United East.. | 4⅜ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | +⅛ |
| 2,500 | *U. M. of Ar. | ⅝ | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. |
| 28,000 | *†U. S. C. M.. | 11 | 8½ | 9 | −1 |
| 18,300 | *†U. S. Tung. | 26 | 19 | 20 | −5 |
| 4,500 | *Un. V. Ext.. | 37½ | 34 | 34 | −3⅝ |
| 10,400 | Unity Gold M. | 3⅛ | 3 | 3¼ | .. |
| 450 | Va. Mines..... | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | +⅛ |
| 2,400 | †W. End Con. | 70 | 65 | 65 | −4 |
| 6,000 | *W. Caps M.. | 45 | 40 | 40 | −5 |
| 300 | W. Knob pf.. | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | −⅛ |
| 20,800 | *W. Cr. Cop.. | ⅝ | [illegible] | [illegible] | +[illegible] |
| 850 | *W. Oaks M.. | 3 | 2½ | 2⅝ | −⅜ |
| 17,400 | †Yer'ton M. C. | 32 | 21 | 21 | −11 |
| | **BONDS** | | | | |
| $105,000 | *Am. Sm. 5s. | 100⅝ | 99 | 99 | .. |
| 580,000 | *C., M. & St. P. 4½s ....... | 96½ | 96⅛ | 96¼ | .. |
| 25,000 | Cerro de P... | 116½ | 116⅜ | 116½ | .. |
| 20,000 | Con. A. S. 5s. | 60 | 50 | 50 | −12 |
| 25,000 | Cudahy 5s.... | 100⅛ | 100 | 100⅛ | .. |
| 191,000 | *Cosden O. 6s. | 110½ | 105 | 105⅛ | −2⅝ |
| 30,000 | *Cosden & Co. 6s, new .... | 105½ | 103½ | 103½ | −4½ |
| 167,000 | *Fr. Munic. 6s | 96⅝ | 95½ | 95½ | −1⅝ |
| 150,000 | *Midvale Stl.5s | 97 | 95½ | 95½ | −1½ |
| 59,000 | *Rus. Gov. 5½s, new ........ | 89⅝ | 89 | 89 | −⅝ |
| 1,000 | Rus. Gov. 6½s | 97 | 97 | 97 | −⅝ |
| 50,000 | Sincl'r Oil 6s. | 111⅝ | 111 | 111¼ | .. |
| 3615000 | *Un.King.5½s, new, (1 yr.). | 99⅝ | 99 1/16 | 99 1/16 | +1/16 |
| 3280000 | *Un.King.5½s, new, (2 yr.) | 99⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | .. |
| 2090000 | U. S. Rub. 5s, new ........ | 96⅝ | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | −½ |
| 175,000 | *W.Pac.5s,new | 91⅛ | 90 | 90 | −1 |

*Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. xEx dividend.

## U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. Notice is hereby given that on December 13, 1916, Elias C. Benedict filed his petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the gasoline launch "ONEIDA," for damage or injury arising on April 23, 1914, through the grounding of the barge "SPEEDWAY" while in tow of the launch "ONEIDA"; that the petitioner has transferred his interest in the said launch to Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., as Trustee; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on or before April 2, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will then be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

# FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

| LONDON. | Demand High. | Demand Low. | Demand Last. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 29 | 4.7580 | 4.7580 | 4.7580 |
| Jan. 30 | 4.7580 | 4.7580 | 4.7580 |
| Jan. 31 | 4.7580 | 4.7580 | 4.7580 |
| Feb. 1 | 4.7575 | 4.7575 | 4.7575 |
| Feb. 2 | 4.7575 | 4.7570 | 4.7570 |
| Feb. 3 | 4.7581¼ | 4.7581¼ | 4.7581¼ |

| | Cables High. | Cables Low. | Cables Last. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 29 | 4.76 7/16 | 4.76 7/16 | 4.76 7/16 |
| Jan. 30 | 4.76 7/16 | 4.76 7/16 | 4.76 7/16 |
| Jan. 31 | 4.76 7/16 | 4.76 7/16 | 4.76 7/16 |
| Feb. 1 | 4.76 7/16 | 4.76 7/16 | 4.76 7/16 |
| Feb. 2 | 4.76 7/16 | 4.76 7/16 | 4.76 7/16 |
| Feb. 3 | 4.76 7/16 | 4.76 7/16 | 4.76 7/16 |

| | Demand. | Cables. |
|---|---|---|
| Week's range— High | 4.7581¼ | 4.76 7/16 |
| Low | 4.7570 | 4.76 7/16 |
| Same week last year— High | 4.76½ | 4.76 13/16 |
| Low | 4.75 11/16 | 4.76⅛ |
| Year to date— High | 4.7585 | 4.7647½ |
| Low | 4.7550 | 4.7641¼ |
| Same period last year— High | 4.78 | 4.78⅜ |
| Low | 4.72⅞ | 4.74⅛ |

| PARIS. | Demand High. | Demand Low. | Demand Last. | Cables High. | Cables Low. | Cables Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 29 | 5.84⅝ | 5.84⅝ | 5.84⅝ | 5.83⅝ | 5.83⅝ | 5.83⅝ |
| Jan. 30 | 5.84⅛ | 5.84⅛ | 5.84⅛ | 5.83½ | 5.83½ | 5.83½ |
| Jan. 31 | 5.84⅛ | 5.84⅛ | 5.84⅛ | 5.83⅛ | 5.83⅛ | 5.83⅛ |
| Feb. 1 | 5.84⅛ | 5.84⅛ | 5.84⅛ | 5.83⅛ | 5.83⅛ | 5.83⅛ |
| Feb. 2 | 5.84⅛ | 5.84⅛ | 5.84⅛ | 5.83⅛ | 5.83⅛ | 5.83⅛ |
| Feb. 3 | 5.84⅛ | 5.84½ | 5.84½ | 5.83½ | 5.83½ | 5.83½ |

| | Demand. | Cables. |
|---|---|---|
| Week's range— High | 5.84⅝ | 5.83⅝ |
| Low | 5.84½ | 5.83½ |
| Same week last year— High | 5.87⅝ | 5.87¼ |
| Low | 5.94 | 5.93 |
| Year to date— High | 5.84¼ | 5.83⅝ |
| Low | 5.84⅝ | 5.83½ |
| Same period last year— High | 5.82⅝ | 5.82 |
| Low | 5.94 | 5.93 |

| BERLIN. | Demand High. | Demand Low. | Demand Last. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 29 | 69.50 | 68.25 | 68.25 |
| Jan. 30 | 68.25 | 68.00 | 68.25 |
| Jan. 31 | 68.75 | 68.25 | 68.75 |
| Feb. 1 | 67.50 | 67.25 | 67.25 |
| Feb. 2 | 67.00 | 67.00 | 67.00 |
| Feb. 3 | 67.37½ | 67.37½ | 67.37½ |

| | Cables High. | Cables Low. | Cables Last. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 29 | 69.62½ | 68.31¼ | 68.31¼ |
| Jan. 30 | 68.37½ | 68.12½ | 68.37½ |
| Jan. 31 | 68.81¼ | 68.81¼ | 68.81¼ |
| Feb. 1 | 67.62½ | 67.37½ | 67.37½ |
| Feb. 2 | 67.06¼ | 67.06¼ | 67.06¼ |
| Feb. 3 | 67.50 | 67.50 | 67.50 |

| | Demand. | Cables. |
|---|---|---|
| Week's range— High | 69.50 | 69.62½ |
| Low | 67.00 | 67.06¼ |
| Same week last year— High | 74.00 | 74.06¼ |
| Low | 73.68¾ | 73.81¼ |
| Year to date— High | 73.00 | 73.12½ |
| Low | 67.00 | 67.06¼ |
| Same period last year— High | 77.50 | 76.75 |
| Low | 72.87½ | 73.00 |

| | Switzerland Dem. | Switzerland Cables. | Holland Dem. | Holland Cables. | Italy Dem. | Italy Cables. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 29 | 5.01½ | 5.00⅝ | 40.75 | 40.81¼ | 7.16¼ | 7.16 |
| Jan. 30 | 5.02 | 5.00⅝ | 40.75 | 40.81¼ | 7.22½ | 7.21¾ |
| Jan. 31 | 5.02 | 5.00⅝ | 40.75 | 40.81¼ | 7.30½ | 7.29½ |
| Feb. 1 | 5.01½ | 5.00 | 40.68¾ | 40.75 | 7.30 | 7.29 |
| Feb. 2 | 5.02 | 5.00⅝ | 40.68¾ | 40.75 | 7.29 | 7.28 |
| Feb. 3 | 5.02 | 5.00⅝ | 40.75 | 40.81¼ | 7.28 | 7.27 |
| Week's range— High | 5.01½ | 5.00 | 40.75 | 40.81¼ | 7.16¼ | 7.16 |
| Low | 5.02 | 5.00⅝ | 40.68¾ | 40.75 | 7.30½ | 7.29½ |
| Same week last year— High | 5.18 | 5.17 | 42.62½ | 42.75 | 6.72 | 6.71¼ |
| Low | 5.20½ | 5.19½ | 41.87½ | 42.00 | 6.77½ | 6.76½ |
| Year to date— High | 5.01 | 5.00 | 40.81¼ | 40.87½ | 6.88¾ | 6.87⅝ |
| Low | 5.06 | 5.03 | 40.68¾ | 40.75 | 7.30½ | 7.29½ |
| Same period last year— High | 5.15 | 5.14 | 45.18¾ | 45.31¼ | 6.59½ | 6.58½ |
| Low | 5.26 | 5.25 | 41.57½ | 42.00 | 6.79 | 6.78 |

| | Austria Dem. | Austria Cab's. | Greece Dem. | Greece Cab's. | Russia Dem. | Russia Cab's. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 29 | 10.75 | 10.80 | 20.00 | 20.05 | 28.40 | 28.50 |
| Jan. 30 | 10.88 | 10.90 | 20.00 | 20.05 | 28.35 | 28.45 |
| Jan. 31 | 11.00 | 11.05 | 20.00 | 20.05 | 28.35 | 28.45 |
| Feb. 1 | 10.80 | 10.85 | 20.00 | 20.05 | 28.30 | 28.40 |
| Feb. 2 | 10.70 | 10.75 | 20.00 | 20.05 | 28.30 | 28.40 |
| Feb. 3 | 10.80 | 10.83 | 20.00 | 20.05 | 28.30 | 28.40 |
| Week's range— High | 11.00 | 11.05 | 20.00 | 20.05 | 28.40 | 28.50 |
| Low | 10.70 | 10.75 | 20.00 | 20.05 | 28.30 | 28.40 |
| Year to date— High | 11.80 | 11.82 | 20.00 | 20.05 | 29.90 | 29.95 |
| Low | 10.68 | 10.70 | 19.70 | 19.75 | 28.15 | 28.20 |

### SCANDINAVIA.

| | Copenhagen Dem. | Copenhagen Cab's. | Stockholm Dem. | Stockholm Cab's. | Christiania Dem. | Christiania Cab's. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 29 | 27.50 | 27.60 | 29.60 | 29.72 | 27.95 | 28.10 |
| Jan. 30 | 27.55 | 27.65 | 29.45 | 29.55 | 27.95 | 28.05 |
| Jan. 31 | 27.57 | 27.65 | 29.60 | 29.70 | 27.95 | 28.05 |
| Feb. 1 | 27.45 | 27.55 | 29.50 | 29.60 | 27.90 | 28.00 |
| Feb. 2 | 27.50 | 27.60 | 29.50 | 29.60 | 27.95 | 28.05 |
| Feb. 3 | 27.50 | 27.60 | 29.55 | 29.65 | 27.95 | 28.05 |
| Week's range— High | 27.57 | 27.65 | 29.60 | 29.72 | 27.95 | 28.10 |
| Low | 27.45 | 27.55 | 29.45 | 29.55 | 27.90 | 28.05 |
| Year to date— High | 27.60 | 27.70 | 29.60 | 29.72 | 28.05 | 28.15 |
| Low | 27.05 | 27.12 | 29.35 | 29.45 | 27.80 | 27.90 |

### CHINA.

| | Hongkong Dem. | Hongkong Cab's. | Peking Dem. | Peking Cab's. | Shanghai Dem. | Shanghai Cab's. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week's range— High | 57.00 | 57.10 | 92.00 | 92.12½ | 87.00 | 87.12½ |
| Low | 56.00 | 56.10 | 89.00 | 89.12½ | 84.00 | 84.12½ |
| Year to date— High | 57.50 | 57.60 | 92.00 | 92.12½ | 87.00 | 87.12½ |
| Low | 55.00 | 55.10 | 88.00 | 88.12½ | 83.00 | 83.62½ |

### INDIA. — PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

| | Bombay Dem. | Bombay Cab's. | Calcutta Dem. | Calcutta Cab's. | Manila Dem. | Manila Cables. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week's range— High | 32.25 | 32.87½ | 32.25 | 32.87½ | 50.12½ | 50.25 |
| Low | 32.25 | 32.87½ | 32.25 | 32.87½ | 50.12½ | 50.25 |
| Year to date— High | 32.25 | 32.87½ | 32.25 | 32.87½ | 50.12½ | 50.25 |
| Low | 32.25 | 32.87½ | 32.25 | 32.87½ | 50.12½ | 50.25 |

### JAPAN.

| | SPAIN. Dem. | SPAIN. Cab's. | Kobe Dem. | Kobe Cab's. | Yokohama Dem. | Yokohama Cables. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week's range— High | 21.20 | 21.40 | 50.75 | 50.87½ | 50.75 | 50.87½ |
| Low | 21.20 | 21.35 | 50.75 | 50.87½ | 50.75 | 50.87½ |
| Year to date— High | 21.25 | 21.40 | 50.75 | 50.87½ | 50.75 | 50.87½ |
| Low | 21.05 | 21.25 | 50.75 | 50.87½ | 50.75 | 50.87½ |

### SOUTH AMERICA.

| | Buenos Aires Demand. | Buenos Aires Cables. | Rio Demand. | Rio Cables. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week's range— High | 44.00 | 44.12½ | 23.75 | 23.87½ |
| Low | 44.00 | 44.12½ | 23.75 | 23.87½ |
| Year to date— High | 44.62½ | 44.87½ | 23.75 | 23.87½ |
| Low | 44.00 | 44.12½ | 23.50 | 23.60 |

# Auctioneers

*whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.*


David W. Biow Co., 520-522 B'way
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc., 333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 13-17 Greene St. Spring 2948.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. 13-15 Lispenard St. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay. Tel. 497 Franklin.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way, Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2947 Frank.


# BUSINESS WORLD

## Buyers' Wants

*50 Cents per agate line each insertion.*

AMERICAN POPLIN or similar grade; apple green, magenta, rose. Call with samples, Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at better grade, silks particularly. Call all week, 151 West 26th, 4th floor, rear elevator.

COATS.—Jobber will look at a line of silk jersey sport coats on Monday and Tuesday at 928 Broadway, 4th floor.

COATS.—Sub-manufacturers, infants' and children's Fall coats; bring samples, Fidelity Cloak Co., 135 W. 17th.

COATS.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' and children's coats, suits, dresses, skirts. Gruber, 448 Broadway. Spring 358.

COATS AND SUITS wanted by exclusive jobber. 11 East 31st St., 4th floor.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open to buy quantity three-thread cloth for cash; also washable satins. Call Monday and Tuesday mornings, Room 1,612, 116 West 32d.

CREPE DE CHINE, 100 pieces, cash. Call Monday afternoon, Empire Waist Co., 139 Spring St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on sport, crepe de chine, and silk jersey dresses of the better kind; stock orders at once. 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St., top floor, entrance 28th St. Call after 11 o'clock.

DRESSES.—Contractors making $18 and $27 a dozen cotton dresses; will look at Spring samples Monday afternoon. Rosner & Liman, 17 West 17th.

DRESSES.—Jobber open for silk dresses and sport suits; big orders placed. 146 West 25th St., 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted for medium priced silk dresses. Friedfeld & Kressel, 1st floor, 130 West 29th St.

GOODS.—Woolen and cotton goods; export house interested. Bennett. Rector 6114.

LININGS.—Open to buy 500 pieces Paisley lining at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

MERCHANDISE.—Cash for ladies' coats, suits, skirts, waists, and dresses; good values only. Paragon, 133 West 21st.

POPLINS.—Will pay cash for all shades in American poplins, style 90610. Harry Rubin, 24 West 24th. Farragut 9218.

SILKS.—Wanted, large, small quantities; also remnants, yard and over. L 149 Times.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES.—Jobber looking at wash skirts and dresses. Write for appointment, M 47 Times.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk skirts and dresses. Write for appointment, M 46 Times.

SUITS.—Jobber ready to place orders on Spring suits. Room 904, 18 W. 27th.

USED CARPETS.—Wanted to buy, about 500 yards of used carpets for store use; state price, color, length. Write 41, Hotel Longacre, 47 St. and Broadway.

## Offerings to Buyers

AMERICAN CHEVIOTS, style No. 0300, in all shades; American stone serge, style No. 09050, in black and navy; American, 0306, in all shades. Call Gram. 4189.

AMERICAN VELOURS 15005, Stevens 2754, coatings, Amoskeag poplin 8158. Phone Greeley 4376.

BIGRO.—Five pieces gray bigro, 42 in. wide; 55c. Simon Costume, 44 West 32d St.

BROADCLOTH.—White, Kelly green, gray, tan, copen, rose. Republic Novelty, 230 5th Av.

BUTTONS.—One million gross, all qualities and for all purposes. Hirsch & Eckstein, 40 Lispenard St. Franklin 1492.

BUTTONS.—Closing out imported jets, beaded, riveted, covered, crochets. 138 5th Av.

CLOAKS, Corduroys; silks; satins; printed goods; sell cheap. Lessler, 130 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—It will be worth while for you to see the $7.75 poplin suit, lined throughout with peau de cygne, and $4.75 checked suit, we are showing; also good values in coats. Adams-Berlin & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS.—Wonderful coats, full of style and value; worthy of your consideration; popular priced. Novick & Co., 49 West 28th.

COATS.—Esquimette plush, plain, fur trimmed, close out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Suits, snappy Spring styles; American woolen poplin coat, $4.75. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Are showing remarkable values in Spring line. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—See our $8.75 suits, $3.75 coats. Meyer Loeb, 13 East 30th St.

COATS.—250 plush coats to close out. M. Jaffe, 40 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 serge dresses, newest models, to close out; also 500 silks. Ideal Garment Co., 18 West 33d St.

DRESSES, serges, for immediate delivery at a price. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—200 serge dresses to close out at a price. Gross & Seibowitz, 134 West 26th.

GABARDINE.—Garfields, navy, black, and Copenhagen below regular selling price. M 43 Times.

GEORGETTE, 50 to 100 pieces, domestic, for sale. Feinberg Bros., 22 West 15th St.

GEORGETTES dyed in quantities at 6½c. Eagle Dye Works, 116 West 31st St.

HOSIERY.—Special numbers to close out at very low prices; for basement bargain. Gold Hosiery, 450 Broadway.

JAP SILK.—61 pieces, 7¾ M line; M piece reasonable. If interested address B 250 Times.

PAPER.—Five reams, 58x68-400, at 8 cents per pound. L. Hyman & Son, 121 Spring St.

PIECE GOODS.—Thomas H. Curry's 100 range; all colors, at price. Spring 6278.

PEAU DE CYGNES.—Large quantities, immediate delivery; full range of seasonable shades. Gould & Neubert, 354 4th Av.

POPLIN, Gabardines, Serges. Farragut 8857. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,183 B'way.

SATEEN.—Mustard and apple green sateen, 19c. yard; immediate delivery. Spring 6311.

SERGE.—French Whitman 104, Amoskeag 6122, Whitman 767, poplin; also 40-inch silk poplin. Telephone Greeley 4378.

SERGES. — Quantity 4,408-54,221-11,433, all colors; immediate delivery. Farragut 3816.

SERGES.—Cream; Cox Schreiber 215; check, job check, and mixtures. Greeley 4379.

SERGE.—American, 0936, navy, black, at $1.87½ less 3 per cent. V 94 Times.

SILKS, more silks, and then some. Kinstler & Co., 440 4th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Good spring; immediate delivery. General Plating Co., 159 Leonard St.

SPRING SUITS.—Poplins, $7.90 up; all shades; immediate delivery; also Spring coats, $4.75 up. Hirschorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Don't buy any suits before seeing our wonderful American all wool poplin suits with Persian lining for $6.75 net; other attractive values; immediately delivery. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

TISSUE PAPER, white, $1 per ream, 20x30; 480 sheets; (100-ream lots.) Karl Hagenbacher, 703 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

WAISTS.—Four Momme Jap silk, $9 dozen; crepe de chines, all colors, $18. Federal Waist Co., 56 Bleecker St.

### HELPING MERCHANTS.

Out-of-town storekeepers needing goods at once should send a prepaid day lettergram to The New York Times, giving particulars. Next morning a short advertisement costing 50 cents a line of six words will appear on the Business Page of The Times. Replies may be addressed to name or box number.—Advt.

### COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

GRAHAM, HINKLEY & COMPANY.

Whereas, the co-partnership existing under the firm name of GRAHAM, HINKLEY & COMPANY has transacted business in the City of New York for upwards of three years and under said name has had business relations with foreign countries during said period;

And Whereas, changes have taken place in the persons composing said firm;

Now, Therefore, we the undersigned Frederick William Fell of Birmingham, England; Walter Henry Lake, residing at Orange, N. J.; Harry Frederick Runge, residing at Orange, N. J., and Manuel Cortada, residing at New York City, N. Y., do hereby, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, certify that the principal place of business of said co-partnership is in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

That the undersigned have succeeded to all the rights and interests of said firm and intend to continue the use of said firm name of GRAHAM, HINKLEY & COMPANY, and to deal under said name.

That the respective residence of the undersigned are as above set forth.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this eleventh day of January, 1917.

FREDERICK WILLIAM FELL L. S.
WALTER HENRY LAKE L. S.
HARRY FREDERICK RUNGE L. S.
MANUEL CORTADA L. S.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

On this 24th day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and Seventeen, before me personally came Walter Henry Lake, Harry Frederick Runge, and Manuel Cortada, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing Certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me they executed the same.

C. C. RYDER,
(Seal.) Notary Public, No. 167,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN, CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, ss.:

On this eleventh day of January in the year one thousand nine hundred and Seventeen, before me personally came Frederick-William Fell, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing Certificate, and he duly acknowledged to me he executed the same.

(Seal.) DAVID C. KERR,
Vice Consul of the United States of America,
Birmingham, England.

American Consular Service ($2) Fee Stamp.

# ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square.

ALBANY, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; Mr. Ferber, suits, dresses; 1,150 Broadway.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—J. C. Penny Co.; N. B. Hicks, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Wm. F. Gable & Co.; Miss Hake, upholstery goods; Miss Vanwalter, representing; 230 5th Av.

AMERICAN FORKS, Utah—J. C. Penny Co.; J. L. Frimage, general merchandise; 354 4th Av.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Marks Sons; Chas. Mark, Miss C. Kyser, Miss E. Cosler, J. Lewi, cloaks, suits, ready-to-wear; Flanders.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. S. Bluman, millinery; 621 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. B. Fallaise, dry goods; Breslin.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; Miss P. Hardy, millinery; 1,150 Broadway; Cumberland.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Smith & Higgins; J. C. Cook, millinery, women's garments; W. H. Higgins, notions, hosiery; 1,161 B'way; Grand.

AURORA, Ill.—Wade, Latz & Grometer; C. F. Wade, ready-to-wear; Park Av.

AURORA, Ill.—Style Shop; H. M. Goff, A. Wilson, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

AUSTIN, Texas—E. M. Scarborough & Sons; C. W. Scarborough, dry goods; 353 4th Av.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal.—J. C. Penny Co.; W. F. Gettle, general merchandise; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.; Mrs. N. D. Powell, millinery; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—M. Ambach & Sons; M. Ambach, D. M. Ambach, woolens; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; A. J. Bernard, cloaks, suits; 18 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss T. Stern, corsets; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baer Bros.; S. S. Baer, millinery, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE, Md.—M. Lurie & Co.; M. Whitman, waists; 1,150 Broadway.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—E. S. Pedigo Co.; E. S. Pedigo, general mdse.; Miss Floyd, ladies' wear; Miss L. Roles, millinery; Imperial.

BOSTON, Mass.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss F. Snyder, millinery; 621 B'way.

BOUNTIFUL, Utah—J. C. Penny Co.; A. L. Hess, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

BRISTOL, Tenn.—H. P. King Co.; C. H. King, gen'l mdse.; S. E. Grant, carpets; 1,178 Broadway.

BROOKFIELD, Mo.—Mr. Hartman, cloaks, suits, dresses; 339 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; Miss P. Brinton, cloaks, suits; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss Gray, corsets; 18 West 35th.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. Dooley, corsets, muslin underwear; 18 West 35th.

BUTTE, Mont.—Symons D. G. Co.; Miss V. Hammer, millinery; 821 B'way.

CENTRALIA, Wash.—J. C. Penny Co.; A. B. McDonald, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Miller Bros. Co.; Miss K. Banks, children's wear; Miss Rice, millinery; 1,150 B'way.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; G. Weinrich, laces; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; A. B. Nelson, knit goods, ribbons; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward Co.; F. T. Bishop, leather goods; Mr. Alcombrack, art goods, notions; 43 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—Samuel Phillipson & Co.; M. Segal, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; Grand.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; A. R. Stumer, gen'l m'gr; J. R. Anthony, gen'l m'dse; J. F. Brown, millinery; 621 B'way.

CHICAGO, Ill. — Rothschild Co.; Miss E. Thal, misses' coats, suits, dresses; Miss M. L. Hannerty, women's dresses; A. C. Berwanger, women's coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Fair; J. Isba, women's ready-to-wear; Miss Howland, waists; Mrs. Conway, coats, suits; Miss Clifford, muslin underwear, corsets, negligees, infants' wear, knit underwear, aprons; Miss McVey, muslin underwear; S. J. Roehl, rubber goods, notions, toilet articles, laces, embroideries, neckwear, dress trimmings; Mrs. G. Smith, millinery, basement; G. F. Williams, jewelry, silverware, leather goods; 225 4th Av.

CHICO, Cal.—J. C. Penny Co.; A. F. Leurance, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo.—T. W. Hartman, cloaks, suits, dresses; 339 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—W. Valerius, cloaks, suits; Imperial.

CINCINNATI, O.—Irwin Cloak Co.; L. D. Irwin, coats, suits; Miss M. Isaacs, dresses; 404 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Lattin, Bloomfield Co.; H. A. Lattin, skirtings; 1,133 B'way.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Clawson & Wilson Co.; A. E. Force, furs; 38 W. 32d.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The May Co.; J. A. Swanson, dresses, basement; 37 West 26th St.

CLEVELAND—Fries & Schueles Co.; O. A. Schueles, cloaks, suits, infants' wear; 315 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; K. E. Meisel, coats; Miss B. Vincent, waists; H. R. Tyroler, gen'l mdse.; Miss E. Feihn, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Graves Cloak House; Mrs. E. R. Graves, ladies' wear; Miss J. O. Nessmith, ladies' ready-to-wear; Breslin.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss E. Kitchen, rep.; 220 5th Av.

DANVILLE, Ill.—S. Mandle, millinery, ready-to-wear; 38 West 33d.

DAYTON, Wash.—J. C. Penny Co.; W. B. Hooper, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike, Kumler Co.; Miss M. Garlock, misses', children's ready-to-wear, petticoats; Miss C. Schumacher, corsets, ladies' underwear, infants' wear; Miss Kell, rep.; H. S. Ames, general mdse.; 220 5th Av.

DENVER—Denver D. G. Co.; Miss A. M. Wilson, millinery; 30 E. 20th.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; A. Farrell, dresses; 303 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; Miss M. Hickey, coats; 303 5th Av.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. W. Krenning, millinery; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; S. Kaufman, millinery; 621 B'way.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; R. B. Tannahill, men's clothing; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Kline Garment Co.; Miss J. S. Sharpe, dresses, waists; 404 4th Av.

DETROIT, Ill.—The J. L. Hudson Co.; H. Rich, men's furn. goods; H. Desendorf, art goods; 354 4th Av.

EASTON, Penn. — Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

ELKHART, Ind.—W. S. Stanton Co.; H. M. Stanton, cloaks, suits; Hotel Somerset.

ELY, Nev.—J. C. Penny Co.; F. Hartley, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

ENID, Okla.—Hirsch Bros.; M. Hirsch, dry goods; New Strand.

ERIE, Penn.—Erie D. G. Co.; Mrs. C. Medd, millinery; 434 4th Av.

ERIE, Penn.—Osborne-Norman Co.; M. Osborne, gen'l ready-to-wear; 1,140 Broadway.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—The Andres Co., Miss B. Sherer, cloaks, waists, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 1,270 Broadway.

FALLS CITY, Neb.—J. C. Penny Co.; E. N. Mudd, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

FLINT, Mich.—O. M. Smith & Co.; Miss Keiser, millinery; G. Jackson, general mdse.; A. Patterson, ladies' wear; Breslin.

FORT COLLINS, Colo.—W. C. Maher & Co.; J. P. Foster, ladies' ready-to-wear garments, silks, linens, ladies' neckwear; Prince George.

GALESBURG, Ill.—Bondi Bros. & Co.; Mr. Bondi, ladies' and children's ready-to-wear; Woodstock.

GALLUP, N. M.—J. C. Penny Co.; C. C. Penson, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb.—J. C. Penny Co.; H. C. Paidley, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

GRAND JUNCTION, Cal.—J. C. Penny Co.; E. C. Jocelyn, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

GRAND RAPIDS—H. Stern, F. Hogan, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.

GRAND RAPIDS, La.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; C. Cormack, millinery; 621 B'way.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—P. Steketee & Sons; J. Geiselman, waists, muslin underwear; Breslin.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Hobbs-Henderson Co.; C. O. Hobbs, women's ready-to-wear; W. F. Jones, women's ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling Store; Mr. Lloyd, coats, suits; 72 Madison Av.

HARRISBURGH, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling Store; Mr. Lloyd, coats, suits; 72 Madison Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; H. Eisenberg, millinery; 621 B'way.

HUDSON, N. Y.—J. Kritzman & Son; W. Kritzman, clothing, hats, furn. goods; Hotel Knockerbocker.

INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; R. C. Block, men's clothing; 1,261 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Goldstein Bros.; S. Goldstein, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss G. Kelly, Miss B. Wilkins, millinery; Miss E. Coulter, Miss B. Fishman, waists.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; R. Mann, toilet, leather, fancy goods, jewelry, notions; F. Wolf, ready-to-wear; 1,140 Broadway.

JEANNETTE, Penn.—Ambler Ready-to-Wear Stores; I. Ambler, ready-to-wear; 110 West 34th St., Room 902.

KALISPEL, Mon.—J. C. Penny Co.; L. M. Loll, A. J. Dean, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

KANKAKEE, Ill. — Geleno Bros.; H. A. Johns, J. C. Cotton, cloaks, suits, millinery; Park Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—John Taylor D. G. Co.; A. White, domestics; 200 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; G. Hill, toys, sporting goods; 23 East 26th.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—John Taylor D. G. Co.; Miss E. Richart, muslin underwear; 200 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheim Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, children's coats, dresses; Mrs. Mintun, waists, middies; 7 West 22d.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; G. F. Shephard, hosiery, underwear, ribbons, fancy goods; 25 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kline Cloak & Suit Co.; Mrs. H. Schulze, dresses; Miss H. Ruechel, waists; 404 4th Av.

KELLOGG, Idaho—J. C. Penny Co.; D. McDonald, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

KEWANEE, Ill.—Bondi Bros. & Co.; Mr. Hess, ladies' and children's ready-to-wear; Woodstock.

LANSING, Mich.—F. N. Arbaugh Co.; F. N. Arbaugh, L. B. Seeman, dry goods; Mrs. Kneeland, ladies' wear; Latham.

LARAMIE, Wyo.—J. C. Penny Co.; J. B. Towner, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

LARAMIE, Wyo.—J. C. Penny Co.; N. Clawson, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

LE MARS, Iowa—M. Burg; A. D. Burg, F. Burg, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 1,170 B'way.

LEWISTON, Idaho—J. C. Penny Co.; C. A. Blanchard, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; Mr. Levinson, dresses; 1,150 Broadway.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Gus Blass Co.; S. Gersman, dry goods; 1,150 Broadway.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—G. Blass Co.; M. H. Benson, bargain basement; 1,150 Broadway; Cumberland.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kaufman-Straus Co.; Z. Jacoby, linings; 220 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE—J. M. Robinson Norton Co.; J. C. Terry, hdkfs.; 72 Leonard.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Dolfinger Co.; E. Dolfinger, house furn. goods; Cumberland.

MATTOON, Ill.—Bower & Schulhoff Co.; Mr. Schulhoff, ladies' and children's ready-to-wear; Woodstock.

MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bro.; J. A. Moss, wash goods; 22 E. 17th.

MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros., Inc.; Mr. Reeder, suits, dresses; 22 East 17th St.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Bry Block Merc. Co.; E. E. Eldridge, boys' clothing; 353 4th Av.

MESA, Ariz.—J. C. Penny Co.; H. A. Price, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; E. P. Schaefer, gen'l mdse.; 404 4th Av.

MIDVALE, Utah—J. C. Penny Co.; F. R. Payne, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss I. Buell, infants' wear; 230 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss E. Spillane, cloaks, suits; H. Corrigan, rep.; 230 5th Av.

MINOT, N. D.—J. C. Penny Co.; C. A. Clapp, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

MODESTA, Cal.—J. C. Penny Co.; E. R. Hawke, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—M. Lurie & Co.; P. Daniels, suits; 1,150 Broadway.

MOSCOW, Idaho—J. C. Penny Co.; B. Coffey, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—L. Jonas & Co.; S. Jonas, ladies', misses', children's Fall coats, middy blouses; 581 Broadway.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; L. D. Biers, millinery; 621 B'way.

NEWTON, Kan.—J. C. Penny Co.; J. W. Richman, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

OGDEN, Utah—W. H. Wright Sons Co.; A. Foulger, notions, hosiery, jewelry; 1,170 Broadway.

OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess-Nash Co.; Mr. Gardiner, linens; H. Rosendale, leather goods, jewelry, stationery; Miss Schmidt, ribbons; Miss M. Butler, laces, embroideries, trimmings, neckwear; A. J. Papke, china, house furn. goods; 1,133 Broadway.

OTTAWA, Ill.—Stanton Specialty Co.; H. M. Stanton, cloaks, suits, dresses, &c.; Hotel Somerset.

OTTUMWA, Iowa—J. C. Penny Co.; F. J. Bolger, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

PENDLETON, Ore.—J. C. Penny Co.; A. D. Forst, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA — Ross Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats, 621 B'way.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—M. Lurie & Co.; Mr. Goldstein, coats, suits; 1,150 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; C. M. Shuart, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; S. Simon, Miss Stein, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 116 W. 32d.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Miss Ridlon, rep.; 432 4th Av.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Anderson Bros. Co.; A. Harr, house furn. goods; 315 5th Av.

PRESTON, Idaho—J. C. Penny Co.; R. W. Copeland, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

PRICE, Utah—J. C. Penny Co.; E. M. Brown, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE—C. Misch; C. E. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

PROVO, Utah—J. C. Penny Co.; R. Lockridge, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

RESBURY, Idaho—J. C. Penny Co.; G. Williams, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; J. T. Otto, rugs, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.

RICHFIELD, Utah—J. C. Penny Co.; C. J. Malmsten, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; W. W. Warshawer, millinery; 621 B'way.

RICHMOND, Va. — Fourqureau, Temple & Co.; Miss L. K. Brown, Miss A. Smith, millinery; Collingwood.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; W. P. Bartlett, millinery; 621 B'way.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Robinson-McCurdy Co.; Miss Reutlinger, muslin underwear, children's wear, corsets, &c.; Mr. Nolan, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, &c.; Mr. Noel, fancy goods, jewelry; Mr. Geraghty, representing; 351-53 4th Av.

ROSEWELL, N. M.—J. C. Penny Co.; L. W. Thompson, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

SALINA, Kan. — Steifel Bros. & Co.; Mr. Steifel, ladies' and children's ready-to-wear; Woodstock.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—J. C. Penny Co.; B. H. Shack; gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Prager Co.; J. L. Grossman, women's, children's sweaters; 1,133 Broadway.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; W. F. Conklin, millinery; 621 B'way.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Frederick & Nelson; E. J. Schweinbold, domestics; 450 4th Av.

SEDALIA, Mo. — Bondi Bros. & Co.; Mr. Cohen, ladies' and children's ready-to-wear; Woodstock.

SHAMOKIN, Penn.—Shapiro Bros.; L. Shapiro, clothing, furn. goods; Grand.

SHOSHONE, Idaho—J. C. Penny Co.; A. H. Wright, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Bee Hive Co.; E. T. Hausman, dry goods; 1,133 Broadway; Longacre.

ST. ANTHONY, Idaho—J. C. Penny Co.; J. S. Truex, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

ST. CLOUD, Minn.—J. C. Penny Co.; J. H. Wallace, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

STERLING, Cal.—J. C. Penny Co.; R. H. Olt, general merchandise; 354 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. Cohen, millinery; 621 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; G. Taylor, gloves; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; W. H. Wingfield, dress goods, silks; 37 W. 26th.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Pufeles Cloak Co.; Mr. Pufeles, cloaks, suits, dresses; 339 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; M. B. Joel, wash goods; S. Gold, dry goods; 1,140 B'way; Cumberland.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—L. Herzog & Bros. D. G. Co.; F. J. Herzog, children's, ladies' Fall coats; 874 B'way.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Irwin Garment Co.; Miss J. Flynn, waists; J. S. Salkey, suits; 404 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; L. Fuller, A. Fuller, gen'l mdse.; D. G. Braham, Miss Langhauser, jewelry, leather, fancy goods; L. Rosenheim, notions, basement, jobs stationery; T. Moffat, F. Loewy, hosiery, underwear; M. Steinfeld, Miss Webb, coats, suits; Mrs. O. M. Thornton, Mrs. Sparks, waists, dresses; H. Weil, Miss Z. Boyer, coats; Miss C. Hamm, L. Baer, basement, ready-to-wear; Miss M. Kearney, underwear; 1,140 Broadway.

ST. PAUL—Novelty Cloak & Suit Co.; L. Silverstein, cloaks, suits, dresses; Claridge.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Seiter & Seiter; F. J. Seiter, hats; Breslin.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—L. A. Witherill; Miss M. Shaunessy, laces, ribbons, neckwear; Miss N. Bemis, waists, house dresses, children's wear; Breslin.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—A. Herz; M. Henry, leather goods; 116 West 32d.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Siegel Store; S. Petersdorf, J. Finkelstein, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

THE DALLES, Ore.—J. C. Penny Co.; A. E. Otis, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

TOLEDO—La Salle & Koch Co.; A. B. Koch, dry goods; 1,170 B'way.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Emporium World Millinery; B. F. Key, millinery; 621 B'way.

TOLEDO, O.—Neuhausel Bros.; M. J. Gilsdorf, cloaks, suits; Wallick.

TOLEDO, O.—W. L. Milner & Co.; L. L. Brink, toys; 116 West 32d.

TOLEDO, O.—W. L. Milner & Co.; R. M. A. Williams, men's furn. goods, women's, children's knit underwear, hosiery, umbrellas; 116 West 32d.

TOLEDO.—Lamson Bros. Co.; Miss C. Rost, cloaks, suits; Miss F. Williams, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss Bennett, ladies' wear; Miss Christensen, ladies' wear; H. A. Buckingham, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 220 5th Av.

TONOPAH, Wash.—J. C. Penny Co.; O. F. Shepard, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

TRINIDAD, Cal.—J. C. Penny Co.; H. E. Kendall, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

UNIONTOWN, Penn.—J. & L. Store; Miss Goldstein, ready-to-wear, skirts, waists; 12 E. 33d.

UTICA, N. Y.—R. Fraser; A. H. Cavanagh, cloaks, suits; Imperial.

WALLA WALLA, Wash.—J. C. Penny Co.; W. Hyer, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; J. F. Finnin, notions, jewelry; 432 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Palais Royal; Mrs. B. S. Rose, corsets; Mrs. M. E. Davison, jewelry; L. H. Simons, men's clothing; Mrs. H. Gold, waists; S. A. Lewis, silks; 220 5th Av.

WATERBURY, Conn. — Franken Bros.; C. Franken, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

WATERTOWN, Wis.—J. C. Penny Co.; J. R. Whitman, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

WESTON, W. Va.—Wm. Malkow, ready-to-wear garments; 38 West 33d.

WHEELING, W. Va.—House & Herrmann; T. E. Kibbey, women's ready-to-wear; Martinique.

WHEELING, W. Va. — Stone & Thomas; Miss A. Norris, millinery; J. A. Rownd, pictures, toys; 1,270 Broadway.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—S. Hirsch & Sons; J. Hirsch, women's ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

WINSLOW, Ariz.—J. C. Penny Co.; C. M. Killip, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—C. Misch, S. Elias, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Co.; A. Vanderpyl, furn. goods, hosiery; Miss B. Sullivan, Miss Burke, hosiery; 404 4th Av.

YORK, Penn.—Bon Ton; E. S. Spangler, ready-to-wear; Miss E. Price, Miss Dennis, ladies' wear; 72 Madison Av.; Grand.

## Auction Sales


HIRAM H. PARKE

UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE

By Direction of ALBERT W. PROSS, Esq., and The NEW YORK TRUST CO., Executors for the Estate of the Late J. HARSEN PURDY. BOWERS & SANDS, ESQS., Attorneys for Executors. Offices 44 Cedar St., N. Y. City.

The Furniture, Draperies, Oriental Rugs, Linens, Chinese Porcelains and Bronzes, Sterling Silver, and Steinway Upright Piano

Contained in the Residence NO. 14 EAST 38TH ST., New York City. To Be Sold at the Above PREMISES, Tuesday and Wednesday, February 6 and 7, Beginning at 11 o'Clock Each Morning.

INSPECTION

The Furnishings of the Residence may be inspected MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, from 9:30 A. M. until 6 P. M. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES comprising 850 lots mailed free upon request to

HIRAM H. PARKE, Auctioneer. Offices and Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The Balance of the stock of FIXTURES of the EMPORIUM CLOAK & SUIT CO. will be sold by H. KARP, Auctr., TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, Feb. 6, at 10:30 A. M. on premises 35th St. & Broadway, N. Y. C. Entrance on 35th St. Above comprises an elegant line Mahogany Finish Tables, Show & Wall Cases, Silent Cases, Chairs, Mirrors, Racks, etc. Further particulars tomorrow. Auctrs. Tel. Spring 4197.

Hickson INC. Paris Hats FOR THE TRADE. MOST INTERESTING DISPLAY IN NEW YORK. Fifth Avenue at 52d Street

151-153-155-157-159-161-163 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET. WE ARE NOW IN OUR NEW SHOWROOMS. COATS $3.75 to $25. The Home of Stylish Stouts. SUITS $6.75 to $25. CHARLOP BROS. & CO., 151-153-155-157-159-161-163 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK

CIGAR PAR EXCELLENCE. Marie Antoinette. Sold Wherever Quality is in demand. TRY ONE. 10¢ and UP. Made by E. KLEINER & CO.—N.Y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. PIETRO SERVO of No. 240 Bleecker Street, New York City, having sold his business, stock, etc., to the Greenwich Furniture Co., all creditors are required to present their claims at once to the purchasers' attorney, Alfonso Bivona, Esq., No. 309 Broadway, New York City.

SECOND-HAND fixtures at special prices. UNIVERSAL FIXTURE CORP. Formerly Goldberg Display Fixtures, 137 West 23d St.

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# COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

## FEDERAL.

### Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Motions:
Neptun<NY & Ber Co
Orvig<same.
Olson<Luckenbach.
Rice<Brooklyn.
Re Reichert.
Tweedie Co<US.
Ryan<Ohmer.
Burns<Brown.
Hess<Guar, &c, Co.
Babbitt<Read.
Lowe<Farbroerke.
General calendar:
Auto Vacuum Freezer Co<Sexton Co.
Anderson<El Rayo Mines Co.
Same<La Rose Consol Mines Co.
Creston-Colorado Co<Anderson.
Hart<US.
Schwartzberg<same.
Green<same.
Re American 5 & 10 Cent Stores.
Porter<Shulof.
Quinn<Faw.
Barker<CNY.
Jones<Tug Bouker No 2.

DISTRICT COURT — Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 11 A. M.—Equity calendar—B & O RR<West Union Tel Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Dietrich, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Civil jury cases.
Central RR of NJ<Breyman.
Witte<Penn RR.
Keutgen<Baubenberger.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:15 A. M.—Jury calendar.
O'Connor<Franklin.
Oetjens<Finnegan-Brown Co.
O'Hanlon<So Pac Co.
Clark<Penn RR.
Lowe Motor Sup Co<Weed Ch Tire Grip.
Russian Symph Soc<Muratore.
L Straus Co<Silverstein.
Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins<Penn Fire Ins.
Federal Pub Co<US.
Butterick<same.
Clark<C RR of N J.
Rosenberg<Inter Merc Marine Co (2.)
Grimwood<Munson SS
Buyan<Leh Val RR.
US<La Rose Cons Mines Co.
MacDonald<Mandeville.
Gardiner<Du Pont.
R L Smith, Inc<Grand Trunk Ry.
Roepcke<Levy.
Scully<Gen Cotton Sec
Quidnick-Windham Mfg Co<Converse Co
McElroy<Hudson Nav.
Shanley<Kriegel.
Maurer<Star Co.
Hammerschlag Mfg<Imp & Trad Nat Bk
Nostzle<Penn RR.
Brenner<same.
Rosenfeld<same.
Campbell<NY, N H & H RR.
Snowden<Emp State Sight S & T Co.
Reardon<CI & B RR.
Jones<same.
Travelers' Ins Co<Prince Line.
Clark<Stand Oil Co.
Lewis<Penn RR.
Kissel Motor Car Co<Kissell Mot Car Co.
Clancey<Bump.
Fernandez<Stand Oil.
Muraski<Penn RR.
Phoenix Iron & Steel Co<Luria.
Feldman<Corn Prod Refining Co.
Lanaido<N J Exp Co.
Davison Chem Co<Gillespie.
Ianiello<Beth Steel Co
US<Raff.
Northern RR<Lowe.
O'Leary<Thompson.
Jironka<C RR of N J.
Hanna Loco Stoker Co<C W Hunt Co.
Wagner Spec Co<Manning, Maxwell & M.
Coopersmith<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Island Crk Coal Co<McArthur Bros.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co<Morris I & S Co.
Reddan Spec Co<Coe-Stapley Mfg Co.
Silverstein<L Straus & Co.

DISTRICT COURT — Learned Hand, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
The following equity causes will be called on the above date and set for hearing at a session of the court to be held by Judge Aldrich, commencing Tuesday, Feb. 13:
Equity call calendar: Hughes<Corn Pr Ref.
Autopiano Co<Story & Clark Piano Co.
Meade-Morrison Mfg<C W Hunt Co, Inc.
Am Graphophone Co<Emerson Phono Co.
Reducing Mach Co<Whitington.
Brown<Fletcher (2.)
Brennan<Wallace.
Clymes<Lenz Photo Eng Co.
A B Dick Co<Underwood Typew Co (2.)
Scully<T De La Rue & Co, Ltd.
Henderson & Ervin<Delpark, Inc, (2.)
Same<Weber & Heilbroner.
Same<Man Shirt Co.
Procter & Gamble<Berlin Mills Co.
Am Metal Cap Co<Girr.
Chicago Car Heat Co<Gold Car H & L Co.
Ballard<Audubon Nat Bank.
Andrews<Heywood Bros & W Mfg Co.
Underhill<Belasco.
Richardson<Germania Bank.
Noble<Frukauf.
US Metal Cap & Seal Co<Am Keyless Kap
Am Keyless Kap<US Metal Cap & Seal.
Munger<Perlman Reiss Corp.
Victor Talk Mach Co<Globe Talk Mach Co
Am Thermos Bottle Co<Goldberg.
Grt A & P Tea Co<Cream of Wheat Co.
Cambria Steel Co<NY C RR (2.)
Same<Pressed Stl Car
Same<NY C RR.
Same<Pressed Stl Car.
Same<NY C RR.

DISTRICT COURT — Learned Hand, J.—Room 331, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.
NY C RR<Tug Bridgeton.
Ward<NY Tr Rock Co
McWilliams<Penn RR (2.)
Foreman<SS Kansas City.
Rapner<Carruthers.
Penn RR<Ferryboat Montclair.
Gans SS Line<Wilhelmsen.
Scauten<Tug Eureka.
McAllister<Amer & Cuban SS Line.
Peluffo<Lamport & Holt Line.
Hermans<same.
De Barry<same.
Re Ferryboat Ithaca (limitation.)
Hewlett<NY-Cuba Mail SS Co.
Capens<same.
Wallen<same.
Marquardt<same.
Goldsmith<same.
Lemkan<same.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.
Robert Wasserman,
Joseph B Goldsmith,
Julius Levy,
A M & S Liebert,
A & O Venafra,
Samuel Grossman,
Harris I Phillips,
Louis Schechwitz,
Joseph L Rosenberg,
Agnes V Hogan,
Wm H Burke.
Under objections:
Wm P Ryan,
Klingler & Henkel,
C & H Mottrifsky,
I & D Berdichawsky.
Adjourned cases:
Alex E Cohen,
Charles G Reider.
Motions:
Colwell Lead Co.
Amer Film Serv Corp,
Schach & Rosenstein,
Joseph Weintraub,
Baumeister & Co,
Wm F McClelland,
Preeck & Wilson,
Helen Gabriel,
Rubin & Lipman,
N & L Solash,
Samuel Bleustein,
Chapman Contract Co,
Jules Bony & Co,
Wesley Sisson,
J F O'Connor & Co,
Tacking Toys Corp,
Goldfarb Bros,
Applebaum & Sons,
Geo E Conley,
Liebler & Co (2.)
Fieldstael & Co,
Clifford A Schaufele,
Abbot-Gamble Co,
Slavin Bros,
Fieldsteel & Co,
I Michelman & Bros,
Louis Zimmerman,
Edward Luck,
Harkness Holding Co,
Charles S Feldsteel.

### Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Common law. Case on—Petrowsky<D, L & W RR.

## STATE

### Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—
People<Ferrara.
Same<Arnstein.
Keyes et al, ex'rs<Met Trust Co.
Beckett et al<Blum.
Kelly<Catholic Rel & Benef Assoc.
Fagan, admrx<Atl C Line RR Co.
Pedersin<L Michel Brew Co.
Escher<Buff & Lake Erie Trac Co.

## NEW YORK COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Guy, Philbin, and Mullan, JJ., at 10 A. M., for hearing of appeals from orders and judgments of City Court.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Hooker<Andon Co.
Prince<Behal.
Re Rullson.
Ryan<Eastern Wayne Produce Co.
Re Pneumatic Concrete Placing Co.
Applegate<Applegate.
Lang<Harrison.
Herrmann<CNY.
Rosenberg<Holzman(2)
Kane<Kane.
Re CNY (Unionpt Rd)
Kuritzky<Taylor.
Re CNY (William St).
Union Trust Co<Donnelly (3).
Re Ellenbogen.
Hoehn<Wachsman.
East River Sav Inst<Dober.
Kaufman<Glasser.
Shapiro<Bernson.
Ross<Schworer & Sons
Kugelman<Levin.
Re Small.
Roeder<Mayer.
Globe Storage, &c, Co<McKenna.
Reed<Levy.
Blauman<Blauman.
Green<Harvey.
Fosnacht<Fosnacht.
Meade<Green's Auto Vans & Exp Co.
Williams<Strong.
Slabitska<Scherr.
Zipkin<Zipkin.
Lambert<Lambert.
Grant<Parson.
CNY<Goldenthal.
Re Donzelli.
Robinson<Kieval.
Gashie<Gashie.
Simm<Spirer.
Re Silberman.
Raymond<Guaranty Trust Co.
Edwin & Louis Bry, Inc<Sturm.
Hunter<Colonial Motion Picture Co.
Grill<Grill.
Stuart<Saunders.
Re Avoca Soil Imp.
East River Sav Inst<Dixon.
Kashman<Litwak.
Hanan<Lernard.
Re Conlan.
Morse<Creighton (2).
Johnson<Crimmins.
Miller<Nealon-Sullivan Realty Co.
Rafel<Maurer.
Thomasson<Geld-Schmidt (2).
Ward<Miller.
Wanninger<Rogers.
Re Epstein<Gardner.
Blohme<NY Cons RR.
Thein<same.
Cahepa<Mayer.
So Am Sec Co<McKelvey (2).
Union Ferry Co<Atlantic Dock Co.
Kellner<Kellner.
Barbadi<Gerstenzang.
Small<Cabanne.
Armstrong<Kathodian Bronze Works.
CNY<Am & Br Mfg.
People ex rel McIlvaine<Purdy.
Simonds<Bouquet Flowers & F Co (2).
Shapiro<Luitweiler Pump Eng Co (2).
Thos Woodward & Son<San F Int Co (2).
Baron de Hirsch Fund<Cooper.
Wolff<Wolff.
M Zimmerman Co<Sader.
Re Toth.
Re Rooney.
Re Bird.
Re Gebelin.
Re Schlesinger.
Weinstein<Frischberg.
McKee<Bingham.
Landers<Landers.
Darvell<Nicholas (2).
Perl<Perl.
Wackerow<Wackerow.
Kight<Kight, (2.)
Feeny<Hill.
Rao<Mutual Aid of Montalbano.
Young<Mayper (2).
Cleveland Holding Co<Bellemore Hold Co.
Pacific Motor Car Co<Bway & 53d St Co.
Beldner<Kallenberg.
Carpenter<NY Trust.
People<Doynow.
McCoy<McCloskey.
Gimeno<Reynolds.
Re Becker.
Murphy<McMahan.
Hirsch<Hirsch.
Haven Relief Fd Soc<Zacharias.
De Jonghe<Patterson.
Genova<Cent Brewing.
Majestic Record Co<Majestic Phono Co.
Brenner<Landsmann.
Erb<P N Baranowsky.
Marcuson<Herman.
Soder<Cohen.
Cohen<Cohen.
Krauss<Krauss.
Wood<White.
Kahn<Kahn.
Re Hidden (Cattapani.)
Grill<Grill.
Garzillo<Bouchet.
Axler<Axler.
Am Woolen Co<Locks.
Vassilion<Dalls.
Re Hubbard.
Mandelowitz<CNY.
Bertman<Nelsner.
Pelzerman<Strumpf.
Feeny<Hobbis.
Castelluzzio<N Y Veal & Mutton Co.
Marquette<J Pradon.
Howard<Howard.
PART II.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Klein<Tompkins.
Meizel<Central Trust.
Security Mtg Co<Naughton.
Entmacher<Apisdorf.
Munning<Schlehlein.
Lane<Equitable Trust.
Dougherty<Dougherty.
Re West 165th St.
Weeden<Weeden.
Lilienthal<Lilienthal.
Goldblatt<Goldblatt.
Braus<Gilman.
Frohwitter<Frohwitter.
Zeuch<Zeuch.
Treskow<Weld.
Smith<Hamilton.
Taylor<Town of Sanbornton, N H.
Central Trust Co, NY<Fid & Cas Co, NY.
Henry<Henry.
Lindell<Lindell.
Abramson<Abramson.
Van Burk<Van Burk.
Carlson<Carlson.
Hasselberger<Riley.
Seville<Seville.
Demurrers:
Delehunty<Spreckels.
Kessler<Edelstein.
Fort Masonry Co<Copeland.
Levy<Levy.
Meiner<Donald.
Preferred causes:
CNY<Pt Richmond & Bergen Point Ferry.
Sands<Waldo.
Billquist<Minturn.
Ayres<Pembroke Rlty.
General calendar:
Moran<Vreeland.
D'Angelo<1,482 B'way Corp (2.)
Broadway Bldg Co<E W Martin.
Ryan<Ryan.
Rosen Const Co, Inc<Com Re Co.
Kight<Kight.
Hollender<Wallace.
Werner<515 West 29th St Co, Inc.
Treadwell<Macek.
Same<Benyak.
Lassman<Barkin.
Lehman<Lehman.
Medvin<Brandstein.
Ziegler Inst<Greenberg
Pechter<Pechter.
Keating<Musical Mutual Prot Union.
Brand<same.
Wells & Newton Co<Lorence Realty Co.
Reid<Reid.
Hoyt<Hoyt.
Block<Newman.
Neuman<Hayde.
Santora<Santora.
Goddin<Silberstein.
Zolla<Holmes.
Citrin<Wills.
Penniman<Penniman.
Trufanoff<Met Magazine Co.
Buhl<Cowan.
Clear.
PART IV.—(January Term Continued.)—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Spessman<Nassau-Beekman Inv.
PART VI.—(January Term Continued.)—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Cases on—Tuohey<Tuohey, (2.)
PART IV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Recess.
PART VI.—Ordway, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.
M L Imp Co<Purdy.
Estate Townsend<same
Clear.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.—No day calendar.
PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.
Maxwell<Strauss.
Wilner<Patton.
Ford<Man Steam Dyeing, &c, Works.
McIntyre<May.
Forrister<Anagnostic.
Stenzler<Standard Gas Light Co of CNY.
E L Dedrick<Schinasi.
C H Dedrick<same.
Hyman<Berube.
Peterson<Eighmie.
Durrant<Hamburg-Am Line.
Haas<Newberg.
Baker<Empire Carrying Corp (2.)
Torchio<Sea GateAssn
Taranto<Hughes.
Rado<NY Rys.
Nigro<Union Ry of CNY.
Newman<McGovern.
Bisculca<Weill.
Kreuter<Standard Exp & Trucking Co.
Pavesi<Guardian Holding Co, Inc.
Schwartz<Kehoe.
Isasia<Karagheusian
Greenfield<Schwartz.
McGinn<NY Con RR.
Whitehead<Keller.
Dragonetti<Int R T.
Greenberg<NY Rys.
Levinson<Fisher.
Baum<Chipperfield.
Rosenbusch<Ambrosia Milk Corp.
Silverberg<Greenfeldt.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Myrosz<Simmons, S. French Co, Inc.
Eliven<West St Ry.
Morrisey<Wrege.
Yuditz<N Y Rys. (2.)
Murphy<McMahon.
Tierney<Barber.
Wilson<Goldberg.
Campbell<5th Av Coach Co.
Miller<Kramer.
Shallenberger<Lilanthal. (2.)
Donnelly<Rob't Gordon & Son, Inc.
Small<Ocean SS Co of Sav.
West<Women's Hospital.
Finnegan<Loughran.
Lord & Taylor<Yale & Towne Mfg.
Blum<Demarest.
Day<Levine.
Barnett<Gariepy.
Levy<same.
Kolb<Harris. (2.)
Hartog<Bosch Magneto Co.
Fero<same.
Pietra<Birdsall.
Ahee<NY Steam, (2.)
Payne<Kilian.
Moran<Bedell.
Segramm<Burns Bros
Halley<Motley.
Brinberg<Oliver Typewriter Co.
Connolly<Hessig.
Truax<Rotchild.
I Rubin<Boulton.
R Rubin<same.
Masquera<Sarina S S Corp.
Kaplan<Uni Dressed Beef.
Bigliano<B'way Taxicab Co.
Fitzpatrick<Mendelson Auto Trucking
Trella<Pace, (2.)
Bruckner<Red Cross Line.
Barnes<Hilton.
Bertman<Weisner.
Mullen<L D Frees Const.
Clear.
PART IV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Harrington<Loew's Theatrical, &c.
Blumberg<Sternbecker
Pinsky<Empire Shipping, &c, Co.
PART V.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Feuer<Bachman.
Katzelnick<Gottfried.
PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.
Rubenstein<CNY.
Tomanlewig<Agush.
PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Duffy<Beaver.
Reich<N Y Times, (2.)
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Koch<Pierce, (2.)
Inq—Stark<Epstein.
PART IX.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Murray<Allen.
Bersch<Pezenik, (2.)
Miller<Smith, (2.)
PART X.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kashowitz<Kanrich.
Connolly<N Y Rys.
Traynor<NY Rys, (2).
PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Blumenthal<N Y Rys
Stumf<Burns.
PART XII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.
Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.
Nieberg<Nieberg.
Clark<Clark, (2.)
Rodda<Rodda.
Haas<Haas.
Lazarus<Est of L B.
Wyckoff<G S Alexander & Co.
Nahoum<Northland S S Co.
Hess<Wmsburg Chem.
Walsker<P Gerli & Co
Gidden<Hill.
Cort Film Corp<Authors Film.
Arrigoni<Univ Motor Truck, (2.)
CNY<McCarthy.
Dempsey<North Eastern Const.
Van Loan<Van Loan.
Thorne<Montague.
CNY<U S Fidelity & Guar Co.
Cheliner<Borman.
Re Cutler.
CNY<Bradley Const.
Arbib<Weil Feather.
Green<Peduto.
Same<Harvey.
Freedman<Sterling Brass Co.
Wheeler McDowell Elev<Cent'l Opera House.
Geo Batten Co<Pompeian.
J Hyman Co<A G Hyde & Sons.
Whilden & Hancock<Schneider.
Karsch<Pacific Commercial.
Goldstone<Arkell & Douglas.
Stoltz Appliances Corp<Black.
Edward Maurer & Co Inc<Wilson.
B F Goodrich Co<Weston.
Schlanger<Heyman.
Clear.
PART XV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART XVI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Hoffman<Rose Dress.
Sanders<Weinberg.
PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Malerba<Friars Minor of Order of St F.
Saracena<Preisler.
PART XVII.—(January Term Cont.)—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on—Fox<O'Brien.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

### Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates of:
Laura Ronaldson,
Francis L Leland,
John Gallagher.
Wills for probate:
Josephine E Leeds,
Henry D Borup,
Caroline Stuart,
Isabella G McNicol,
Rosalie V Queripel,
John Harney,
Thomas O'Connell,
Margaret C Rolston,
Nathan A Wassman,
Emily S Andrews,
Harriet I Potter.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Margaret A Steele,
Jessie Gillender,
Mary Schneider,
Alexander Y Pringle,
George H Huber,
Mary Haran,
Emile Schmidt,
Samuel J Alsbach,
Carmelia Clark,
Catherine Lyons,
Rebecca Zinken, also known as Beckie;
David Avery,
Joseph Kopelowitz.
Lost wills:
Anna L Garland,
Mary Burke.
Estate of:
Francis L Leland.

### City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Leist<Am Film Lab.
Schorsch<Hartford City Paper.
Fidelity & Guar Co<Strauss.
Cudahy Pack Co<Markowitz.
Wedl<Christians.
Walker<Sire.
Sacks<Conway.
Levy<Grodnitz.
Romano<NY Rys.
Barash<Yagoda.
Di Pietro<I R T.
Miron<same.
Lindenbaum<same.
Miller<same.
Martinez<same.
Schwebel<same.
Russo<same.
Zangara<same.
Weinstein<same.
Ragusa<same.
Cohen<Lefkowitz.
Francamuna<Sage.
Rosenthal<Adelson.
Coffey<Van Tassel & Kearney.
Sobrin<Kuehn.
Hopkins<Cohen.
Goldstein<Lowenfeld.
Montagnino<Societa Romana per Il F.
Meyerhoff<Union Rys.
Macklary<NY Life Ins & Trust.
Artope<Immerman.
Platt<Brodsky.
Rosenberg<Singer.
Esskay Waist Co<Denzer.
Globe Credit Watch Co<Kane.
Brams<Walker.
J K Estate Rty Corp<Levy.
State Mercantile Co<De Luca.
Weisenberger<Ritzheimer.
Lunitz<Greenberg.
Treanor<Fitzsimons.
Bruh<Zimit.
Schor<NY Rys.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Peter Doelger Brew<Edga.
PART II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Riggio<Fine.
Horan<D, L & W RR
Landan<Strassman.
Lutvak<NY Times.
Talofsky<Rosenblith.
Sobrin<Kuehn.
Foley<Rose (2.)
Drillinger<Gross.
Graeber<NYC, &c Ry.
Aronofsky<Belt L Ry.
Holl<Tatum.
A A Volk Co<Kahn.
Reisel<Gruenstein.
Schofield<same.
Freyhan<Kahn.
Grutta<Amsterdam Bldg Co.
Bessenier M Tr Co<Voelkel.
Klein<Carbolite Chem
Brackett Rty Co<F A Munsey Co.
Price<Pearl.
Greater N Y Feather Co<Steinberg.
Richardson<C T Willard Co.
Brancaccio<NYRys.
Steinkritz<Morgenstern.
Wesley<Menczer.
Bernstein<Goldstein.
Drilliman<Brit-Am Assur Co.
Ingram<42d St &c Ry.
Turteltaub<Friedman.
Langmack<42d St. &c RR.
Callahan<NYRys.
Matheson<Int R T Co.
Mulcahey<Chernoff.
Walch<Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Rosenblatt<Sobel.
Brogan<Lowinson.
Warnis<Donahue's.
Harris<Levett Co.
Feld<Fisher.
Glanzer<Armsly Co.
Dicker<Korn.
Palagani<Green.
Noble<Haft.
Slutzkin<Greenberg.
Margareten<Lawyers Title & Tr Co.
Tobias<Rubin.
Ender<Foos.
Bourstein<Un Ry Co of NY.
Douglas<Granville Rty
Ragland<Kinny.
Edmonds<NY Rys.
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Smith<Newman.
New Diamond Pt Pen<Kumberger Co.
Vitarella<Weiner.
Roth<Globe Rye Bread
Lazerowitz<same.
Lauman<same.
Goldwasser<same.
Rosenthal<same.
Kay<Eidenberg.
Kazan Carpet<Decker.
Clear.
PART II.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART III.—Finelite, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.
Cypress<Edson.
Esskay Waist Co<Goldberg.
Same<Denzer.
Tannenbaum<Guionet. (2.)
Dinkelspiel<Tate.
Maull<Wilkening.
Mutual Paper Co<Walton.
Friedman<Schloss.
Warshow<Ladies' Garment Mfg Co.
Wilkin<Sweeney.
Clear.
PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

### Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Harmon<Hitchcock—John L. O'Brien.

### Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Cent Trust Co<Bowsky—John L O'Brien. Maimoides Benevolent Soc'y<Ciryl Holding Corp—James A Donegan.
SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Gaston Menier<John A Donald—James A Sheffield.

## BRONX COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—Motion calendar.
Stahl<NY C & H R RR.
Re O'Donnell.
Glasserow<Indelli & C.
Levi<Adler.
Friedlander<Bonnem.
Rand<Amabile.
Grassi Cont<Bedford Park Amuse.
Skinner<Skinner.
Telmer<Telmer.
Burnstein<Burnstein.
Dressel<Hanser.
King<Van Kirk.
Kissel<same.
Benenson Rlty<Usona Const Co.
De Picciootto<De Picciotto.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Giegerich, J.
Robinson<Rodgers.
Union Real Est Co<R Carvel Co, Inc.
Univ Hold & Leas Co<Rosenthal (3.)
Harrison<De Hart.
D'Aniello<Bruno.
Peskin<CNY.
Levy<Kerr.
Truelson<Seddon Rlty.
Ebling Brew<Hearty.
Foster<Laconia Land.
Guarino<same.
Bronx Cut Stone<CNY
Davis<Altoria Realty & Const.
Meiser<NY Trust.
Illinois Surety<Petzer.
Waters<CNY.
Lappe<Vorrath.
Dressel<Hanser.
Monk<23d Ward Bank
Kerloc Rlty & Const<Packard.
Pendelston<CNY.
O'Brien<NY, N H & H RR.
Stevenson<Barck.
Gavagan<McGarry.
Quinn<NY, N H & H RR.
Banton<Banton (2.)
Packard<Sun Ins Office.
Pape<NY, N H & H RR.
Graham<same.
Bohmfalk<Schmitt.
Phelan<Phelan.
McGuire<Ward Bak'g.
Miller<Mezzacapo.
Fiddleman<Greater NY Aid Society.
Weiner<Rosen.
Taylor<Schano.
Gruber<Gruber.
Siegel<W Henderson, Inc.
Christie<Christie.
Friedman<Kaufman.
Seimon<Ryan.
Farrell<Auld.
Re CNY (Radcliffe Av.)
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wallenstein<Arena.
Rugan<Kelwood.
Carroll<Stephens (2.)
Labue<Imarratta.
Muller<Smildsin.
Natale<Funingello.
Uihlein<Wayburn.
Rosenblum<Washington Taxi Service.
Barham<same.
Horowitz<Barsky.
Freed<C I & Bkn RR.
Hyman<B, Q Co & S RR.
Breen<Carvel Co, Inc.
Kruger<Union Ry (2.)
Ullrich<Merchants & Bankers Bus School.
Ryff<Rogers & H (2.)
Colonna<Acciani.
Iodica<Avosa.
Lopschuk<Smith Cont.
Silberg<Olesky.
Katzoff<CNY.
Kaminsky<B H RR.
Purnell<Finan.
Paul<Riger Const (2.)
Levenson<Goldstein.
Bunschrow<Cent Un Gas Co (3.)
Mavica<Union Ry.
McCarthy<Bowling Storage & Van Co.
Gabrielli<Millard.
Rosenbloom<Engelman
Holberman<Quick.
Kelly<Int R T.
Kallman<Wiggins.
Davis<Gustavson.
Grossman<Schoenholz.
Singer<Figge.
Ambraszka<L V Coal.
Cook<Lawson.
McArdle<Langner (2.)
Komp<Carr.
Voorhees-Sullivan Const<CNY.
Estates Dev Co<Ferry
Kalb<CNY.
Reich<Hasbrouck.
Orloff<Rachstein.
Horowitz<Sopshin.
Schwartz<3d Av Rlt.
Frost<Nessle.
Lippman<Levy.
Chernick<Solomon.
Rice<Geisler.
Borowsky<Holl & Co.
Miller<O Daniels Co.
Ridout<Garford Co.
Dothore<same.
Cohen<Kosonofsky Bros, Inc.
Smith<Schwab, Inc.
Meisel<Nass Elec RR.
Oleet<Sternsdorff.
Kaplan<Malmin Co.
Wendo<NY C & H R RR.
Wasserman<Davidson.
Belmont Rlty & Const<Eickwort.
Levine<Chase.
Edwards<NY Rys.
Glasgow<Koerner.
Feldstein<Herz.
Seewald<R Carvel Co.
Oronsky<C I & B RR.
O'Donnell<NY Rys.
Lynch<Union Ry.
Braun<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Fischerauer<CNY.
Donaiff<Mass.
Kresberg<Lightstone (2.)
Shapiro<Magid.
Peters<Peters.
PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Whitaker, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.

### Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motion:
Frances H Molloy.
Will for probate:
Leopold Haas.
Adoption:
Marquin Howe by Bernhard and Jennie Mohn.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested wills.
Samuel Dayton,
Bryan P Henry,
Mary A Radlein.

### County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.
Handman<Int R T.
Schaufein<same.
Goluboff<same.
Fitzer<same.
Sepreno<same.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

### Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Mitchell, J.—Kountze<Notlaw Realty Corp.—Orson A. Raynor.

## KINGS COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM — Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Fogel<Previn.
Glatstein<Lester (2.)
Epstein<Richard Schnibbe, Inc.
Chinches<Klugerman.
James<James.
Ginther<Ginther.
Van Wagner<Van Wagner.
Re Kingston Av (Award.)
Schwartz<Leonhard Eppig Brewg Co.
Koval<Koval.
Re Capo (Palmer.)
Smith<Smith.
Re Kings County Mtge Co.
Re Roosevelt Av.
NY, Bklyn & Man Bch Ry Co<Corbin.
Klazkin<Herzog.
Kommer<N Y & L I Traction Co.
Heitner<N Y & Q Co Ry (2.)
Cunniff<same.
Brodsky<Fox's Varieties Co, Inc.
Heinze<Fullerton.
Hershkowitz<Herman.
Carroturo<City.
Gilson<Mahon.
Newton<Elwood Rty.
Cohen<Silverman (2.)
Bushell<Joselowitz.
Re Union Bank (519-21 Rockaway Av.)
Same (532-546 W 163d St.)
Preiss<Chavis.
Riverside Estates Co<Thorne.
Tilley<Woodruff.
Johnston<Camp.
Re Grout.
Marra<Brahy.
Re 62d St (All.)
Kasdorf<Kasdorf.
Lampel<Lampel.
The Thrift<Gatto.
Vose<King & Ganey.
Re Bradford (Thatcher Furnace.)
Weller<Weller.
Ford<B H RR.
Brown<Brown.
Grimaldi<N Y Cons RR (2.)
Lebidz<B, Q Co & S RR.
Feldstein<Feldstein.
Cahill<Kelly.
Buttner<Colburn.
Drake<Gaffney.
Berchansky<Asinoff (Adjd.)
PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Demurrers:
Jughardt<Brooklyn Steam Laundrymen's Glub.
Elfenbein<Katz.
Schiller<Garford Motor Truck Co, Inc.
Trani<Gerard.
Issues of fact:
Morse<Gorham.
Pollak<P W P Rty.
Barshafsky<Barshafsky.
Grimm<Sperry Gyroscope.
Skinner<Skinner.
Lorence<Meistell Heating Co.
Mattfeld<Pramuk.
Jeffords<Carr.
Kruel<Kruel.
Lewis<Eisenberg.
Sleicher<Ecks.
Fay<Fay, (2.)
Palmer<Nelson.
Cullen<Maxey.
Foster<Foster.
Gehring<Gehring.
Godzikowski<Godzikowski.
Schwab<Goodwin.
Harden Contracting<Matheson.
Levy<Levy.
Heitkamper<Hoffman.
Clark<Clark.
Kalrath<Kalrath.
Lenuo<Petrozra.
Rohmann<Rohmann.
Salomon<Perkins.
Foster<Jay St. Connecting RR.
Harway Improv Co<Partridge.
Finnigan<Frauza.
Farrell<same.
O'Connell<same.
Hofman<Miccuci.
Highest number reached on the regular call No. 3802.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Cropsey, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Aspinall, J.; Part VIII., Garretson, J.
Re Bridget Scurry—alleged incompetent.
Parkes<Nassau RR.
Markson<Nassau RR.
Aronowsky<Ruppert.
Rauchfuss<Taylor.
Hall<Transit Dev.
Drexler<Manning.
Walker<N Y Central
Wassmuth<Wall.
Loeffler<N Y Consol RR.
Schmitt<Reo Motor Car Co.
Bailey<Casualty Co of America.
Carl<NY Consol RR.
Kennedy<Bruno.
Anderson<NY Consol RR.
Dillon<Underpinning Co.
Donovan<Transit Dev
Paffen<CNY.
Feldman<B H R R.
Ney<Emener.
Biesel<Burke.
Spievacque<Cohn et al
Frothingham<Nassau RR.
Horowitz<Levy & Baird.
Friehlich<Pitts Motor Car Co.
Tully<Cranford Co & CNY.
Brunswick & Coutts & Finneran<N Y Municipal Ry.
Marciniak<Duncuff.
Loos et al<Kuhn.
Magliane<Loeser & Co.
Zimmer<N Y Consol RR et al.
Sandman<L I RR et al.
South<Paper Working Machine Co.
Samlovitz<B H RR.
Cassano<CNY.
Harriett<Murphy.
Woody<Brush et al.
McAuliffe<B Q Co & Sub RR.
Faulkner<B H RR.
Post<Donnelly et al.
Grimaldi<N Y Consol RR.
Siegel<Nassau RR.
Chickering<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
James<B H RR.
Lehman<Dinkel.
Franzblau<Schmitt.
Grossman<Steckler.
Elliott<Nassau RR.
Vitelli<B H RR.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.
No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
Selenica<Karaletzky.
Freiherr<Klein.
Rabinowitz<Schultz.
Acker<Beach.
Cronin<Sheinker.
Tepfer<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Glass<Thatcher & Son et al.
Gibel<Leonhardt.
Cavanaugh<Singer.
Simpson<Schaefer Bwg Co.
Nadler<Perlman.
Augenstein<Waldeck.
Monahan<Adams Realty Dev Co.
Nickel<Dattelbaum.
Waters<Herwitz.
Crawford<L I RR.
Hopf<Kress.
Grimes<Nassau RR.
Ewart<same.
Darmstadt<Ball.
Hasenfratz<Reed et al
Thomas<Germansky.
Rhatigan<B H RR.
Johnson Bros<Kings West Co, et al.
Enggren<Interborough R T.
Yacevitch<Realty Trust.
Kantor<Ferman.
Desmond<Zinzer.
Rubenstein<Steeple-Chase Co et al.
Drew<I R T.
Isakson<Ross et al.
Cole<Wanamaker.
Brody<Nassau RR.
Fitzgerald<Bklyn Inst of Arts.
Briggs<Azzimonti, et al.
Olsen<Twigger.
Cavanagh<Edison El. Ill Co.
Burstin<NY Rys.
Bernstein<Roboczynski.
Lapides<Horn.
Olivieri<Minerva, et al
Ferri<Levine.
Kelly<Daubert, et al.
Cohen<Judkins & McCormick Co.
Brindise<NY Consol RR & ano.
Logan<CNY.
Weinberg<Mallon, et al.
Regan<Nat Biscuit.
Moffat<Jarvis, et al.
Schert<Duerr.
Silver<Rovner.
Weseley<NY Con RR.
Rose<Monarch A Co.
Highest number reached on regular call 8077.

### Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Eva Kaufman,
Ellen McLoughlin,
George Brenogel,
Josephine Moran,
Benjamin Nussbaum,
James J Clark,
Annie Gilman,
Michael Callahan,
Fred Koebbe,
Peter Hackett,
Juliana M Becker,
Harry Rosenbaum,
Mary Eckes.
Morris Ginsberg,
Joseph Hart.
Accounting of:
Catherine Meyers,
John Bullwinkle,
Luigi Molinael,
Thomas Howden,
C M Fuller,
Joseph McGray,
Leonard Brown.
Estates of:
Christopher Keenan,
Alfred Markle.
CONTESTED CALENDAR—
Robert Given,
Julia Curtis,
John E Paradowski,
Maria Mardo,
Austin Barteaux,
Annie M Newhoff,
Sarah W Lyon,
Elizabeth Venus,
E Pardington,
Della Cunningham,
E Krackenhauer,
Mary Powers.

### County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Hylan, J.; Part V., Dike, J. Calendar called in Part IV.
Bienefeld<Prozinsky.
Neuman<NY Cons. R.
Gallo<B H RR.
Rosenberg<same.
Von Thun<Jung.
Moglia<Nassau El RR
Gioliito<Olanger.
Williams<Reynolds.
Fischer<B H RR.
Braswell<Fritz.
La Greca<B H RR.
McNamara<Nass El R
McAuliff<same.
Panettiere<same.
Loretti<same.
Timmes<same.
Lichtenberg<Levy.
Hereth<Rustin.
Engel<Mandell.
Merrifield<Fedden.
Carrara<Rerall.
Maul<N Y Cons RR.
Levy<B H RR.
Stein<Andrie.
Tardalo<Shamberger.
Arnold<Healy.
Feldman<Wagner.
Chichocki<Berdowsky.
Durr<Pease Piano Co.
Highest number reached on the regular calendar, 5493; on the call, 5660.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.
Mt Vernon Builders' Supply Co<Harrison.
Re Mamie Naughton.
Baumgartner<Baumgartner.
Miller<Russe.
Neville<McGuire.
Johnson<Parodi.
People<Gedney.
Cohen<Halley Land & Imp Co.
U Gas Imp Co<Tri-County Cons Co.
Raynes<Raynes.
Earle<Earle.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Smith<O'Beirne.
Interlaken Realty Co<Wiseman.
Leary<Jenkins.
Cornell<Bonsall.
Polito Cons Co<Stewart.
Perot<Perot.
Mahlstedt Lum & C Co<MacDonald.
Park City Co<D & C Distributing Co.
Walsh<Van Amringe.
Corcoran<NY C RR.
Decker<Annex Homes of NYC.
Manursing Isl Beach Corp<Sackett.
Whitehead<Morse.
Carideo<West Co Brew Co.
Highest number reached on call, 320.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Platt, J.; Part III., ——, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Dorsett<Hauley.
Maxson<Bardeen.
White<NY C RR Co.
Seyford<So Pac Co.
Petitte<NY C & H R RR Co.
Lamanecz<City of Yonkers.
Leonhardt<same.
Conti<NY C RR (2.)
Pennington<Mason & Hanger Co.
Kimbell<Erie RR Co.
Wanko<Engle (2.)
Kearney<R C Orph As
Branchi<Harrison.
Nickerson<Brinberg.
Halsko<L V Coal Co.
Colozzi<NY C RR Co.
De Bruycker<West Elec RR Co.
Morano<The Carpenter Co.
Garlisch<NY C & H R RR Co.
Eskotter<Sens.
Reilly<Pelham Sun Pub Co.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
McTeigue<Gates.
De Pasquale<United Cigar Stores Co.
Sweeney<NY C RR Co
Doyle<Roselle Heights Realty Co.
Fay<Star Company.
Karukas<NY & Stamford Ry Co.
Scott<DeVinne.
Leach<Wohlfeil (2.)
Brady<Neighborhood Amusement Co.
Schwartz<Taylor.
Fischer<Mauser Mfg.
Tisdale<Dravo Con Co
Lerner<Halperin.
Drews<West Elec RR.
Witdorchic<Ellman.
Lefkoff<Pitifsky.
Koczenesz<Leh Portland Cement Co.
Parker<Dezell.
Nelson<NYS Cons Co.
Kolpin<Durcan, Inc.
Stockhammer<Venadrian Bldg Co.
Gallelo<West El RR.
Housar<Burtenshaw.
Hapgood<Hastings Homes Co.
Horowitz<Cohen.
Frederickson<Friedman.
Carroll<City of Yonk.
Nicoletto<DeWitt & Co.
Highest number reached on regular call, 477.

## QUEENS COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.
Nosner<B H RR Co.
Banks<Ericsson.
Weicianowicz<Phila & Read C & I Co.
Duryea, an infant<Murray Hill Garage.
Sands<N Y Con RR.
Hague<Shanks.
Passetti<same.
Wellbrock<Archer et al
Fenn<Cranford Co.
Stoddard<Edwards.
Sloan<Lon Hough Rty Co et al.
Powell, as exr.<Degan Koerber, as admx<Brewster & Co.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Behrman<Newtown Supply Co.
Lyman<Merges et al.
Schmukler<Krout.
Marshonet<Meyer.
Nekwindle<Savarese.
Sauntry<Maloney et al
Pelkington<Ocean Electric Ry.
Hall<Peel.
Kelsey<G H Reeves.
Seidl<Manhattan & Queens Traction.
Wulterin<same.
Miller<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Smith<Cantor.
Boye<Tittlebach.
Dwyer<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Lablere<same.
Duwe<Bach.
Smithurst<Wechsler
McKenna<Beck et al.
Schnaubelt<Manhattan & Q Traction.
Highest number reached on general calendar, 1493.

## RICHMOND COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

SPECIAL AND TRIAL TERMS—Clark, J.
Counsel are requested to answer the call of the calendar, as both the Trial and Special Term calendars will be called through at the opening of court.

# MAY ALTER LIFE POLICIES.

## Insurance Companies Will Probably Insert a War Clause.

Life insurance companies will probably insert a war clause in their policies if they do not already have one, in view of the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany. At the time of the mobilization of the National Guard on the Mexican border a conference of Presidents of insurance companies was held to discuss this matter. Some companies inserted a war clause at that time, but others did not. Many policies written during the last year provide for an additional premium of approximately 20 per cent., or a corresponding scaling down of the policy in case the insured goes into active service.

W. A. Hutcheson of the Mutual Life Insurance Company said yesterday that while most companies probably would insert a war risk clause in the new policies, an agreement might be reached not to avail themselves of it should the Government request it. This would follow a precedent established in England.

Miles M. Dawson, an insurance actuary, said he believed the insurance companies would agree upon a special clause in the event of hostilities calling for an additional premium of about $150 for each $1,000.


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HARLEM Y.W.C.A. CHORAL CLUB. Mandolin and Guitar. Elocution & Languages. 76 West 124th Street.

French Classes of Alliance Francaise: Monday, Wednesday, Friday evenings, main building, College of City of New York, 139th St. Beginners, 7:30; non-beginners, 8:20; college prep., 9:18. Open Feb. 5.

Visiting governess, French, wishes afternoon lessons; highest references. Mademoiselle, 51 East 79th.

Spanish lady wishes exchange conversation with American or English lady. Address Spanish Lady, 7 West 16th St.

ELOCUTION. Dancing. Adults, Children, Teachers. Miss Guest, Metropolitan Opera House.

N. Y. Electrical School. 137 W. 17th St. Tel. 2633 Chelsea.

Broaker Accountics Corp., 71 W. 23 St. Home Study Accountancy Training.

INSTRUCTION—Musical.
PARISIAN TEACHER.—French and violin; best system; reasonable. Nicot, 468 West 23 St.


# SHIPPING AND MAILS

## Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]
Sun rises..7:02 | Sun sets..5:18 | Moon sets..6:08

THE TIDES.

| | High Water A.M. | High Water P.M. | Low Water A.M. | Low Water P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 6:29 | 6:56 | 12:18 | 12:59 |
| Governors Island | 7:05 | 7:30 | 12:54 | 1:30 |
| Hell Gate | 9:13 | 9:39 | 3:15 | 3:42 |

## Arrived—Sunday, Feb. 4.

SS Cedric, Liverpool, Jan. 17.
SS Frederik VIII., Copenhagen, Jan. 20.
SS Santiago, Jacksonville, Jan. 27.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Feb. 1.
SS Shizizan Maru, Baltimore, Jan. 27.
SS Esperanza, Nassau, Jan. 30.
SS Algerney, Colon, Jan. 23.
SS Dirphys, Norfolk, Jan. 31.

## Incoming Steamships.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DUE TODAY. | | |
| St. Paul | Liverpool | Jan. 27 |
| *Espagne | Bordeaux | Jan. 28 |
| C. Lopez y Lopez | Cadiz | Jan. 20 |
| Themis | Cristobal | Jan. 1 |
| Lowther Range | Fayal | Dec. 31 |
| Halfrid | Bordeaux | Dec. 28 |
| Peter Jebsen | Cardiff | Jan. 11 |
| A. A. Raven | Havre | Jan. 12 |
| Sergipe | Bahia | Jan. 16 |
| Moolia | Santos | Jan. 2 |
| Borneo | Amsterdam | Jan. 18 |
| Oreland | Havre | Jan. 18 |
| Esperanza | Nassau | Jan. 30 |
| Delta | Falmouth | Jan. 19 |
| Tenadores | Bocas del Toro | Jan. 23 |
| Carolina | San Juan | Jan. 31 |
| Bermudian | Bermuda | Feb. 3 |
| Clifton | Curacao | Jan. 20 |
| Comanche | Jacksonville | Feb. 2 |
| Antilles | New Orleans | Jan. 31 |
| El Valle | Galveston | Jan. 30 |
| DUE TOMORROW. | | |
| Honduras | Bordeaux | Jan. 21 |
| Colon | Cristobal | Jan. 31 |
| Lincolnshire | Bordeaux | Jan. 22 |
| Tuscania | Liverpool | Jan. 28 |
| Scrland | Cristobal | Jan. 26 |
| Adolf Deppe | Huelva | Jan. 19 |
| Eastgate | La Pallice | Jan. 20 |
| City of St. Louis | Savannah | Feb. 3 |
| El Alba | Galveston | Jan. 31 |
| DUE WEDNESDAY. | | |
| Mongolia | London | Jan. 27 |
| Negure | Seville | Jan. 21 |
| Honduras | Jamaica | Feb. 2 |
| Apache | Jacksonville | Feb. 4 |
| El Siglo | Galveston | Feb. 1 |
| DUE THURSDAY. | | |
| Mexican | Genoa | Jan. 22 |
| Nickerie | Haiti | Feb. 2 |
| Santa Marta | Kingston | Feb. 3 |
| Zulia | Mayaguez | Feb. 2 |
| Huron | Jacksonville | Feb. 2 |
| Creole | New Orleans | Feb. 3 |
| DUE FRIDAY. | | |
| Kroonland | Liverpool | Jan. 31 |
| Roma | Lisbon | Jan. 27 |
| City of Columbus | Savannah | Feb. 0 |
| Virginia | Naples | Jan. 19 |
| El Occidente | Galveston | Feb. 3 |
| DUE SATURDAY. | | |
| †Kristianiafjord | Bergen | Jan. 31 |
| Asuarca | Barcelona | Jan. 25 |
| Mohawk | Jacksonville | Feb. 7 |
| Guayane | Bordeaux | Jan. 22 |
| DUE SUNDAY. | | |
| New York | Liverpool | Feb. 3 |
| Sixaola | Santiago | Feb. 3 |
| Antonio Lopez | Cadiz | Jan. 27 |
| City of Montgomery | Savannah | Feb. 8 |

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

## Outgoing Steamships.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| SAIL TODAY. | | |
| Orlando Wootton, Liberia | 9:00 A.M. | 11:00 A.M. |
| Manzanillo, Salina Cruz | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| SAIL TOMORROW. | | |
| Soestdyk, Rotterdam | —— | 12:00 M. |
| Imperator, Cayenne | —— | 12:00 M. |
| Lenape, Jacksonville | —— | 12:00 M. |
| City of Savannah, Savannah | —— | 3:00 P.M. |
| El Oriente, Galveston | —— | 12:00 M. |
| SAIL WEDNESDAY. | | |
| Philadelphia, San Juan | 9:30 A.M. | 1:00 P.M. |
| Bermudian, Bermuda | 9:00 A.M. | 11:00 A.M. |
| Commewijne, Haiti | 11:30 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Carrillo, Jamaica | 7:30 A.M. | 10:30 A.M. |
| Kentuckian, Buenos Aires | 3:00 A.M. | 6:00 A.M. |
| H. R. Mallory, Galveston | —— | 1:00 P.M. |
| SAIL THURSDAY. | | |
| Frederik VIII., Copenhagen | 10:00 A.M. | 2:00 P.M. |
| Allianca, Cristobal | 11:30 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Montserrat, Cadiz | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| American, Buenos Aires | 7:00 A.M. | 9:00 A.M. |
| Esperanza, Havana | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Mexico, Havana | 10:00 A.M. | 1:00 P.M. |
| City of St. Louis, Savannah | —— | 3:00 P.M. |
| El Norte, Galveston | —— | 12:00 M. |
| SAIL FRIDAY. | | |
| Korona, St. Thomas | 10:30 A.M. | 2:00 P.M. |
| Apache, Jacksonville | —— | 12:00 M. |
| SAIL SATURDAY. | | |
| St. Paul, Liverpool | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Espagne, Bordeaux | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Stockholm, Gothenburg | 7:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Tapajoz, Rio Janeiro | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Tenadores, Havana | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Danube, Colon | 8:00 A.M. | 11:00 A.M. |
| Saratoga, Havana | 9:00 A.M. | 11:00 A.M. |
| Honduras, Jamaica | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Carolina, San Juan | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Iroquois, Turks Island | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Melderskin, Valparaiso | —— | 12:00 M. |
| Nueces, Galveston | —— | 1:00 P.M. |
| Huron, Jacksonville | —— | 12:00 M. |
| Comal, Tampa | —— | 1:00 P.M. |
| Fagersand, Cayenne | —— | 12:00 M. |
| City of Columbus, Savannah | —— | 3:00 P.M. |
| El Sud, New Orleans | —— | 12:00 M. |
| El Valle, Galveston | —— | 12:00 M. |

## Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Great Northern ....Feb. 7
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Ecuador ....Feb. 7
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru. Feb. 8
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Manoa. Feb. 8
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except west,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ....Feb. 9
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Protesilaus ....Feb. 9
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru ....Feb. 11
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru ....Feb. 11

## Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer;) via Falmouth; also mail for Netherlands and Switzerland, via Rotterdam, at 2:30 P. M., (supplementary, 4 P. M.,)—Noordam. ....
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Rumania, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.,)—Frederik VIII. ....Feb. 7
Spain and Portugal, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,)—Montserrat ....Feb. 8
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, via Gothenburg, at 7 A. M.—Stockholm..Feb. 10
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Paul ....Feb. 10
France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Espagne ....Feb. 10

## Foreign Ports.

### Arrived.

SS Bella, at Colon, Feb. 3.
SS Tagus, at Colon, Feb. 4.

### Sailed.

SS Carolina, from San Juan, Jan. 31.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, Feb. 3.
SS Colon, from Colon, Jan. 31.
SS Nickerie, from Haiti, Feb. 3.
SS Santa Marta, from Kingston, Feb. 3.
SS Sixaola, from Santiago, Feb. 3.
SS Tenadores, from Havana, Feb. 2.

### By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., FEB. 4.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 234 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS Pioneer, New Orleans to New York, was 200 miles S. E. at 7 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 273 miles S. W. of Hatteras at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 221 miles S. W. of Hatteras at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 10 miles N. of St. John's at 7 P. M.
SS Perfection, Tampico to New York, was 155 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 57 miles S. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Comet, Tampico to New York, was 123 miles N. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 263 miles S. at noon.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 379 miles S. at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 441 miles S. at noon.
SS Pleiades, Balboa to New York, was 78 miles N. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 28 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Brilliant, Tampico to New York, was 118 miles N. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Munwood, Matanzas to New York, was 250 miles S. at noon.
SS Royal Arrow, New Orleans to New York, was 72 miles S. at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 202 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 325 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 370 miles E. of Galveston at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 320 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 327 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Brunswick to New York, was 68 miles S. W. of Hatteras at 7 P. M.

## South and Central America Mails.

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Salvador, (prints, &c.,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran in Honduras, (other parts of Honduras, Panama, Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, Punta Arenas, San Juan del Sur, Corinto, Amapala, La Union, La Libertad, Acajutla, San Salvador, San Jose, Camperico, Ocas, and Salina Cruz, at 8:30 A. M.—Manzanillo ....Feb. 5
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 3 A. M.—Kentuckian ....Feb. 7
Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca and Narino Departments, (Canal Zone and Panama must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) Kingston, Cristobal, Cartagena, Savanilla, and Santa Marta, at 8 A. M.—Carrillo ....Feb. 7
Bermuda, via Hamilton, at 9 A. M.—Bermudian ....Feb. 7
Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela, via San Juan, Curacao, La Guayra, and Puerto Cabello, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Philadelphia ....Feb. 7
Haiti, (Curacao must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M.—Commewijne ....Feb. 7
St. Lucia, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via St. Lucia, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 7 A. M.—American ....Feb. 8
Cuba, Yucatan, and Campeche, (other parts of Mexico must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Progreso, Vera Cruz, and Tampico, at 9 A. M.—Esperanza ....Feb. 8
Bahamas, (including Inagua and Fortune Islands,) and Cuba, via Nassau and Havana, at 10 A. M.—Mexico ....Feb. 8
Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,)—Alliança ....Feb. 8
St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Nevis, Saba, St. Martins, St. Eustatius, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and for Guiana, via Georgetown, (Grenada, St. Vincent, and Trinidad must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 10:30 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.,)—Korona ....Feb. 9
Jamaica, Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Colombia, (except Magdalena Department,) Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, (Cuba, other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Santiago, Kingston, Colon, Savanilla, and Cartagena, at 8 A. M.—Danube ....Feb. 10
Cuba, (specially addressed only,) via Havana, at 8 A. M.—Saratoga ....Feb. 10
Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro di Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M.—Carolina ....Feb. 10
Turks Island and Dominican Republic, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12 M.,)—Iroquois ....Feb. 10
South Brazil, (except State of Rio Grande do Sul,) via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Tapajoz ....Feb. 10
Jamaica, Canal Zone, Panama, and Costa Rica, (Cuba must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Port Antonio, Kingston, Cristobal, and Port Limon, at 12 M.—Tenadores ....Feb. 10

## Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Dec. 29; Hongkong, Jan. 3; Shanghai, Jan. 6; Yokohama, Jan. 12; Honolulu, Jan. 24—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ecuador were dispatched east on Feb. 1, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Jan. 6; Hongkong, Jan. 10; Shanghai, Jan. 13; Yokohama, Jan. 19—which arrived per steamer Japan, were dispatched east from Seattle on Feb. 1, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Feb. 6.

## Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 10, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 10, SS Espagne.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia and Greece—No sailing at present.
Gibraltar and Italy—Sailings uncertain.
Norway and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 7, SS Frederik VIII.
Sweden—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 7, SS Frederik VIII., and at 6 A. M. Feb. 10, SS Stockholm.

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| English and Composition | 45 | Virgil and Sight Reading | 39 |
| Literature | 30 | Elementary German | 53 |
| Latin Grammar | 45 | Algebra | 25 |
| Elementary Latin Composition | 15 | Plane Geometry | 38 |
| Chemistry | 39 | | |

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for 9 months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board recently in the following subjects:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Grammar and Composition | 60 | American History | 60 |
| English Literature | 74 | Elementary Algebra, Complete | 60 |
| Elementary German | 63 | Chemistry | 66 |
| Advanced German | 68 | *Cicero and Sight Reading | 60 |
| Elementary French | 63 | *Virgil and Sight Reading | 73 |
| Plane Geometry | 65 | *Advanced Latin Composition | 75 |
| | | *For Harvard. | |

*Details of above and many similar cases shown on request.* WRITE for Booklet. 'Phone Columbus 744. CALL between 10 and 12 or 2 and 5.

The 2nd Series of ten lectures on APPLIED CONCENTRATION, of interest to professional and business men, will be given in the State Apartment of the WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL every Thursday evening beginning Thursday, February 8th, at 8 P. M.

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## LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on November 21, 1916, the Newtown Creek Towing Co. filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug "Rambler" for damage or injury arising on November 20, 1916, from an explosion of the boiler of said tug; that the petitioner transferred its interest in said tug to James A. Fechtig, Jr., as Trustee, under an order entered November 21, 1916; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on or before March 5th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that all persons having claims against said tug other than claims for damages caused by the explosion aforesaid appear before said Court at said time and place and make their allegations in that behalf; and that persons not so proving claims or making allegations will then be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

SUPREME COURT, RICHMOND COUNTY.—Calendar for Monday, February 5, 1917. Supreme Court, Richmond County, Trial and Special Terms. Held in the Court House, Richmond, Richmond County, New York. Before Mr. JUSTICE CLARK.
Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Counsel are requested to answer to the call of the calendar as both the trial and special term calendars will be called through at the opening of court. Yours respectfully,
C. L. BOSTWICK, Clerk.

## BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULES F. GERNAEY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, February 5, 1917, by order of the court, at 11:00 A. M., at Larchmont, N. Y., directly opposite railroad station, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of stationery, cigars, tobacco, candies, toys, school supplies, sporting goods, fishing tackle, electric toasters, chandeliers, electrical supplies, practically new soda fountain, showcases, cash register, &c.; also one Ford automobile.
CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Trustee.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Trustee, 277 Broadway, New York.
TRAIN LEAVES GRAND CENTRAL STATION AT 10:06 A. M. VIA NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD R. R. CO., (HARLEM RIVER DIVISION.)

## BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24163.—In Bankruptcy.—MAUD S. WATERS, Bankrupt.
Maud S. Waters was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 1st, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on February 16th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated February 3, 1917.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

## ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of ABRAHAM LINDENBAUM, Assignor to EDWARD J. RYAN, Assignee.
Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, through J. H. Mayers, auctioneer, all the assets of the above-named Assignor, consisting of Men's and Women's Furnishings, general dry goods, fixtures, &c., today, February 5th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 925 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
EDWARD J. RYAN, Assignee.
JULIUS A. KUCK, Jr., Attorney for Assignee, 277 Broadway, New York City.

# NEW STAMP TELLS OF NAVY'S DEEDS

## It Says, "Don't Forget the Safe Arrival of This Letter Is Due to the British Navy."

England is using at the back of foreign letters a new stamp to show that her navy is doing other things for neutrals besides ordering them into Kirkwall or Falmouth for examination of their cargoes. Here is a reproduction:

It was affixed to a letter mailed on Jan. 18 in London, from a Harvard man who is now serving with the American Ambulance Corps. In his letter he says that London is much as it was in peace time except for the khaki and the lack of lights at night.

"Food is plentiful and so is white bread," says the letter. "Don't for a moment lose heart about the outcome of this business for the British Empire. You haven't seen the English soldiers' faces, as I have."

He expects to be at the front when the "Spring push" starts.

# LIVING COST EXHIBIT OPENS.

## Intended to Show Reasons for High Prices and the Remedies.

On guard at the entrance to the Exhibit on the High Cost of Living in the old Lincoln Trust Company Building, 1,128 Broadway and 208 Fifth Avenue, is the figure of a Deputy Sheriff, armed and—so reads the placard—ready to shoot down those who would trespass on monopoly-owned land or use the natural resources that God gave the many and the State gave the few.

The exhibits are intended to show that, to cut the cost of living, there must be a readjustment of taxes, Federal control of railroads and natural resources, city-owned public utilities, and distribution of foodstuffs by cities.

Along each side of the room are ranged exhibits to show the reasons for increased costs and signs that tell how to cut the cost. A collection of marked milk cans shows, on the estimate of J. J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Food and Markets, that out of New York City's milk bill of $91,000,000 a year, $18,000,000 could be saved to the consumer by Government distribution of milk.

In one corner is staged a miniature forest that serves to illustrate the monopoly of timber lands in the country. Placards tell the visitors that the Bureau of Corporations in the report of its findings states that 1,674 persons own one-twentieth of the land area of the United States.

The exhibit will open at noon today. Frederic C. Leubuscher, President of the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes, will preside. Those who will speak are:

John J. Murphy, Tenement House Commissioner; Alfred J. Boulton, Miss Leonora O'Reilly, Dr. Walter Laidlaw, Executive Secretary, Federation of Churches; William Lustgarten, and Benjamin C. Marsh, Executive Secretary, the Committee on the High Cost of Living.

# RELIGIOUS CENSUS IN CITY.

## More Than 34,000 Workers Cover Three-Quarters of New York.

More than 34,000 persons, representing every religious faith in the city, were out yesterday afternoon between 2 and 5 o'clock, visiting the homes of citizens to obtain information and make pleas intended to serve as a means for bringing the people and the churches together. J. Shreve Durham, General Superintendent of the Home Visitation Committee, which had charge of the work, said last night that about three-quarters of the city had been covered. It had been planned to have every home in the entire city visited, but the visitors found this to be too big a job for one afternoon's work. Accordingly the churches and synagogues in the districts as yet untouched will be requested to send out their own members to complete the campaign.

No figures concerning the results of the visits could be compiled yesterday, but Mr. Durham said that, with a few exceptions, the visitors were cordially received in the homes, and that many persons expressed their intention of attending church. Mr. Durham was especially pleased by the co-operation among Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, who united in the work.

# PAIR SHOT BY INTRUDER.

## Man Fires Five Shots and Flees from Bronx Home.

Mrs. Andre Biscon, 30 years old, who lives with her parents at 2,483 Belmont Avenue, the Bronx, found a man in the house last night. He fired five shots and escaped.

Mrs. Biscon's father, Peter Shrisancia, 50 years old, was shot in the right side, and his wife was shot in the right hand. They were taken to Fordham Hospital.

The assailant was recognized and the police are searching for him.

# BUILDING MATERIAL.

## Prices Are Firmer, with a Decided Tendency to Increase.

Sharp stimulus to building construction is looked for in the trade from the political developments of the moment, says the Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

This was evidenced by further tightening in building material quotations, including lumber and glass, and in a firming tendency in steel and hydrated lime. All metals, including copper, brass, and galvanized material, were stiffer in tone as the week closed.

These changes and tendencies reflected the basic character of the building material market in times of national stress, because real estate and improvements constitute one of the safest forms of investment. Heavy selling in the stock markets has turned into savings accounts tremendous amounts of money, and their natural outlet is through mortgages.

No department of the building material market showed a shrinkage in the last week. Common brick, which was the most susceptible to shrinkage, showed no change downward. Four more barges came in through Haverstraw in a special tow, and all the boats under assignment moved to unloading docks. The total number of brick available in the market today is 7,200,000, and until the cold spell there was an improved unloading movement.

On Feb. 1 Eastern window glass jobbers advanced the discounts on window glass, putting the following into effect, representing a 15 per cent. advance over former prices: Single strength, first three brackets, A quality, 86 per cent.; single strength, first three brackets, B quality, 88 per cent.; single strength, large sizes, A and B quality, 85 per cent.; double strength, all sizes, A quality, 86 per cent.; double strength, all sizes, B quality, 87.5 per cent. These prices are from March 1, 1913, jobbers' list.

The manufacturers' discounts remain unchanged, but, owing to the shortage of natural gas, which is growing worse, instead of better, higher prices may be expected. One authority in the trade said: "It is estimated that the shortage in production in the trade thus far of this 'fire,' attributed to various causes well known to the trade, has effected a curtailment in the output equal to one month's production for all of the factories in the country. Prices are firmer, with a tendency upward."

Contractors are being advised by the trade to get their requirements under cover, if possible, immediately. Manufacturers and jobbers are refusing to quote ahead, and Government business may take precedence over other shipments on the railroads, making the embargoes more tense than ever.

An advance is expected in hydrated lime at almost any time. Lumber showing new prices includes ash, basswood, cherry, hemlock in both Pennsylvania and West Virginia grades, poplar, and North Carolina 4-4 in No. 1 and 2 in twelve-inch.

# MOVIES SHOW TIMELY FILMS

## Patriotic Airs and Pictures Bring Cheers from Audiences.

Modern movie theatres are surpassed only by the daily newspapers in keeping up with current events, and so the proceedings in Manhattan's two largest picture palaces yesterday were tinged by the momentous happenings of the hour. In both the Rialto and Strand Theatres there were pictures of current events and patriotic music that brought the audiences to their feet.

At the Strand animated portraits of Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels called forth loud applause from the spectators, and when President Wilson's picture was thrown on the screen there was loud cheering. While these were being shown the orchestra played a medley of patriotic airs that closed with the national anthem. The first measure brought the audience to its feet.

The program also included French official war films of the battle of Picardie. No more impressive war films have been exhibited here than these brief glimpses of the Somme struggle. The firing of the biggest French guns as well as those of smaller calibre, a review of troops in which great bodies of infantry stretch into the invisible distance on the plain, troops going to the attack through the communication trenches and then up over the parapet, the return of prisoners and the approach of those calling "Kamarad!" and the fearful effect of the French bombardment on Combles Wood and on a village were among the views included in the group. It was significant that while heretofore whenever films of either of the warring groups have been shown at this theatre hisses as well as cheers have greeted them. Yesterday there was nothing but applause, and the hissers were strangely silent.

The Rialto also had its patriotic outbursts. The showing of the guns of the United States ship Pennsylvania was the signal for the orchestra to begin playing a potpourri of patriotic airs, and when "America" was reached everybody stood up. E. Alexander Powell, the war correspondent, began a return engagement, and in his talk touched upon the latest phase of the international situation. He exhibited motion pictures of the work of the French aerial forces.

"Each to His Kind" was the new photoplay at the Strand. In it Sessue Hayakawa, the Japanese actor, played the rôle of a Prince of India. The new Rialto feature picture was called "Polly Redhead." At the Academy of Music Valeska Suratt was seen in "The New York Peacock."

### Brady's Condition Serious.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 4.—James Buchanan Brady's failure to respond to treatment for a complication of ailments, of which a serious heart condition is the most severe, is giving his physicians much concern. Mr. Brady has been confined to his room for more than a week. Today the doctors forbade him to see any one except his secretary and his valet.

# HEARING ON RIVERSIDE PLAN

## Invitation to Taxpayers' Associations to be Represented at Albany.

A hearing on the Ottinger-Ellenbogen bill, which purposes to transfer the jurisdiction over the development of the west side and Riverside Park from the Board of Estimate to the Public Service Commission, will be held at Albany tomorrow. The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, which opposes the measure, has communicated with 143 taxpayers' organizations throughout Greater New York, advising and requesting them to be represented at the hearing.

The bill is opposed by the Advisory Council on the ground that it is inconsistent with the principles of home rule, transferring jurisdiction over a city question from a city body to a State body, and that it is opposed to public policy for the reason that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, through its Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities, has prepared for submission to the public a form of agreement with the New York Central Railroad Company on which public hearings will commence Feb. 14 in City Hall.

A member of the council, discussing the question yesterday, commended the plan as submitted to the Board of Estimate and added:

"The opposition to an open cut through Riverside Drive during the process of construction cannot be seriously regarded, in view of the great benefits ensuing from the entire plan."

# REAL ESTATE

**Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.**

PLOT 50X100.
19 and 21 East 109th St.
To close estate. Brokers protected.
HENRY C. B. STEIN, 242 East Houston St.

Owner must sell three-story dwelling on lot 21x50, Ninth Ward, $4,000. Van Vliet & Place, 16 8th Av.

31ST, 39 EAST.—At a great bargain; hardwood floors, electricity, hot-water heat.

**Westchester—For Sale or To Let.**

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

FARMS, COUNTRY HOMES, ESTATES, furnished, unfurnished rentals, White Plains, Scarsdale, Hartsdale, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. REED, CLARK & LEE CO., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

**Long Island—For Sale or To Let.**

Beautiful furnished bungalow of 5 rooms and bath; modern, up-to-date furniture complete in every room; kitchen utensils, &c.; ivory bedroom set, rugs; house ready to occupy; fine neighborhood; near private bathing beach; ground 90x100, with new garage, lawn, shrubbery and hedge; owner leaving for West; will dispose of at a sacrifice to interested party on easy terms. B. Brown, 105 Flatbush, Av., Brooklyn.

Small hilltop bungalow with a large piece of ground and outbuilding; just the place for a poultry and vegetable farm; high location; best soil; good roomy house; products can be sold right in town; complete for $1,750 on easy terms to right party; hour out. Ryan, Box 276 Times Downtown.

If you are interested in the purchase of a pretty seashore bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, having all modern improvements, garden plot, restricted location, near bay and ocean, and 40 minutes from city, on easy terms, write for photo and details to "Sea Shore Bungalow." Box 280 Times Downtown.

A real bargain; a good 6-room detached house, with improvements, on 2 lots, at Cedar Manor, Jamaica; price only $2,800; $500 cash required; property is actually worth $3,500. Hill, 122 Shaw Av., Woodhaven, L. I.

Waterfront bungalow, furnished, near Rockaway, 7 rooms and bath, gas, garage, near trolley; sell or exchange. R. O. Campion, Homer Lee Av., Jamaica Estates, N. Y.

**New York State—For Sale or to Let.**

At Margaretville in the Catskills.—Gentleman's exclusive country home; modern house, furnished; 5 master's bedrooms; 175 acres; farmer's dwelling and all necessary outbuildings; for sale low. W. E. Finn, 165 Broadway.

**New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.**

Rare Bargain.—$6,000, very easy terms; Colonial country home; grounds 234 feet frontage, with fine shade trees; high in healthy mts.; 9 rooms, 2 baths; very large living room with open fireplace, walls paneled in hardwood; 4 bedrooms, tiled bath on second floor; 2 bedrooms and bath on third floor; huge verandas and open gallery; superb view of lake; golf, country club; near station; 49 minutes to city, express trains, Lackawanna R. R.; all city conveniences; parquet floors; electric light; near country club, schools; select neighborhood. Address Owner, X 211 Times Downtown, New York.

A going chicken plant, 6 acres, 9-room house, all improvements, 5 chicken houses, brooder house, incubator cellar; 4 incubators, 8 brooders; 600 laying pullets; horse, wagon, tools; convenient school, station. Stevens & Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

$500 down, balance easy terms.
Excellent new 6-room house. All impts.
Few minutes from city. Restricted.
Knickerbocker Realty Co., 161 West 34th St.

**New England—For Sale or To Let.**

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
For sale, on famous Round Hill, estate of 2½ acres and large, modern house; unsurpassed view; central; half mile to Smith College; low price. Wm. M. Cochran & Co., Northampton.

**Real Estate Wanted.**

Have $5,000 which I would like to invest in leasing two or three tenement or apartment houses. S. Lester, 1,322 Prospect Av., Bronx.

# MORTGAGE LOANS

MONEY TO LOAN.
Second Mortgage Money to Loan in Sums Up to $5,000.
EARLE & CALHOUN,
200 West 72d St., corner Broadway.

Wanted, mortgage loan $17,000 improved Columbia County property; money to be used for building improvements. Write X 288 Times Annex.

# TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

BROADWAY OFFICES.
Use of desk, $5; newly furnished private offices, $25 to $40; switchboard telephone service, stenographer, mail privilege, $2.
309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

STORE TO RENT at Scarsdale, corner of Post Road and Brookridge Av., with or without living rooms; part can be sublet; good business opportunity. Apply to Benj. Edwards, Scarsdale. Phone 236.

40TH, 15 EAST.—Single, large office; tastefully furnished fumed oak; suitable any quiet, refined business; exclusive; must be seen; $40; appointment only. L 197 Times.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. 'Phone 5664 Rector.

20TH, 36-38 EAST.—Light store, basement; immediate possession; renovate to suit.

# HOUSES TO LET.

**City—Unfurnished.**

259 West 93d St.—5-story American basement, 13 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets, electric light; caretaker in house. Erickson, 1,476 Broadway.

# AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

COUPE 1915, suitable for lady or doctor; bargain. Mr. Rozelle, Columbus 1260.

DODGE late 1916, Delco system, run 2,300 miles; perfect condition; bargain. Lexington Motors, 1,840 Broadway. Columbus 1260.

FIAT "30," (latest importation;) special brougham, town limousine; extra Fleetwood open body double windshield; Victoria top; detachable steel wheels; a magnificent car at a sacrifice. Burrelle, 1,700 B'way, 3d floor.

FORD AGENCY.—Pleasure and commercials; immediate delivery; trades, time payments; 8 delivery autos, $275; double tariff Fords specialty; repairs; many used cars, $100 up, at 415 East 91st. Salesroom Lexington Av., corner 88th St. Telephone Lenox—4983. KIMBALL SALES CO.

HUDSON Super-Six Runabout, new, $1,100. Peugeot Touring, starter and lights, $1,000. Packard twin-six, 7-passenger, $1,750.
AUTO ELECTRIC SERVICE CO.
Phone Circle 1293. 245 West 55th.

HUDSON super-six runabout, new; run 1,600 miles, $1,100. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th.

LOCOMOBILE limousine, 1915, 6-38; beautiful car; absolutely like new. Phone Columbus 9869.

NATIONAL six, 1916; run 7,000 miles; perfect condition; $1,100. Orchard 3756.

NEW HUDSON SUPER-SIX.
Hudson Super-Six touring, new series, just delivered, never used; must sell immediately, V 135 Times.

OLDSMOBILE SEDAN, in perfect condition; excellent cold weather car; newly painted; bargain. Lexington Motors, 1,840 Broadway. Columbus 1260.

# UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## will soon offer for sale choice lands in Oklahoma's wonderful Oil and Gas area

On easy terms. Yearly payments. You do not have to live on the land or improve it. Close to progressive market towns and railroads. Ample rain fall. No irrigation. Similar lands sold from $3.00 to $7.00 per acre. You buy direct from the U. S. Government. Your title comes from the U. S. Government. You do not have to go to Oklahoma to buy the land. You can get a tract of 40, 80, or 160 acres.

Big Pullman information and exhibit car is now in Long Island City. Come and see the products of the soil. Photographs of Western development. The great Oklahoma Oil fields, etc., etc., also maps, charts, and folios, showing the possibilities of these lands from a mineral, timber and agricultural standpoint.

Information and exhibit car is open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, for a few days only, located on TRACK 2, LONG ISLAND R. R. STATION, LONG ISLAND CITY. Take East 34th Street Ferry. Car sent out under the supervision of McALESTER Real Estate Exchange, McAlester, Okla.

FRED. PHILLIPS, MGR.
Information and Exhibit Car Track No. 2, L. I. City Station, L. I. City.

Send me full information how to secure tract of Government Indian land.

Address in full..............................

State Business..............................

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

# WONDERFUL BARGAIN

22 lots, 45,000 square feet, at $12.50 per lot, will sell for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month. The property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing; excellent soil for fruit, berries and vegetables; splendid climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates. Why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good, healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B. ESTATE, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

# HANDSOME 6-ROOM HOME

with all modern improvements; large living room; 2 porches, with a fine view of country; all rooms large and airy; up-to-date kitchen and bath; near station, school, and trolley; only 30 minutes out by electric train; small cash payment and $20 monthly; write for appointment to visit. Johnson, Box 243 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

# SEMI-BUNGALOW

Just completed; owner cannot occupy; six rooms, tile bathroom, extra large living room full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers; new model gas range with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot-water heat; spacious porches front and side opening into the living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds; 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 30 minutes from city; owner's loss, your profit; will sell for $4,500; worth $5,000; $350 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B. Bargain, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

# TO SUBLET
## For One Month or Longer IN THE LORRAINE HOTEL

2 EAST 45TH ST.
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT. ATTRACTIVE RATE.

# AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

OVERLAND
USED CARS.

'16 Willys Knight Coupe.
'15 Packard 3-38 Phaeton.
'16 Overland 7-Pass. Touring.
'15 Scripps Booth Roadster.
'16 Overland 5-Pass. Touring.
'15 Paige 7-Pass. Touring.
'16 Overland, with Winter Top.
Mercer Special Raceabout.
'16 Willys Knight Touring.
'16 Overland Roadster.
'16 Studebaker Touring.

There's only ONE price for every car—that is the RIGHT price and the honest value. The Willys-Overland policy is to give the purchaser full value. That value is represented by the price in plain view on each car.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
USED CAR DEPT.,
Broadway, at 50th St.
Phone Circle 1300.

OVERLAND, Model 80, 1915, five-passenger touring; original cost, $1,125; thoroughly equipped; self starter, electric light, handsome flashlight; car recently overhauled; new top; excellent tires; car in first-class condition; will sacrifice, immediate sale, $550; may consider terms to responsible party. Room 208, 1,777 Broadway. 'Phone Columbus 1278.

OVERLAND coupe, late model; beautiful car, in good order and perfect mechanically; a real bargain at $550; will demonstrate. Call Columbus 3725, Mr. Gugger.

PACKARD 6-48 7-passenger touring car; run less than 6,000 miles; cannot be told from new; has original paint; must be seen to be appreciated; reasonable offer accepted. Can be seen at 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD twin six, (1916,) with custom-built landaulet; recently overhauled by Packard Co.; positively good as new. 5322 Columbus.

PACKARD Limousine, 13-48, extra touring body, cheap; quick buyer. Henry Abbey, 333 West 57th. Col. 2674.

REO 1916, 6-cylinder, 7-passenger, slip covers, bumper; excellent condition. Lexington Motors, 1,840 Broadway. Columbus 1260.

SPRINGFIELD SEDAN BODIES; Sacrifice. Limousine bodies, cars; one-man tops. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, fifth floor.

STEARNS KNIGHT.—A brand new Stearns Knight, 8-cylinder, 1917, improvements, touring car; bargain. 507 5th Av., Room 501. Phone Murray Hill 9851.

STEVENS-DURYEA landaulette, 7-passenger complete; a distinctive car; perfect condition; price $750. Telephone Columbus 5161.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG.
MERCER 1914 RACEABOUT.
PIERCE 1913 38 TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less than 5,000 miles; looks and runs like new; price $1,050. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog Special; run less than 2,000 miles; absolutely perfect sacrifice. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

WINTON limousine; thoroughly overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; this car is in exceptionally attractive condition. The Winton Company, Broadway, at 70th St.

**Automobiles for Rent.**

Beautiful PACKARD cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th, 5818 Riverside.

CHALMERS.—Lady going South will rent her beautiful 1916 Chalmers or Packard limousine, with excellent chauffeur, to responsible party; very reasonable. Riverside 9986.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD limousine to hire, week or month; owner drives. Wm. Schwartz, 211 W. 108th St., N. Y. Phone 1347 Academy.

PACKARD landaulet; perfect condition; very reasonable. Sulkins, 201 West 83d St. Schuyler 6600.

**Automobile Supplies.**

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

**Automobile Instruction.**

BEDFORD Y.M.C.A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1121 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. | Special Classes for Owners and Chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for FREE TRIAL lesson.
Private instruction by special arrangement.

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. | Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. | Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

**Automobiles Wanted.**

BUICK roadster wanted; 1916, Little Six, Model D, 44. Buick, F 302 Times Downtown.

# APARTMENTS TO LET.

**Unfurnished—West Side.**

47TH ST., 43 WEST.
Beautiful extra large 3 rooms and bath.

51ST, 8 WEST.—Two front rooms, with bath; all conveniences. Phone Circle 5846.

58TH ST., 114 WEST.
Handsome, very large, 2-3 rooms, bath.

191ST, 601 WEST.—Five exceptionally large rooms, all facing street, within a few feet of subway station; rental, $45; to sublet for March 13. Apartment 12.

Few choice apartments five rooms and bath
New Fireproof Apartment,
270 Convent Av., corner 141st St.
Near Broadway subway station at 137th St.
See Superintendent on premises.

FOUR and five rooms and bath.
New fireproof Apartment.
124 West 72d St. See
Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus.

FOUR ROOMS AND BATH;
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
390 CENTRAL PARK WEST.

RESIDENTIAL SVITES
OF MARKED INDIVIDVALITY
at 116 Riverside Drive, sovth corner of 84th St.; 10 and 11 rooms and 3 baths; $1,800 to $3,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

**Furnished—East Side.**

APARTMENT, 3 rooms and bath; all light; one block from subway; full hotel service; $25 weekly; bargain. 34 East 32d St., (Hotel St. Louis.)

APARTMENTS. Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4382.

MADISON AV., 1,361, (Apt. 54.)—Six rooms, bath, nicely furnished, from Feb. 10 to June or July; fifth floor, all light rooms; $125 monthly.

**Furnished—West Side.**

24 WEST 59TH ST.
Handsomely furnished two-room apartment to sublet.

88TH, 215 WEST.—Five extra large elegantly furnished rooms, $200 per month for five months or more. Apt. 2D.

110TH, 214 WEST.—Broadway subway; outside two-room kitchenette, elevator apartment; bachelor or doctor's office; $90 a month till October; immediate possession. Apt. 4.

113TH ST., 507 WEST.—Charming apartments, 2, 4, and 5 rooms; completely furnished in every detail; inquire in office.

EIGHTIES.—Beautifully furnished 5-room apartment, new building, $125. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

FAMILY leaving for extended trip, will sublet newly furnished 9th floor apartment of ten rooms and three baths; all outside rooms. Superintendent's phone, Morningside 1654.

FOR SEASON or year, 2 to 11 rooms, furnished; $100 to $800 monthly. Slawson & Hoobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., corner 40th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
East, West Side, $100 to $1,000 Monthly.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A FURNISHED APARTMENT, 4 TO 12 ROOMS, 3 MONTHS OR LONGER, IN BEST SECTIONS OF MANHATTAN, WRITE FOR LIST TO X 353 TIMES ANNEX.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL,
307 WEST 98TH ST.
Between West End. Av. and Riverside Drive.

High-class apartment hotel, catering to guests desiring a quiet home with full hotel service; furnished suite now available; two rooms and bath, $65 to $75 monthly; three rooms and bath, $90 to $100 monthly; three rooms, kitchen, and bath, $100 to $150 monthly; all night maid, telephone, elevator, bell boy service; new restaurant under direct management of the hotel; open Feb. 6, 1917. Telephone Riverside 6100.

SIX ROOMS.—High-class elevator apartment; newly furnished complete; piano; southern exposure; 110th and Broadway; immediate possession; $125 a month.

THE JOSEPH HOTEL, 205 West 101st St., 3 doors from Broadway; strictly high class; newly furnished; 5, 6, 7 large, sunny rooms and kitchen; all-night elevator; telephone and maid service; $25 to $45 weekly; $90 to $150 monthly. Telephone 9575 Riverside.

# APARTMENTS WANTED.

**Furnished.**

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., cor. 40th St.

# BOARDERS WANTED.

**East Side.**

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; private baths; steam heat, electricity; references.

**West Side.**

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single room, with board; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table; electricity, telephone; references.

# BOARDERS WANTED.

**West Side.**

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; also parlor suite; fine table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, telephone, steam, electricity; table board.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small room, connecting bath; heated; southern exposure; home cooking.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Room; private bath; electricity; southern exposure; excellent table; references; Southern family.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Light, pleasant room with lavatory, adjoining bath; quiet, accessible neighborhood; one or two gentlemen; excellent table.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large front room; park, L; excellent cuisine; table boarders.

102D ST., 305 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Exceptionally furnished large rooms, with private family, private house; bath, telephone; references exchanged.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Av., at Columbia.)—Few pleasant steam-heated single rooms; excellent board; $8 up. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Generous table; every room adjoining bath; $8 up; telephone.

156TH, 553 WEST, THE LAFAYETTE INN.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH BOARD; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.

LADY having beautifully furnished private home, high-class elevator apartment, best section 72d St., offers cultured married couple privileges of home; large front bedroom, furnished in ivory; meals. Telephone Columbus 6171.

WEST END AV., 344.—Steam, electricity; best table; 3d-floor front room, lavatory, large closets; sunny single room.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th St.)—Large rooms; conveniences; subway; excellent services.

# COUNTRY BOARD.

**Westchester.**

Spend early Spring at the beautiful Heathcote Hall Club; convenient for commuters and their families; bountiful table; quiet; homelike; booklet. L. H. Lockwood, Scarsdale, N. Y.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year around. W. E. Robinson, Phone 2161 Yonkers.

# FURNISHED ROOMS.

**East Side.**

30TH, 122 EAST.—Well furnished room, bath, telephone; gentleman. Tel. Mad. Sq. 6586.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Neatly furnished large room; all conveniences.

31ST, 175, (Corner Lexington.)—Large, attractive room; elevator apartment; gentlemen; references. Apartment 10.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large, comfortable, warm room; breakfast if desired.

**West Side.**

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Moderately large room, excellent board; steam, electricity, telephone.

55TH, 103 WEST.—Gentlemen, very refined neighborhood; every convenience; reference required. Apt. 2.

55TH, 236 WEST.—Room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment; $5; references. Apartment 8.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Comfortable furnished room, private bath; single room, $2.50; exclusive.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Neat large single room with telephone, electricity, home comforts.

70TH ST., 200 WEST, (Apt. 7E.)—One large room; southern exposure; all modern conveniences; suitable for two gentlemen or couple; references required. Phone Col. 5557.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Warm room with bath; 1-2 gentlemen; breakfast optional; reasonable.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well heated, large room; private bath; telephone.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room, bath adjoining; convenient location; gentleman preferred; $4.50; phone.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Cheerful, homelike, sunny rooms; single, double; electricity, telephone; reasonable.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Exceptionally heated, large rooms, pribate bath, electricity; small rooms; reference.

76TH, 176 WEST.—Rooms, running water, near bath, phone.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, large room; southern exposure; private bath; home comforts. Small.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; basement rooms, bath, steam, electricity.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Parlor suite, private bath, furnished or unfurnished. Sch. 6584.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, handsome, newly furnished front room; all conveniences; reference.

82D, (near Riverside.)—Large room; private; hot water; moderate; conveniences; adjoining bath; $8. 3331 Schuyler until 12 A. M.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Beautiful room, running water, electricity, telephone; private family; $4.50.

90TH, 38 WEST.—Large, bright rooms; suitable couple; steam heat, running water; home conveniences, with private family.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Private house, near "L"; large room, $5.50-$6; electricity; telephone.

93D, 263 WEST.—Exceptionally bright, cheerful room, fireplace; every convenience. Riverside 8091.

97TH, 64 WEST, (Subway.)—Unusual home for gentlemen; rooms adjoining bath, hot water.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished, sunny room; private family. Linz.

96TH, 29 WEST.—Large room; modern improvements; suitable 1, 2; private house.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; well furnished room; bath, telephone; gentlemen; $6.

105TH ST., 248 WEST, (B'way.)—Elegant furnished rooms, corner apt., private family; refined gentleman with references. Hurmuze.

108TH, 204 WEST.—Superior rooms, exclusiveness; elevator; suite, single; gentlemen; transients; reference.

115TH, 609 WEST.—Large sunny room, bath, suitable for business gentleman. Gibbons.

118TH, 423 WEST, (Opposite Columbia.)—Rooms in corner apartment; single or en suits. K.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Large room, next to bath; gentlemen. Apartment 23.

121ST ST., 523 WEST.—Two sunny front rooms. Mrs. Mary D. Welles.

124TH, 557 WEST, (Broadway.)—Clean, warm rooms for gentlemen, modern apartment. Apt. 32.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—One block from 157th St. subway; handsomely furnished rooms or suite; private bath; gentleman. B., 3,764 Broadway.

WEST SEVENTIES.—Attractive room, next bath: exclusive apartment; gentleman. Johnson, 948 Madison Square.

# ROOMS WANTED.

**Furnished.**

Room and board with private family, 42d to 59th Sts.; will pay good price right accommodation. R 180 Times.

# SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—10 years' experience; double entry, trial balance; references; $18 to $25; American, Christian. G 257 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, intelligent, high school graduate, seeks position; start $10; knowledge stenography and typewriting. Box 125, 1,921 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERT; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; A1 REFERENCES. L 139 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent to take charge, assume responsibility; $15. F 324 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, four years' experience controlling accounts, render trial balances. G 260 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; initiative; capable of taking full charge of office; 2 years' experience; $12. R. C., A 39 Times.

CHAMBERMAID and lady's maid wishes position; sleep home. 219 East 62d St.

HOUSEKEEPER, nonresident. Lady wants position; most efficient. L. W., 31 West 84th.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Educated, cultured young woman, nine years' experience secretarial work, accustomed law, technical dictation, desires responsible position with reliable firm; $20. A 359 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL WORK desired two or more evenings a week. Stenographer, M 28 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young lady wishes position stenographer, secretary; 12 years' experience with corporation; perfect grammarian, trustworthy, and accurate; salary $25 weekly. S. A., 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Refined American young lady, eight years' legal, brokerage, general experience, seeks position; neat appearance, high class, rapid, accurate, responsible; $20. F 321 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Exceptional business ability; six years' experience; capable handling details; executive ability; highest credentials. F 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; refined American; one year's experience; neat and accurate; excellent references; salary, $10. Elsie, 273 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Extensive experience in insurance, some law, &c.; neat, accurate, reliable; good references. Miss Kimball, Telephone Schuyler 9220.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, capable refined, reliable; good reference; salary $12 E. R., 394 1st St., Brooklyn. Tel. South 4744.

# SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' practical experience; rapid worker; references; $12. F 374 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, Columbia University course; some experience. S. G., 182 West 112th St.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, experienced two years; $10. Lay Weinberger, 441 West 124th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; thoroughly competent. Goldman, 333 East 84th St.

STENOGRAPHER possessing initiative, years of practical experience; fully competent. G 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 1 year's experience; capable, neat; $9. M 22 Times.

**Employment Agencies.**

HOUSEWORKERS, (colored,) neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

# HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT.—High school graduate, neat, accurate, active, willing; an excellent opportunity is offered in high-class dental office; $10-$12 to start, according to ability; must have knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting. X 290 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED DOUBLE ENTRY; GOOD CORRESPONDENT AND OFFICE MANAGER; CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS IN LARGE WAIST HOUSE; SALARY NO OBJECT TO CAPABLE PARTY; NO AMATEURS NEED APPLY. KAYANEE WAIST CO., 563 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent bookkeeper, familiar with building business; references required; state salary, experience; answer in own writing. W. H., 105 Times.

COOK.—Good salary; small family. Salomon, 258 Riverside Drive, corner 98th St.

COOK wanted; a capable woman with experience. Reply by note, 22 East 68th St.

DEMONSTRATORS required for petticoat dept.; steady position and good salary to bright and intelligent women. Wm. Epstein & Bro., 1,239 Broadway, 12th floor.

GIRLS.—Learn telephone switchboard; operate in two weeks; central office methods of instructions; position waiting; small fee; call or write; day, evening. New York Commercial Telephone School, 280 Broadway.

GIRLS, 16 to 20 years of age, in stockroom and order picking; previous experience unnecessary. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

HOUSEWORK.—General houseworker, 3 in family, no washing; $30 monthly; city reference required. Apt. 15, 313 West 100th St. Telephone 3502 River.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS for lady and little girl. Stein, 140 West 71st.

NURSE.—Capable young woman, care of two children under three years of age; good salary; permanent position. Apply 1,629 University Av. Tremont 1579.

PARCEL WRAPPERS on wearing apparel, large mail-order house; previous experience unnecessary. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate typist; beginning stenographer, preferably some high school education; good advancement. Apply by typed letter. V 136 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman stenographer, Spanish and English, with knowledge of bookkeeping. 82 Beaver St. Room 408.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,

require several experienced girl packers, 16 to 18 years old. Apply after 9 A. M. to Superintendent of Delivery Department, 6th Av. employes entrance.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. M. Reynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call hours 2-5 P. M.

TEACHER, visiting; eight-year-old child; knowledge of drawing and languages preferred; state experience, age and salary required. V 138 Times.

**Employment Agencies.**

STENOGRAPHER, $15; typists, $10-$12; office assistants, $8. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

**Instruction.**

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Incorporated and registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; Individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

$10
This week only, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 25-27 West 34th St.

# SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT; 33; modern methods; controlling system; cost accounting; A1 references. G 218 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING AND SALES PROMOTION MAN who has demonstrated his ability to sell by both the written and spoken word. Knows how to dig out selling facts and crystallize them into lucid, forceful English. A correspondent who can make friends for you and keep them. Clean, successful record. Now employed. Age, 26. Will start at $35 a week if there's a chance at the future. A 37 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, trial balance, controlling accounts, costs, seeks connection where there is opportunity for a future. R 151 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, (24,) 8 years' experience, controlling accounts, trial balances; best references; moderate salary. F 257 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) college education, thorough knowledge of modern methods, desires profitable connection where merit counts; references. F 283 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 27, desires position with reliable firm; fully experienced double entry; full charge; highest references. R 184 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, German-American, desires permanent position; controlling accounts, systems, auditing; highest credentials; bond; salary $25. R 185 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, credit man, 28, thorough accountant, wide practical experience, concise, tactful correspondent, seeks executive position. G 250 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant or ledger clerk, young man, (20,) quick, accurate, thoroughly experienced, wishes position. C. T., 2,960 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, thorough, experienced, controlling accounts, trial balances, $16, desires position. G 217 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, age 24, experienced office; opportunity for advancement; best references. F 364 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, (27;) quick, accurate figures, controlling accounts; experienced; moderate salary. R 183 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,) experienced trial balance, controlling system; references; moderate salary. M 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; thoroughly competent; reliable; trial balances, financial statements; references. A 31 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (19,) high school and commercial experience; knowledge Spanish; references. M 2 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,) experienced; full charge; honest; modern salary. G 258 Times Downtown.

BOY, 2 years' experience in cotton and silk jobbing house; neat, trustworthy, and willing worker; salary $10. G 216 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MANAGER.—Position as business manager for large farm or country estate by gentleman who at present occupies similar position; can give highest references as to integrity and business ability. X 294 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. W. Parham, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; useful; very careful driver; do repairs; 8 years' experience; 2 years with last employer; absolutely sober, honest; city or country; best personal references. A. P. Carroll, 260 West 38th St.

CHAUFFEUR, English, 28, very smart appearance; any make car; $25; city or country. R 158 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (25,) all cars; own repairs; references. Harry Morris, telephone Rhinelander 353.

CHEMICALS—EXPORT.
Young man with buying, export, and traveling experience, four languages, efficient, seeks connection with reliable firm. G 254 Times Downtown.

# SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ESTIMATOR, SALESMAN.
Plumbing supplies; practical, trained salesman; position on staple article or purchasing agent. F 315 Times Downtown.

GRADUATE Law School, age 23, 3 years with prominent financial corporation, desires responsible position (banking, legal or financial preferred); A-1 references. V 70 Times.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate, 19, fair knowledge of French, Spanish, desires position. S. Hoffman, 1,235 Avenue A.

MAN capable of selling is open for any kind of a good line to sell to retail trade in city and vicinity. A 13 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, university graduate, shop, drafting, executive experience, desires position where ability and energy are appreciated. G. D., Times Harlem.

NURSE, trained, wishes position care of baby or two children. 2086 Melrose.

PRINTING SALESMAN.
Ten years' experience; will entertain a proposition from an up-to-date office doing high-grade work; at present located, but desires a change. Address A 69 Times.

REFINED, educated, experienced young lady, fond of children, desires to take charge of one or two children in cultured home. R. E., 198 Times.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer, experienced bookkeeper, versatile and thorough; excellent references. M 8 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; good speller and grammarian; fast dictation; transcribes rapidly and accurately; neat appearance; willing and obliging; $12. Stellan Lindstamer, Room 1605, Candler Building. Bryant 1318.

SUPERINTENDENT or Head Gardener, wants position to take charge of gentleman's place, thoroughly familiar with all branches, can handle help to best advantage; English, married, no family, age 50; references; last place nine years, previous ten and a half years; personal interview preferred. Box 211, Bayshore, L. I.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE GRADUATE, (26,) desires situation with industrial plant affording eventually executive position upon shown diligence and ability. X 241 Times Annex.

THERE'S A MAN
Who has a good record.
Technical, mechanical, executive ability and initiative.
Clean morals and a clear head.
Tireless energy and a constructive imagination.
Brains, and can use them.
Youth, honesty, and loyalty.
He desires to connect with a manufacturing or sales organization where mechanical ability is needed. Want to meet him? M 45 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, able, aggressive, possessing tact, initiative, executive ability, desires position; thorough accounting training; general business experience; financially responsible; will start with moderate salary where future exists. F 367 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 35, experienced in factory management, for past year sales manager, desires to connect with manufacturer with chance of future; has engineering experience, desires to use it; hard worker. Box 51, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 8 years as draftsman and outside superintendent with architects, good technical education, desires position with builder or allied concern. A 34 Times.

YOUNG MAN, American, (23,) good education, habits, experience, wishes position, office or business; salary, $12. J 268 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) desires permanent connection with future; willing to start at bottom. A. M. Friedburg, 1,571 Lexington Av.

YOUNG MAN, highly qualified, desires position; wide experience; creative ability; you need me. J. B., 253 Hopkins St., B'klyn.

YOUNG MAN, 18, energetic, reliable, as stock clerk; future essential; experienced. Barney Rosenbloom, 104 West 115th St.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) desires position; clerk, office assistant; 3 years' high school and 1 year dental college. L 131 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, desires position. Bilinsky, 29 Pike Street.

# HELP WANTED—Male.

BANK CLERK.—Experienced; outline schooling and state present salary. J 230 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and ledger clerk wanted; young man about 25 years of age; must have practical experience, able to take off trial balances, analyze accounts, and have a thorough knowledge of double entry bookkeeping; must be energetic and ambitious; highest references; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address Manufacturer, G 233 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in office of a prominent fire insurance company; applicant must have experience in the checking of agents' accounts and posting of cancellation and reinsurance ledgers. Apply in own handwriting and state age, experience, and salary expected. F 291 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in fire insurance office; must be of neat appearance, at least 16 years old, and have had not less than one year in high school. Apply in own handwriting F 292 Times Downtown.

BOY—American boy wanted about 16 to 18 years of age, as mail clerk; must have a good education; state experience, if any, and salary expected. G 232 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Ambitious, wide-awake grammar school graduates. Rapidly growing company will give two such boys, just out of school, head start toward success. Phone Murray Hill 8130, Monday evening, between 6 and 7, or write. V 137 Times.

BOYS.—A large insurance office wants two intelligent office boys, high school graduates given preference; salary $6; opportunity for ambitious applicant. Address Insurance, 207 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—In large manufacturing concern; mechanical or office work; $6 to start; good future. F 332 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, intelligent, in office of woolen commission house; opportunity for right party. Address Woolens V 81 Times.

BOY wanted for general office work; salary $6 to start; state religion. G 225 Times Downtown.

BOWLING ALLEY KEEPER.—Only experienced man need apply; must understand cleaning and managing alleys; hours 2 to 6 P. M. and 7 to 10:30 P. M.; $50 a month. Apply between 11 and 1 on Monday, Arbuckle Institute, Orange and Hicks Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIE SINKERS AND ENGRAVERS familiar with making of dies of different animals. Apply Jaburg Bros., Front and Thompson Sts., Stapleton, Staten Island

DRAFTSMEN.—Mechancial draftsmen with experience in the design of transformers. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRAFTSMEN.—Familiar with metal furniture; first-class men only. V 95 Times.

FOREMAN.—An experienced foreman wanted for our set-up paper box plant; one familiar with all branches of the business and capable of assuming full charge of shop; preferably one who has had some commercial as well as shop experience; good salary and opportunity to the right man; references required. Superior Printing and Box Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

MACHINE DESIGNERS.—Two thoroughly competent machine designers, preferably with experience on equipment such as used in paper mill or concerns handling paper, printers, bookbinders, box, envelope, bag, or paper specialty manufacturing; preferably, but not necessarily, with experience on design of winding and rewinding machines; only men of first-class ability and experience as designers need apply; position permanent for right man; address by letter, giving record and terms; interview may then be arranged. Cameron Machine Co., 61 Poplar St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY over 16 years; chance for advancement; bring references. Charles Wieland, Inc., 149 Chambers St.

SALESMAN.—Cloaks and suits; man for New England, and another for Virginia, Carolinas, Georgia, and other Southern States; a man who has an established trade or acquaintance in cloaks and suits, or other ready-to-wear lines; must be of good address, active, intelligent, with good knowledge of the line and trade, and high grade in every other respect; consideration only given to men with these qualifications; all replies treated confidentially; salary or commission basis. Reply by letter.
THE LANDESMAN HIRSCHHEIMER CO.,
Cleveland, O.

SALESMAN.—Wanted by high-grade filing cabinet house, floor salesman; no one will be considered except those who have had experience in selling filing cabinets. In answering please give full information covering firms that you have worked for and what you have done. Salary and commission, with chance for advancement. J 227 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
Salesmen are reaping a harvest handling the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Handy Volume edition. We furnish you with all the leads you can handle; commission with drawing account; a thorough training is given, rapid promotion is assured good men.
120 West 32d St., 6th floor, N. Y. C.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, an experienced cigar traveling salesman for Havana cigars; state experience, section traveled, age, references, salary or commission expected. X 253 Times Annex.

SALESMEN WANTED, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND MACHINERY, TO SELL LUBRICATING OILS; GIVE DETAILS AS TO PAST EXPERIENCE, PRESENT POSITION, SALARY, AND AGE. ADDRESS G., R 100 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced in the notion line, to sell in the city and vicinity; salary or commission. Leader Notion Co., 169 Canal St.

# THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A disturbance of marked intensity was centred over Pennsylvania Sunday night, moving rapidly eastward, while a strong area of high pressure overspread the central valleys, the plains States, and the Northwest. The weather was generally fair and the temperature considerably higher Sunday in the Atlantic and Gulf States. The indications are for generally fair weather in the States east of the Mississippi River during Monday and Tuesday, except that snow flurries are probable in the Lake region and Northeastern States and along the Middle Atlantic coast Monday. The temperature will be decidedly lower Monday in the Atlantic States and south portion of the Gulf States, and low temperature will continue in the other sections east of the Mississippi River. Freezing temperature is probable as far south as Central Florida Monday night. The temperature will rise somewhat Tuesday throughout the Eastern States. Cold wave warnings have been issued for the Atlantic States, except South Florida and south portion of the East Gulf States and for Western New York. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Jupiter to Eastport.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North and Middle Atlantic: Northwest gales; South Atlantic, northwest gales; East Gulf, strong northwest winds, gales over north portion.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Northern and Southern New England—Snow Monday, with cold wave. Tuesday fair.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Delaware—Snow flurries Monday, with severe cold wave. Tuesday fair, rising temperature in the afternoon.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Clearing Monday, with severe cold wave. Tuesday fair, rising temperature in the afternoon.

Western Pennsylvania—Snow flurries and colder Monday. Tuesday fair, with rising temperature.

Western New York—Snow flurries Monday, with cold wave. Tuesday fair, rising temperature in afternoon.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | 1916. | 1917. | | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 17 | 16 | 4 P. M. | 26 | 35 |
| 6 A. M. | 16 | 17 | 6 P. M. | 24 | 35 |
| 9 A. M. | 21 | 22 | 9 P. M. | 22 | 34 |
| 12 M. | 24 | 29 | 11 P. M. | 22 | .. |

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 25; for the corresponding date last year it was 21; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 20; at 8 P. M. it was 34. Maximum temperature, 35 degrees at 5 P. M.; minimum, 15 degrees at midnight. Humidity, 48 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.74 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.38 inches.

# FIRE RECORD

A. M. — Loss.
2:45—134 Leroy St.; John Caragher......$50
3:15—1,567 1 Av.; Adolph Horowitz...Slight
4:25—10 Carmine St.; Amanda Domine, ....Slight
10:30—491 B'way; Kronovel & Suriorrits, ....None
11:05—49 Pike St.; not given..........None
11:15—461 8 Av.; not given..........None
P.M.
12:40—137 W. 14 St.; not given.........None
1:00—747 E. 216 St.; John Baccogline....None
1:20—41 Worth St.; W. H. Baker & Co.None
1:50—148 W. 133 St.; Margaret Winfield, ....Slight
2:10—1,827 7th Av.; John Vineton.....Slight
2:10—212 E. 122 St.; B. Gruner........Slight
2:10—306 E. 32 St.; Mrs. Boyle.........Slight
3:30—117 W. 116 St.; Abraham Shank, ....Slight
3:55—350 Madison St.; H. Pareick......Slight
4:00—229 E. 96 St.; not given.........Slight
4:10—121 W. 124 St.; A. D. Farrell....Slight
5:10—235 E. 73 St.; Charles Dephold...Slight
5:40—261 Canal St.; S. Galewsky.......None
6:00—2,153 Amst. Av.; Arthur Goerra..Slight
6:40—2,313 B'way; H. J. Jaeger.......Slight
6:50—420 E. 119 St.; Mrs. John Brady..Slight
7:35—2,013 7 Av.; Sheffield Farms Co..Slight
7:40—34 1 St.; not given.............Slight
9:40—2,049 3 Av.; not given..........Slight
10:20—Pier 8, E. R.; SS. Isla Be Pana, ....Not given
11:00—210 and Station Pl.; Jos. Morrison, ....Slight

# HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN, experienced, to sell men's neckwear; one who knows the jobbing trade; good commission. Apply Welz & Sank, 114 East 28th St.

SALESMAN, 30 years, advertising, conversant, strictly commission. Address Atlas, 231 10th Av.

SALESMAN, Victor-Victrola; state age, salary, experience, &c. W., V 134 Times.

SALESMEN.—Liqueur salesmen, on commission, with proved connection among family liquor stores, hotels, and cafes. Apply, with references, before 12, W. Michaelson Co., 119 Wooster St.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted in new, growing concern; chance of advancement. V 119 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, for cloak house; must have references. Eagle Manufacturing, 129 West 27th.

TABLET MAN.—Wanted, A1 tablet man to take charge of tablet department of pharmaceutical house; must understand thoroughly the manufacture of tablets in all departments, including coating; none but high-class applicants considered; state experience and references. Box X 251 Times Annex.

WANTED.
BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.
Young man competent in both; must write good hand and have good appearance.

TRAVELING SALESMAN.—To cover North and South Carolina selling printing of all kinds, blankbooks, office supplies, and office furniture; must know how to estimate costs on all classes of printing and binding; good address and prepared to give bond; salary-commission.

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YOUNG MAN, with some high school training, to start in old Wall Street bank. J 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, residing in Manhattan, good reader, to assist blind gentleman; $10 weekly. Tel. 3645 Riverside, after 9 A. M.

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THEATER, well arranged, newly painted, 460 seats; only ground floor theater in town; will sell; lease. X 287 Times Annex.

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Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

# ALSACE IS HAPPY IN FRENCH HANDS

## Times Correspondent Travels from Vosges Peaks Down to the Swiss Frontier.

## CIVIL RULE ESTABLISHED

## German Law Still Used in the Courts, as People Understand No Other.

## END OF LONG BATTLE LINE

### Barbed Wire Fence and Lone Sentry Smoking a Pipe Guard Swiss Neutrality.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—My visit to Alsace was the most important trip to the French front that had been granted to an American correspondent in many months, for it was important equally from a political as well as a military standpoint. I followed the battle lines through reconquered Alsace straight down to the Swiss frontier.

The subject of the "last provinces" is the one nearest to every French heart, but it is not up for wide discussion while she has only a portion of one of them again in her possession. America can be given a better understanding of the present conditions of the country, the name of which is bound to be on every tongue from the instant real peace negotiations are started. As a result of this trip I am persuaded that Alsace should belong to France, and that its return to German rule would be detrimental to the province in every way.

My trip was through country that prior to August, 1914, belonged to the German Empire by the Treaty of Frankfort. France signed that treaty with a knee on her chest and a knife at her throat, for concerning Alsace it read:

"The German Empire will hold possession of this territory forever."

It would have better read:

"Germany will hold possession of this territory so long as she is strong enough to keep it and France weak enough to consent thereto."

For today the tricolor again waves over all that portion of Alsace known as the Higher Rhine. I was permitted to talk with all classes of natives, from village Mayors and business men to servants and peasant classes. I stopped in hotels and came and went as I pleased. In one town I was billeted by the army in an Alsatian home. I began to understand the problem confronting the some millions of Alsatians in contrast to that which the warring Empire and Republic have taken so seriously to heart. For France says she will have Alsace back with the accent on the will. Germany makes the same remark. As a neutral observer I feel sorry for the poor Alsatian until his problem is settled for him. There seems no chance that he will ever be permitted to settle it for himself. And if he did have the chance, I am sure that with the two stronger neighbors he would not be able to get very far with it. After all, Alsace never was a Poland; it always belonged to somebody. From ancient times it was a possession of the Holy Roman Empire, and was ceded to France in 1648 by the Treaty of Westphalia. Therefore, so far as I could judge, the simple-minded Alsatians have no ambition toward autonomy.

**Germanizing the Province.**

Much has been written concerning the harsh methods always employed in Alsace during the German occupations. That is all true. They resulted from tens of thousands of pure-blooded Teutons being sent into Alsace after 1870 to take the places of an equal number representing French families who left the country rather than live there under German rule. These émigrés systematically tried to make Alsace German. German became the language of the schools, the streets became strasses instead of rues, signs over the buildings were printed in German, newspapers were German and the water taps in the bath tubs read kalt and warm instead of froide and chaude.

All the Alsatians I talked with were pro-French, even though some of them spoke French with a German accent as thick as butter. I believed their stories to the last word. I believe them now. I know to the older ones the sight of French chasseurs marching through their streets is the realization of a dream that was almost beyond hope. I also believe that if a vote were taken—that is, an honest uncoerced vote—of all Alsatians there would be a majority in favor of remaining French until some fair decision is reached concerning what is to be done with Alsace. The prevailing feeling among the population of the reconquered territory is fear. But—and here is where I desire to bring out my argument in favor of the French remaining in control—that fear is entirely a fear that Germans will come back. Until the title of ownership is settled all Alsatians, tame and wild, have rather a feeling, with artillery booming over their heads, that they are between the deep sea and the devil, the latter being Germany.

The French soldier in Alsace today is just and decent. Without going into the story of the German occupation, the history of this war alone suffices to prove that the French are a humane people, while Germany has too many blots upon her escutcheon for the Alsatians to expect other than the worst if the Teuton flag is ever hoisted across her border again.

The Alsatians are an industrious people, at the same time artistic and very musical. Their churches are famous for their glorious organs. While in the lower Rhine country farming is the chief industry, in the upper Rhine or reconquered territory, which is all very mountainous, every little village has its factory, giving employment to a majority of its inhabitants. In all the towns and villages I visited, including Thann, old Thann, Wesserling, St. Amarin and Massmunster, work was going on as usual, despite the fact that the battle lines are so near. Some of these places have more sons serving in the German than the French armies, but I am certain that the voice of the town would nevertheless say:

"Give us France for all time in preference to Germany."

**How the French Govern.**

France has set up a territorial government throughout the province, under which administration life is really more bearable in many ways than even in Paris. I dined several times on the trip at an officers' mess and there I naturally expected to find good fare, but I was indeed surprised at the menus in the ordinary hotels. At one place dinner included lobster and asparagus. Another ordinary dinner menu began with potage burnois and ran through all the courses to café. Indeed, I could not help but reflect on the menus probably forming a strong contrast in that portion of Alsace not yet reconquered and only a few miles away. The territorial Government, indeed, is so efficient that there is absolutely no shortage in commodities and all are sold at absolutely minimum prices. The Government also still administers German law in the courts, inasmuch as that is the only legal procedure the population understands.

To make a comparison with Poland again, there is probably nobody so active in keeping alive the problem of restoring the kingdom of Poland as the Poles who immigrate to America and who wouldn't return to their own country for love or money. Likewise, has it been chiefly French refugees from Alsace in 1870 and their descendants who have taught all Frenchmen to dream of "the revenge." The French are, above all, a peace-loving people, but they are proud people, whose pride ever since the terrible year has been stung to the quick at the mere mention of Alsace-Lorraine. The French refugees from Alsace are different from the Poles. They will go back. France will fold Alsace to its bosom and will make it more enthusiastically French again in the next five years than Germany succeeded in making it German in nearly half a century.

Concerning the military situation in Alsace at present, much could be said, but the censorship permits only certain phases to be mentioned. That portion of the Alsace battleline running through the Vosges Mountains is practically a stationary "holding line." The whole country is too impossible for fighting purposes to ever launch an offensive on any extensive scale. Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, where was some of the bloodiest fighting of two years ago, is an observatory commanding the Rhine Valley, but the neighboring peaks in French hands would serve just as well, so even it was battled for so fiercely for moral and sentimental rather than practical reasons. The French got it first and lost it several times. But they finally regained its topmost crest and have held it despite German stories to the contrary. I went there, and from a machine gun post cut in the form of a cave in the solid rock I looked down on the German lines only thirty yards away, the German barbed wire running to fifteen yards from where I stood. Occasional cannon shots reverberated through the mountains. Beyond that line was quiet. Farther south toward the Swiss frontier the firing was more intense. There lies the famous trouée or gap of Belfort, dividing the Vosges from the Jura Alps.

There has been much discussion lately of the possibility of a German invasion through Switzerland. Therefore, I went to the Swiss frontier to see what I could see. All I can say is that France is well prepared to meet any army that attempts to cross the Swiss frontier or attack through the Gap of Belfort. An ordinary frontier line between nations consists of stones set in the ground in intervals of about a hundred yards with the initials of each country engraved on opposite sides. At the beginning of the war Switzerland added to her frontier separating France by building as a barricade an ordinary barbed wire fence. There I formed an opinion that it would be a fatal excursion for Germany if she ever crosses the Swiss frontier into France.

**Where Three Nations Meet.**

While in this neighborhood I decided to work my way along the frontier line to a point where the three frontiers of France, Germany, and Switzerland meet. I sat on the stone that marks that point, with one foot in France and the other in Switzerland, while with my stick I drew figures in the snow lying on the ground that once belonged to Germany. I sat there with impunity because the French have driven the Germans back, but I could see through glasses the actual end of the battle line that comes down unbroken from the North Sea. It was a curiously inadequate finish to the great 500-mile barrier of steel and death. I expected to find something like the Rock of Gibraltar or a lofty, impassable peak. All I saw was a field surrounded by a forest of scrub pines. Through it ran a barbed wire fence—the Swiss frontier. To the left of the fence, on the side nearest to me, was a mass of barbed wire entanglements. On the right of the fence, in Switzerland, seated a little distance back in the field to avoid bullets, a lone Swiss sentry guarded the neutrality of his country and smoked a pipe. It was all very tame, and seemed rather foolish. One side of the fence was war, the other side peace, and a child could have climbed over the fence.

In a few minutes one could stroll down the Swiss side of the field and report the war from Germany. But the credentials attaching a correspondent to the armies of the French Republic, a passport that required proper visé, and a Swiss sentinel smoking his pipe were difficulties quite as insurmountable as the highest mountain peak. So I sat on the frontier stone separating the three nations and thought about Alsace instead, and wondered what fateful part that little territory that gave Ney, Kleber, Lefebre, Kellermann, and Rapp to France is again to play in the history of the world.

## BRITISH ADVANCE 500 YARDS ON ANCRE

### *Make Successful Attack on Three-fourths of a Mile Front East of Beaucourt.*

LONDON, Feb. 4.—In an attack north of the Ancre last night the British troops advanced their front east of Beaucourt about 580 yards on a front of three-quarters of a mile. More than 100 prisoners were captured. Today the Germans made two counterattacks in this region, the War Office announced tonight, but both were repulsed with heavy losses.

Elsewhere on the British front there were trench raids, in each case resulting in serious damage to the German positions and the capture of a few prisoners.

The text of the British statement follows:

On the Somme front an enemy attack last evening in the neighborhod of Rancourt was repulsed by our fire. Our positions were entirely maintained. We advanced our lines slightly west of Le Transloy.

We carried out a successful operation last night north of the Ancre, as a result of which our line east of Beaucourt has been pushed forward some 500 yards on a front of about three-quarters of a mile. Over a hundred prisoners and three machine guns were captured. During the day two hostile counterattacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. Our casualties were slight.

The enemy blew a mine yesterday west of Vimy. Little damage was done. We entered trenches during the night southeast of Souchez and took twenty-one prisoners and a machine gun. Another machine gun and an enemy shaft were destroyed, and several dugouts containing Germans were bombed. This afternoon we operated another raid in the same neighborhood, capturing a few prisoners and a machine gun, and destroying another mine shaft and several dugouts.

There was considerable artillery activity on both sides during the day north of the Somme, and in the neighborhood of Beaumont-Hamel.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The communication issued by the War Office tonight reads as follows:

A surprise attack on the enemy trenches in the region of Moulin-sous-Toutvent resulted in the capture by us of ten prisoners. At Les Eparges an enemy attempt to occupy a crater failed.

Our artillery carried out effective fires against German works at various points along the front, notably in the sector of Hill 304.

The afternoon communication said:

Between the Oise and the Aisne we made a successful surprise attack on German trenches in the region of Tracy-le-Val and took twenty-two prisoners.

On the Verdun front there were intermittent artillery engagements in the sectors of Dead Man Hill and Hardaumont Work.

Our aviators threw a number of projectiles on barracks and railroads at Apilly and Tergnier. One of our squadrons bombarded military establishments at Thionville.

## GERMANS ATTACK ON WIDE RIGA LINE

### *Break Into Several Russian Trenches East of the Kalnzem Road, but Are Ejected.*

PETROGRAD, Feb. 4, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Determined efforts were made by the Germans yesterday to storm Russian defenses in the north, near the Riga region. Today's official report says that, notwithstanding repeated attacks, these efforts failed. Following is the announcement:

Russo-Galician front—After a violent artillery bombardment of our trenches before daybreak, the Germans attacked along the eastern border of Tirul swamp, but were dispersed. At about 7 o'clock in the morning, after further artillery preparation, the Germans resumed the offensive. They were again dispersed.

The Germans made several further attempts against our positions between the Tirul swamp and the River Aa, but their attacks were frustrated promptly by our fire.

After fierce artillery preparation the Germans took the offensive at about 7 o'clock in the morning east of the Kalnzem road, but were arrested by our fire. At 8:30 o'clock the enemy repeated his attacks with considerable forces east of the Kalnzem road. He succeeded in breaking into several of our trenches, but as a result of a counterattack against the invader's flank our position was restored at about 11 o'clock.

Our troops then attacked enemy forces which had assembled northeast of Kalnzem. The Germans, however, would not accept battle. They took to flight, and our detachments returned to their trenches.


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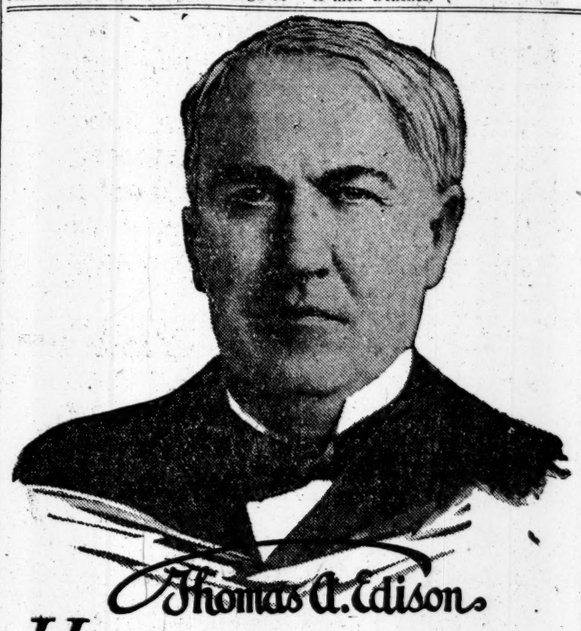

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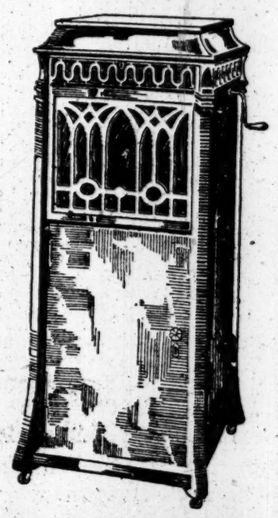

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LOST—Certificate No. 2982 for twenty (20) shares of stock of the Mechanics Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y., standing in the name of Henry Hayward. The finder is requested to return same to the Mechanics Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y., as transfer has been stopped thereupon and a new certificate issued in its stead. Mechanics Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y. Wilton C. Donn, Cashier.

LOST—Small five stone diamond and platinum ring, on B'way, between 47th St. and 48th St., Saturday evening, 9 o'clock, in front of jewelry store; finder suitably rewarded. Return to owner, Miss Mabel Belmont, 106 West 72d St. Tel. Columbus 7640.

LOST.

On Dec. 21, 1916, Certificate No. 6,157 for 100 shares of Lackawanna Steel Company stock, in the name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Finder will please communicate with Post & Flagg, 38 Wall St., New York City, N. Y.

LOST—Diamond and pearl crown pin, neighborhood Biltmore, Waldorf, Pennsylvania Station, Page and Shaw and Charles, between 12 and 3 o'clock; liberal reward if returned. W. O'Meara, 448 Pearl St.

LOST—Friday evening, Feb. 2, at or between Hotel Claridge and Knickerbocker Theatre, diamond wrist watch, platinum setting; liberal reward. Notify Gattle & Co., 630 5th Av., New York.

LOST — Liberal reward, diamond platinum lorgnette, lost Jan. 27, between Waldorf, Vanderbilt, Ritz-Carlton Hotel and Cort or Playhouse Theatre. Jung & Klitz, 1 Maiden Lane.

LOST—Saturday night, lady's handbag, between Aeolian Hall and 43d St. and Broadway; contained keys, railroad book, and money; reward. R. E. Ziegler, 1,425 Broadway.

LOST.—$25.00 reward, Jan. 26, brooch, Oriental topaz and pearls, 125th St. and 17lst St. West, or Broadway or 8th Av. car; no questions asked. D. M. Barnett, 45 Pine St.

LOST.—Ring, 2 sapphires and diamond, platinum setting, on block of 72d St., near Broadway; liberal reward. Return to W. R., 667 Madison Av.

LOST—Seal belt, Friday night, between Metropolitan Opera and Knickerbocker Hotel; reward for return. J. W. Spencer, 162 West 54th St.

LOST—In taxi from Claridge Hotel Friday evening, brown fur muff. Liberal reward if returned to Hotel Willard, 254 West 76th St.

LOST—Jan. 27, Carnegie Hall, Broadway car to 82d, diamond pin, set onyx and platinum; liberal reward. 138 West 82d.

LOST.—Enamel silver winged head brooch, Saturday night, between 67th and 8th St., possibly on "L"; reward. Spring 7850.

LOST—Gold bracelet, set with five diamonds, 1,032 Sterling Place, Brooklyn; liberal reward.

LOST—In or near Central Park, fraternity pin; initials on back; reward. 47 East 75th St.

LOST—Howard gold watch, Saturday. Reward. Fox, Registrar's Office, Columbia University.

REWARD.—Envelope purse, four $10 bills, change. O'Connell, 354 East 79th.

LIBERAL REWARD return of diamond lost from ring, platinum setting, Feb. 1. Lost and Found Dept., Hotel McAlpin.

$20 REWARD for return black leather brief case containing albums, &c., lost Jersey Central Saturday midnight. Communicate C. W. Hunt Co., 61 Broadway.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Irish terrier, license 18,537; $10 reward. 19 West 50th. Tel. Circle 1178.


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**Shall we allow the United States to be dragged into the European quarrel on either side in this last desperate stage of the fighting?**

**We have not borne the brunt of the battle and we have no more the right than the desire to step in, when the combatants are exhausted.**

**What we can achieve on that field will win nothing for humanity, and for us neither profit or glory, for our adversaries have nothing that we want, and their strength is already gone.**

**The outrage against international right offered by Germany is her final frantic stand in a blinding fight. And we have in this policy of the Central Empires simply an extreme example of the madness of war when it is fought to the last ditch.**

**The President and the Congress of the United States ought to continue to bend every effort of their being to prevent this desperate fighting of the Central Empires from dragging us into that conflict.**

**They ought to use every expedient of diplomacy and economic pressure to bring the belligerents into a conference.**

**They ought to recognize that this is a crisis which affects the interests of every neutral nation. They ought therefore not only to consult the neutral governments, but to act in this crisis conjointly with them as the spokesmen of mankind.**

**The Congress ought to debate earnestly and with the utmost deliberation the question whether it would not be better for this country to adjust its commerce to any war zone declared by any of the belligerents in these last frantic days of the war than to be dragged dishonorably into the very conclusion of it because her own selfish interests are injured. No matter what disasters may fall upon our shipping in the war zone, they ought to debate that question at length before taking any belligerent action.**

**Any chance to win even military glory and honor for the Republic in this war is long gone. We can only win the hatred of one group of belligerents and the jealousy and suspicion of the other. Our glory and our virtue lie in our having, with independent and magnanimous courage, withheld our hand from the quarrel of the world, and stood firmly for the ideals of friendship and civilized understanding. That way, and that way only, lies honor and greatness in the future for our Republic.**

**Petition your President and your Congressmen to employ every source of intelligence, and resolution, and patience, *and all the time they may require,* no matter what provocations arise, to keep this country from an ignominious eleventh-hour participation in a struggle for mastery which is not her own.**

**And at the last extreme moment, if it comes, demand that they submit to the people in a referendum, the question whether we shall engage in war to protect our right to enter a war zone, or whether we shall withhold ourselves absolutely from this final disastrous and never-to-be-ended entanglement in the imperialistic politics of Europe.**

**If you want to spread this point of view widely over the country, send money at once to EMERGENCY OFFICE, Room 1034, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and it will be used for nothing else.**

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